Supplemental material S1

Mathematical models for respiration rate measurements

We measured a change in O₂ concentration, C (µmol $I⁻¹$ = nmol cm⁻³) over time, t (s), where W (cm³) is the volume of the surrounding medium in the incubation vial:

$$
\frac{dC}{dt} \times W \ (nmol \ O_2 \ s^{-1})
$$
\n⁽¹⁾

In a filled cuvette with planktonic bacteria the volume is described as

$$
V = V_{magnet} + W \tag{2}
$$

and in a filled cuvette containing *n* beads the volume from which the change in O_2 concentration is measured is

$$
V = V_{beads} + V_{magnet} + W
$$
\n(3)

A cuvette with total volume V (cm³) contains *n* individual beads each with a radius r_0 (cm). The total bead volume is thus described by

$$
V_b = n \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r_0^3 (cm^3)
$$
\n(4)

and the total surface area is described by

$$
A_b = n \times 4\pi r_0^2 (cm^2)
$$

(5)

Thus, the O_2 consumption pr. bead is given by

$$
\frac{\left(\left(\frac{dc}{dt}\right) \times W\right)}{n} \text{ (nmol } O_2 \text{ bead}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}\text{)}
$$
\n(6)

and the cell-specific O_2 respiration rate as

$$
\left(\frac{dC}{dt} \times W\right)/\frac{n}{N} \text{ (nmol } O_2 \text{ cell } s^{-1}\text{)}
$$
\n(7)

where *N* is the number of bacterial cells in each alginate bead.

The O_2 consumption pr. surface area pr. bead is given by

$$
R(A) = \frac{\left(\frac{dC}{dt} \times W\right)}{4\pi r_0^2} \ (nmol\ O_2\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1})
$$

and the O_2 consumption pr. volume bead is given by:

$$
R = \frac{\left(\frac{dC}{dt} \times W\right)_{n}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_{0}^{3}} \text{ (mmol } O_{2} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1})
$$
 (9)

when assuming a homogenous distribution of active bacterial cells throughout the entire bead. If active bacterial cells do not exhibit a homogenous distribution in the bead, *R* will be underestimated. If active cells are clustering in the periphery of the beads, $R(V)$ can instead be calculated as:

where r_0 and r_n denote the inner- and outer-most radial distance encompassing the bacterial growth band, i. e., the spherical shell in the bead containing active bacteria.

As a consequence of the respiration of the alginate encapsulated bacteria the $O₂$ concentration in the alginate bead decreases towards the centre. The $O₂$ concentration within a spherical cell aggregate at steady state can be described as (11):

$$
C_r = -\frac{R}{6D_{agg.}}(r_0^2 - r^2) + C_0
$$
\n(11)

where C_r is the oxygen concentration at the radial distance r , D_{agg} is the molecular diffusion coefficient in alginate at 37°C (here assumed to be similar to *D* in water (1) at 37°C; *D* = 1.5×10⁻⁵ cm² s⁻¹), R is the bead volume-specific respiration rate and C_0 is the O₂ concentration at the surface of the bead. Here we assume that C_0 is the same as for the surrounding medium, due to the absence of an effective diffusive boundary layer, δ_{eff} , under the very turbulent environment in which the beads were kept during respiration measurements. In a

(8)

stagnant culture, the hypothetical $\delta_{\text{eff}} = r_0$ and in a turbulent environment δ_{eff} decreases inversely proportionally with *Sh* (the Sherwood number) approaches 0 at high turbulence (1).

Assuming that the centre of the alginate bead is anoxic, the equation can be rearranged to the following allowing for the calculation of the $O₂$ penetration depth based on volumetric respiration rate and concentration of oxygen at the surface of the beads, C_0 .

$$
C_r = -\frac{R}{6D_{agg.}}(r_0^2 - r^2) + C_0 = 0
$$
\n(12)

and

$$
C_0 = \frac{Rr_0^2}{6D_{agg}}
$$

(13)

$$
r = \sqrt{\frac{C_0 6 D_{agg.}}{R}}
$$
\n(14)

In a sphere, were an anoxic core is present because all the $O₂$ is consumed in the periphery of the sphere, the respiration rate needed to create anoxia at the radial distance *r* within a sphere is described by (1) :

$$
R = 3C_{\infty} \left(\frac{r_0^2 - r_n^2}{2D_{agg.}} + \frac{\delta_{eff} r_0}{D_w} - \frac{\delta_{eff} r_n^3 / r_0^2}{D_w} \right)^{-1}
$$
(15)

Again, by assuming that the effective boundary layer is non-existent under the experimental conditions, the equation can be re-arranged to the following, by replacing δ_{eff} with 0:

$$
R = 3C_{\infty} \left(\frac{r_0^2 - r_n^2}{2_{agg.}} \right)^{-1}
$$

(16)

By assuming that the theoretical maximum diffusive boundary layer, δ_{eff} = r_0 the equation can be re-written as:

$$
R = 3C_{\infty} \left(\frac{r_0^2 - r_n^2}{2D_{agg}} + \frac{r_0^2}{D_w} - \frac{r_0 r_n^3 / r_0^2}{D_w} \right)^{-1}
$$
\n(17)

and

Equations (16) and (17) enable a theoretical estimate of R under the assumption of no δ_{eff} and a maximum δ_{eff} , respectively, and from the linear relationship between the two a hypothetical DBL can be calculated.

Supplemental material S2

Table S2. List of genes with an >3-fold change in gene expression in alginate-encapsulated P. *aeruginosa* when compared to 24 hours planktonic culture of P. aeruginosa and the corresponding 24 hours alginate-encapsulated P. aeruginosa supplemented with 100 mM KNO₃ as compared to 24 hours planktonic culture.
^a ID: identification

^b Detection of >3-fold increase in gene expression of alginate-encapsulated *P. aeruginosa* (Beads) compared to planktonic cells (Planktonic) and the corresponding gene expression when alginate-encapsulated *P. aeruginosa* is compared to alginateencapsulated *P. aeruginosa* supplemented with nitrate (Beads-NO₃). Bead data is based on 4 biological replicas. Planktonic and

Beads-NO₃ data is based on 3 biological replicas.

^c O₂, oxygen limitation; SP, stationary phase; H₂O₂, peroxide stress; VF, virulence factor; Fe, iron limitation; Mg, magnesium limitation; HSL QS, homoserine lactone based quorum sensing; cdiGMP, cyclic diguanylate GMP.

 d As annotated at pseudomonas.com (10).

^e The 141 genes shared between Beads/Planktonic and Beads/Beads-*NO₃* are <u>underlined</u>. All 17 genes from the Beads/Planktonic comparison are shared with Beads/Beads-NO₃, whereas 87 of the 153 downregulated genes have a similar *>3-fold differential expression.*

^f The 13 genes shared between Beads/Planktonic and Beads-*NO₃* /Planktonic are all downregulated, and are marked in *italic* in Table S2.

^g The two genes which share a similar >3-fold change between all three comparisons (beads/planktonic, beads/beads-*NO₃* and beads-*NO₃* /planktonic) are highlighted in gray. The same two genes are shared between Beads/Beads-*NO₃* and Beads-*NO₃* /Planktonic, according to Venn-diagramm (Figure 8A).

All genes encoding ribosomal proteins have been boxed.

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