SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

FIGURE S1. CAAP experiment with $\Delta mtrAB/omcA$ and ΔSO_2240 fluorescent motile cells near MnO₂ after photo-bleaching.

Left column shows GFP labeled cells at t = 0 while right column shows experiment at time = 2 h. Significant accumulation and attachment occurs in WT MR-1. EET deletion mutants $\Delta mtrAB/omcA$ (B) and methyl accepting chemotaxis mutant ΔSO_2240 (C) do not accumulate or attach in significant numbers relative to WT. The black vertical scale bar on bottom right represents 100 µm.

All Supplemental Video files can be downloaded here: <u>https://figshare.com/s/</u> 700c93156db04ddbdd7f

<u>VIDEO S1</u>. Top view time-lapse video of wild type MR-1 cells during CAAP

experiment. MR-1 cells false colored to represent z-axis contour with red top 30μ m; blue 0 μ m bottom, during accumulation and attachment on MnO₂ (purple), over 1 hour and 30 min. In final still frame, MR-1 cells are colored green.

<u>VIDEO S2</u>. Revolving 3D axis perspective of time-lapse video of wild type MR-1

cells. MR-1 cells are false colored to represent z-axis contour with red top 30μ m; blue 0 μ m bottom, during accumulation and attachment on MnO₂ over 1 hour and 30 min.

<u>VIDEO S3</u>. MR-1 congregation behavior around MnO₂.

<u>VIDEO S4</u>. MR-1 congregation behavior around Fe(OH)₃.

<u>VIDEO S5</u>. SB2B congregation behavior around MnO₂.

<u>VIDEO S6</u>. SB2B behavior around Fe(OH)₃.

<u>VIDEO S7</u>. CN32 congregation behavior around MnO₂.

VIDEO S8. CN32 congregation behavior around Fe(OH)3.

VIDEO S9. W318-1 behavior around MnO₂.

VIDEO S10. W318-1 congregation behavior around Fe(OH)3.

VIDEO S11. Ana3 behavior around MnO₂.

VIDEO S12. Ana3 behavior around Fe(OH)3.

<u>VIDEO S13</u>. PV4 behavior around MnO₂.

<u>VIDEO S14</u>. PV4 behavior around Fe(OH)₃.

<u>VIDEO S15</u>. Time-lapse bacterial reduction of MnO₂. MR-1 cells can be seen swimming at speeds of 40–80 µm/s around an MnO₂ particle as it is being reduced. The bacteria for this experiment were sealed in an anaerobic capillary tube, with LB, ~15 min before recording. The tube remained sealed until the MnO₂ particle was fully reduced. Video was recorded using a combination of ×40 and ×100 optical microscopy to allow observation of the particle reduction and the microbial response respectively. Originally published in (2010) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.

<u>VIDEO S16</u>. Time-lapse bacterial reduction of Fe(OH)₃. MR-1 cells can be seen swimming at speeds of 40–80 µm/s around an Fe(OH)₃ particle as it is being reduced. The bacteria for this experiment were sealed in an anaerobic capillary tube, with LB, ~15 min before recording. The tube remained sealed until the Fe(OH)₃ particle was partially reduced. Video was recorded using a combination of ×40 and ×100 optical microscopy to allow observation of the particle reduction and the microbial response respectively. Originally published in Harris, (2010) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.

VIDEO S17. Top view time-lapse video of wild type MR-1 cells during CAAP

experiment. Video, representing 3 hours of real time, was captured using phase contrast and fluorescent confocal microscopy (600x total magnification). MR-1 cells are labeled with GFP, were sealed inside anaerobic capillary tube containing MnO₂, minimal media and 18mM lactate. Originally published in Harris, (2012) Biochemical Transactions.



FIG S2. Non-accumulation and attachment of cells on MnO₂ after photo-bleaching. Left column show GFP labeled cells at t = 0 while right column shows experiment at time = 2 h. Experiment with WT MR-1 can be seen in FIG 1. EET deletion mutants $\Delta mtrAB/$ *omcA* (A & B) and methyl accepting chemotaxis mutant ΔSO_2240 (C & D) do not accumulate or attach in significant numbers relative to WT. The black vertical scale bar on bottom right represents 100 µm.