

Supplementary Information

Detection and Physicochemical Characterization of Membrane Vesicles (MVs) of *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 17938.

Rossella Grande^{1,2,§*}, Christian Celia^{1,3,§}, Gabriella Mincione⁴, Annarita Stringaro⁵, Luisa Di Marzio¹, Marisa Colone⁵, Maria Carmela Di Marcantonio⁴, Luca Savino⁴, Valentina Puca^{2,6}, Roberto Santoliquido^{7,8}, Marcello Locatelli¹, Raffaella Muraro⁴, Luanne Hall-Stoodley^{9,10}, Paul Stoodley^{10,11}.

¹Department of Pharmacy, University of Chieti – Pescara “G. d’Annunzio”, Chieti, Italy.

²Center for Aging Science and Translational Medicine (CeSI-MeT), Chieti, Italy.

³Department of Nanomedicine, Houston Methodist Research Institute, Houston, TX, 77030, USA.

⁴Department of Medical, Oral, and Biotechnological Sciences, University of Chieti – Pescara “G. d’Annunzio”, Chieti, Italy.

⁵National Center for Drug Research and Evaluation, Italian National Institute of Health, Rome, Italy.

⁶Department of Biotechnological and Applied Clinical Sciences, University of L’Aquila, L’Aquila, Italy.

⁷AlfatestLab, Cinisello Balsamo (MI), Italy.

⁸Malvern Instruments Ltd., Worcestershire, UK.

⁹NIHR Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Facility, C Level, West Wing, Mailpoint 218, University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, SO16 6YD, UK;

¹⁰Department of Microbial Infection and Immunity, Centre for Microbial Interface Biology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 43210 - 2210, USA.

¹¹National Center for Advanced Tribology, Faculty of Engineering and the Environment, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK.

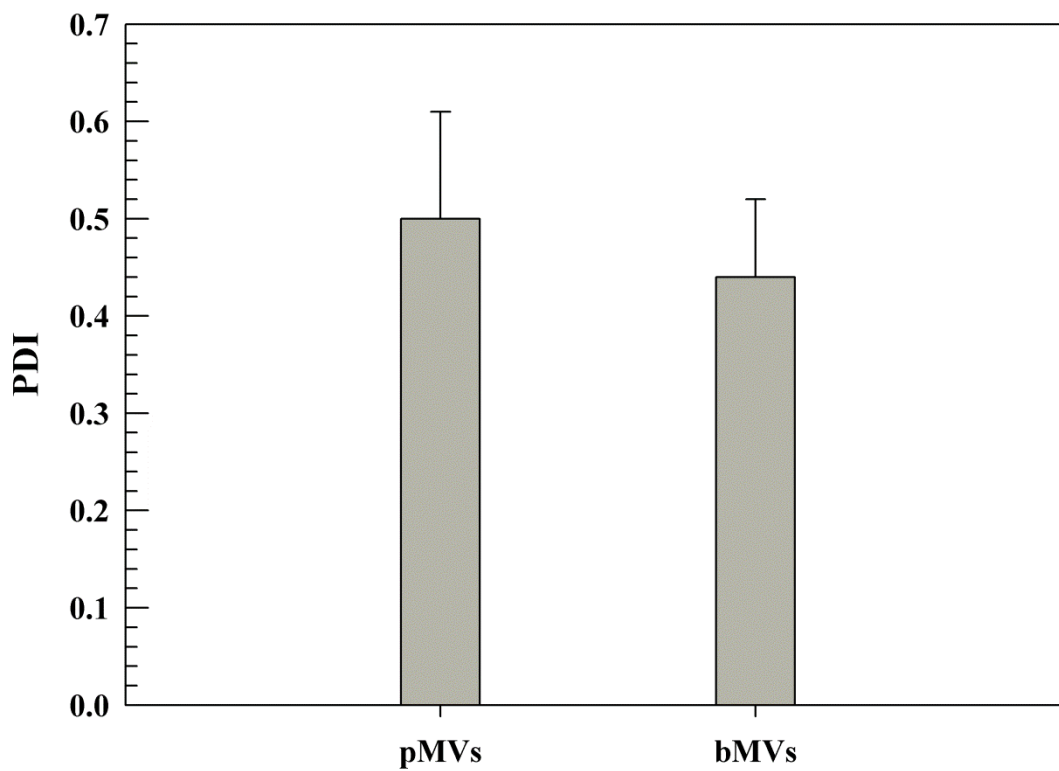


Figure S1. PDI of the pMVs and bMVs of *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 17938. The analysis was carried out at 25°C, and data are the average of ten measurements \pm standard deviation as triplicates. The error bar if not visible is within the symbol.

