

Supplementary Information

Analysis of *Staphylococcus aureus* wall teichoic acid glycoepitopes by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy provides novel insights into the staphylococcal glyocode

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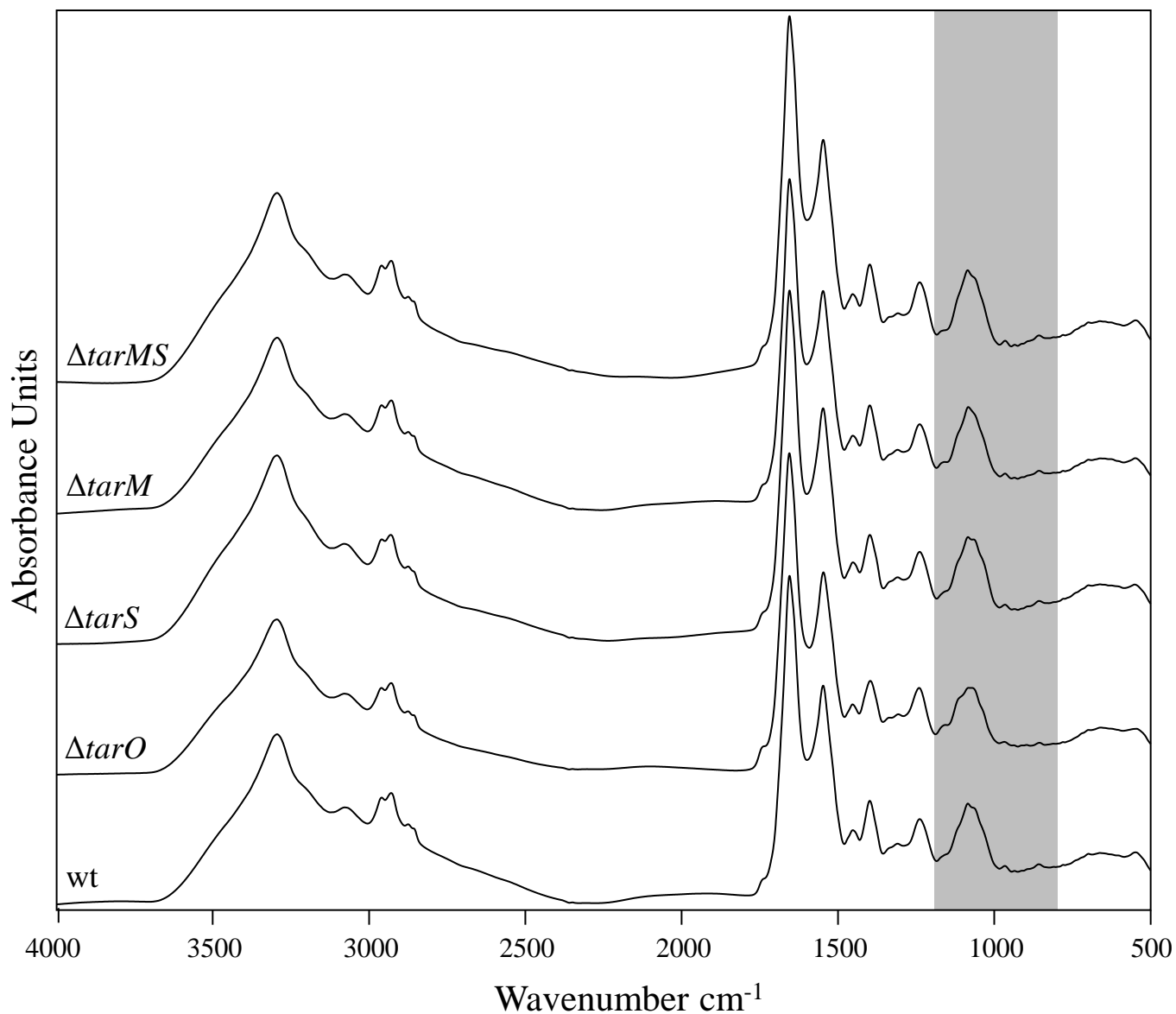
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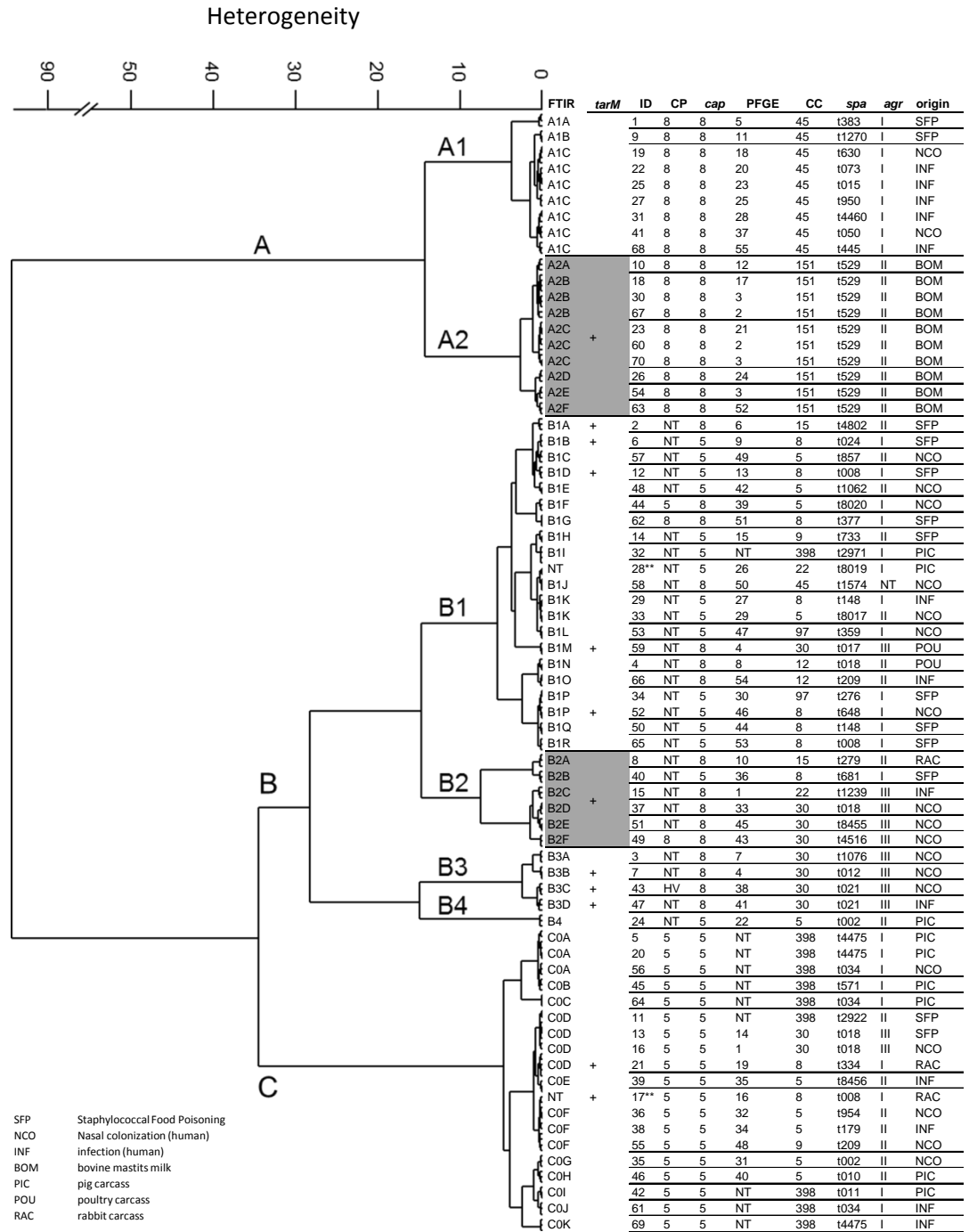
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Supplementary Fig. S1



Representative original absorbance spectra over the whole spectral range (4000-500 cm^{-1}) derived from intact bacterial cells of strain RN4220 and their corresponding mutants ($\Delta tarO$, $\Delta tarS$, $\Delta tarM$ and $\Delta tarMS$). The spectral range between 1200-800 cm^{-1} (highlighted in gray), also referred as polysaccharide region, was used for further spectral and chemometric analysis.

Supplementary Fig. S2



Correlation between the presence of the *tarM* gene and the strain specific signal signature of WTA α -O-GlcNAc analysed by HCA-FTIR spectroscopy using a diverse strain set of 70 isolates. It can be assumed that the presence of α -O-GlcNAc WTA may additionally contribute to the discrimination of *S. aureus* strains by FTIR spectroscopy, which is primarily based on CP expression (Cluster A: CP8; cluster B: NT; cluster C: CP8).

HCA was adapted from: Johler, S., Stephan, R., Althaus, D., Ehling-Schulz, M. & Grunert, T. High-resolution subtyping of *Staphylococcus aureus* strains by means of Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy. *Syst. Appl. Microbiol.*, doi:10.1016/j.syapm.2016.03.003 (2016).