## 1 **Supplementary material**

- 2 **U(VI) Reduction by a Diversity of Outer Surface** *C***-Type Cytochromes of** *Geobacter*  3 *sulfurreducens*
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## 14 **Table S1: Strains used in this study.**





 **Figure S1: CryoTEM images of (A) wild-type, (B) ΔBESTZ, and (C) ΔpilA cells respiring U(VI).** The cell walls and high contrast aggregates were discussed in the context of Fig. 6. We clearly see normal pili distribution in wild type, high abundance of pili in cells of ΔBESTZ, and no pili in ΔpilA. Insets show magnified views of small regions within blue boxes for enhanced view.



 **Figure S2: Cryo-ET of ΔpilA cells respiring U(VI). A)** Slice through a 3D cryo-ET reconstruction of an intact cell in vitreous ice. The high contrast encasing/spanning the OM is consistent with U deposition, the only high atomic number element (very "electron dense") added to the cultures. IM: inner membrane; OM: outer membrane; Grid: carbon coated Formvar support. Pink arrows: aggregates at OM and IM. **B)** Slice through a 3D cryo-ET of another cell with. The isosurface rendering in 3D of a region of the high contrast aggregates is shown in dark pink, superimposed on a slice of the same cryo-ET reconstruction in grey-scale. The yellow box outlines the 3D isosurface sub-volume. See XEDS line scans across the cell surface and cell wall in **Figure 7B** unequivocally identifying the aggregates as U. Scale: the width of the periplasmic space is approximately 30 nm.

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- **References**
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