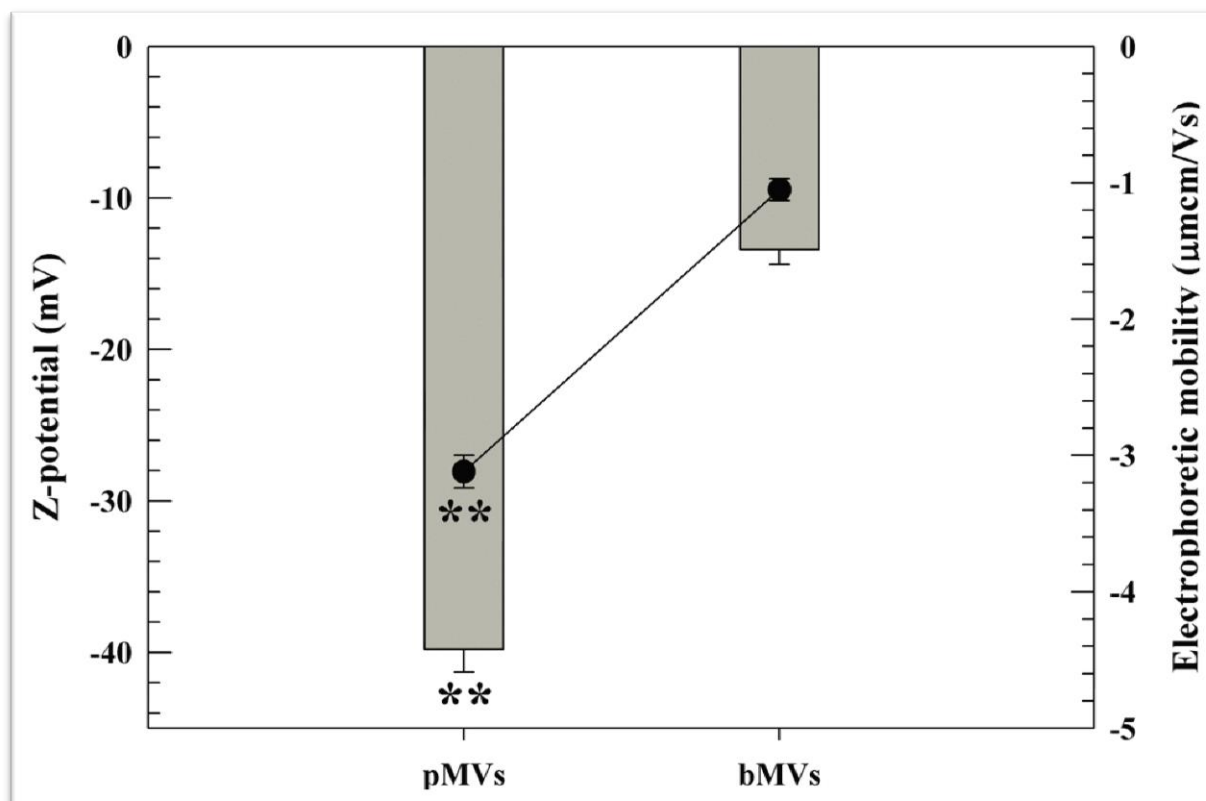


Figure S2. Z – potential and electrophoretic mobility of the pMVs and bMVs of *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 17938. The histograms represent the Z – potential values (mV); while the black full circles are the electrophoretic mobility [$(\mu\text{m} \times \text{cm})/\text{Vs}$]. The analysis was carried out at 25°C, and data are the average of ten measurements \pm standard deviation as triplicates. The error bar if not visible is within the symbol. ** $p < 0.01$.

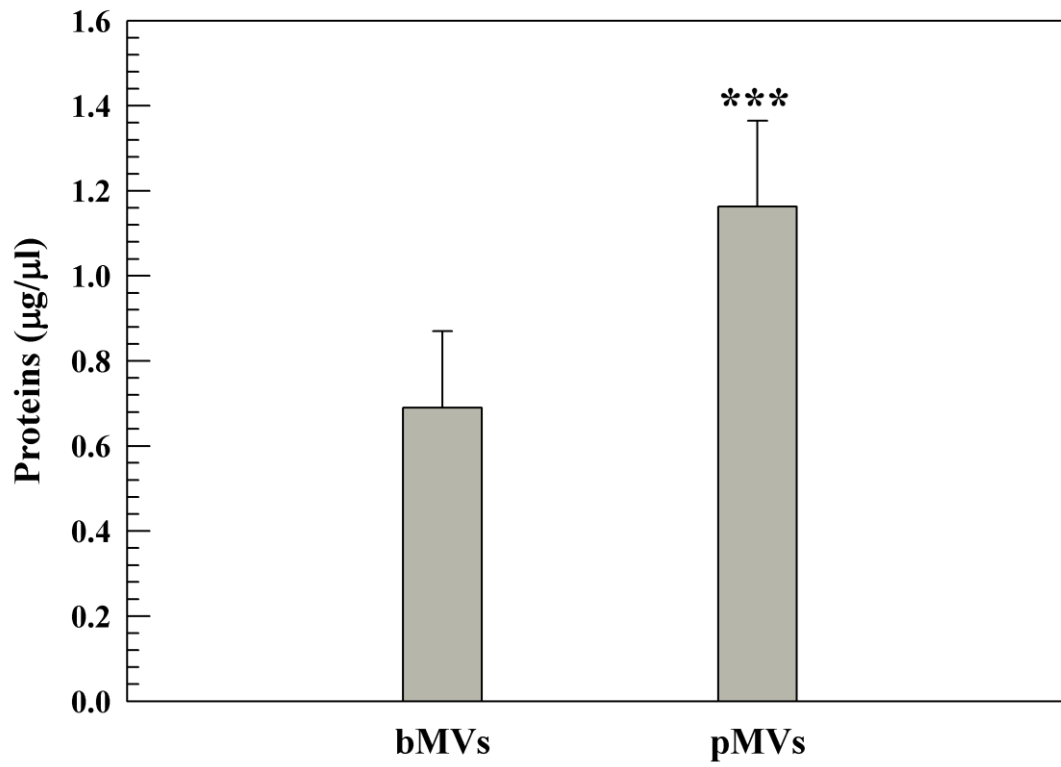


Figure S3. Quantification of proteins associated to pMVs and bMVs. The protein quantification was carried out using the BCA Protein Assay Kit. *** $p \leq 0.001$ compared to pMVs.

Table S1. Averaged tracking analysis of particles versus sizes (nm) for biofilm and planktonic phenotypes of *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 17938. D10, D50 and D90 show the average size of 10, 50 and 90% of particles distributed in different samples. The final concentration of bMVs and pMVs was 4.04×10^{10} (particles/ml), and 2.22×10^{10} (particles/ml), respectively. Samples were dispersed in phosphate buffer saline (PBS) before the analysis.

Samples	D10 ± S.E.M.^c	D50 ± S.E.M.^c	D90 ± S.E.M.^c
bMVs^a	62.5 ± 1.2	107.4 ± 2.1	200.6 ± 1.7
pMVs^b	80.1 ± 2.2	129.4 ± 1.1	210.3 ± 1.6

^abiofilm-associated MVs; ^bplanktonic – associated MVs; ^cstandard error of the mean (SEM).

Supplementary movie 1: https://figshare.com/articles/Supplementary_Movie_1_avi/4690132

Supplementary movie 2: https://figshare.com/articles/Supplementary_Movie_2/4690141