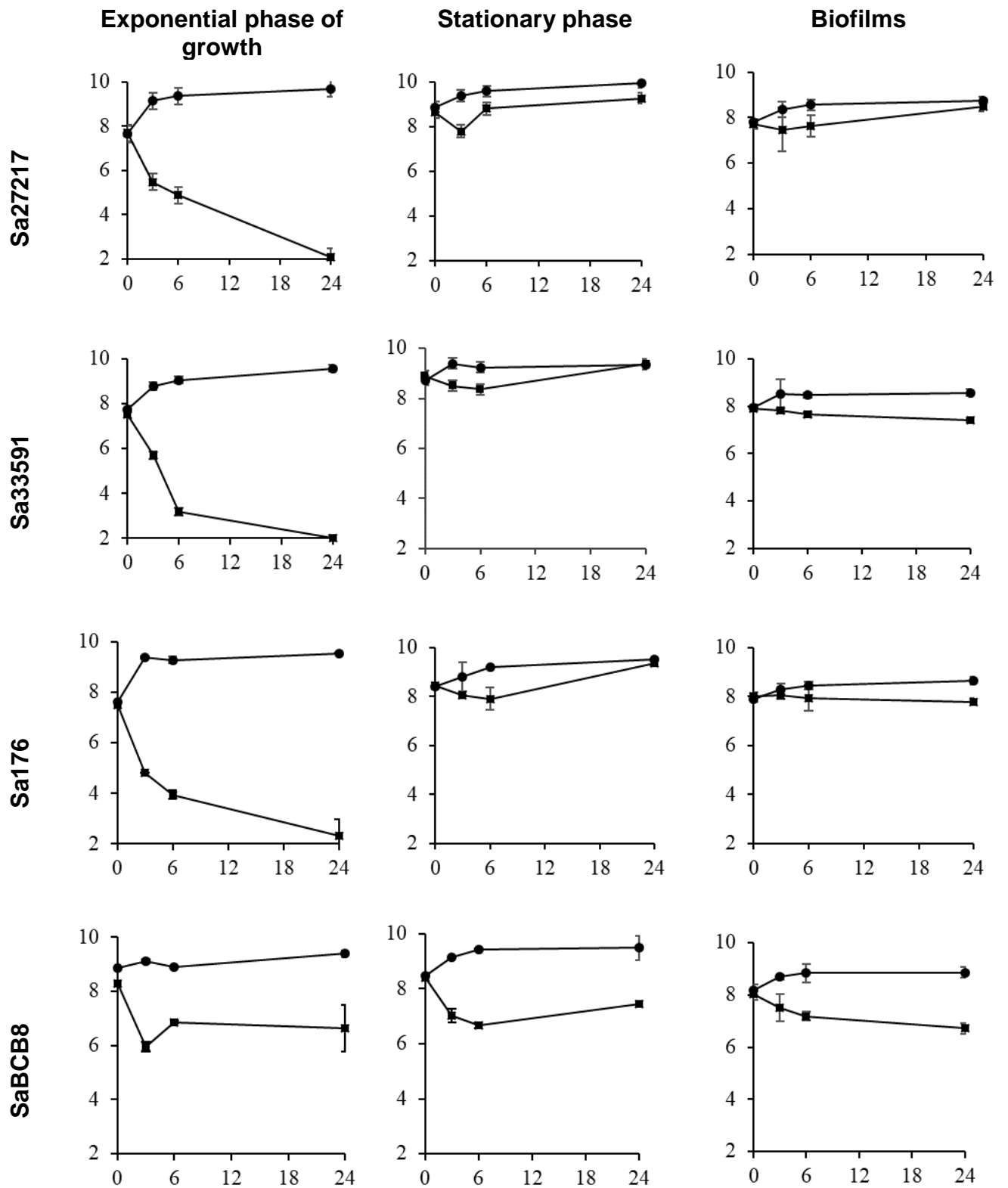
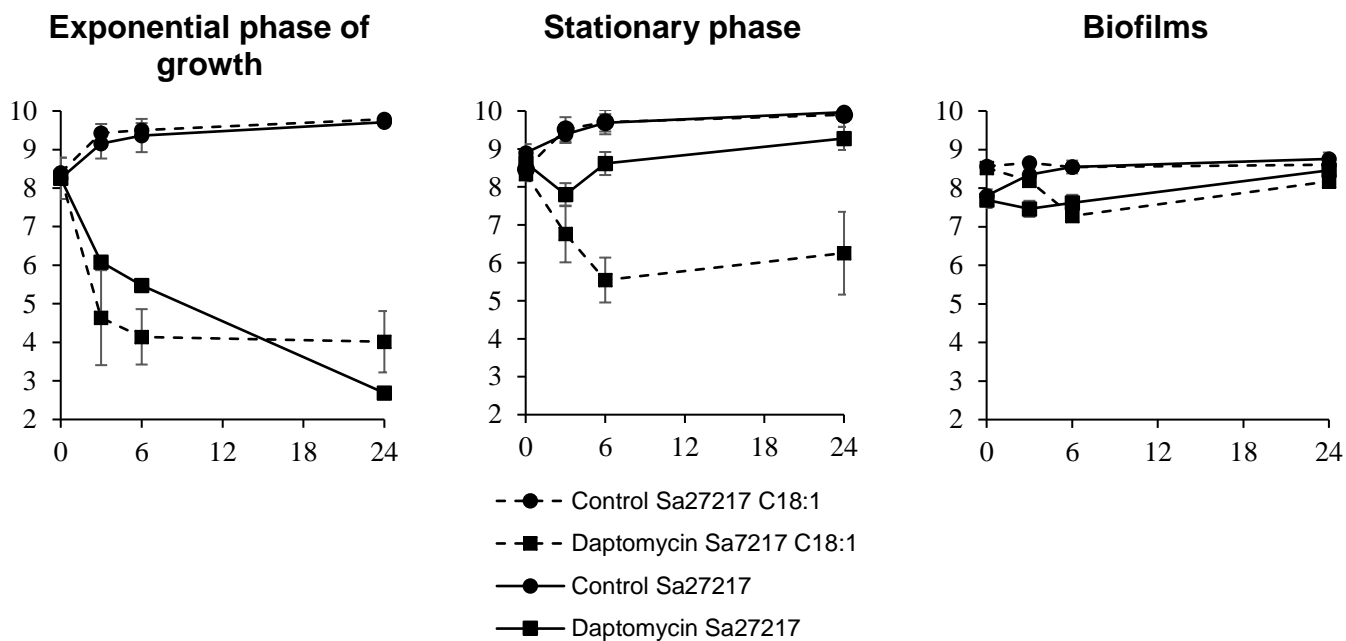


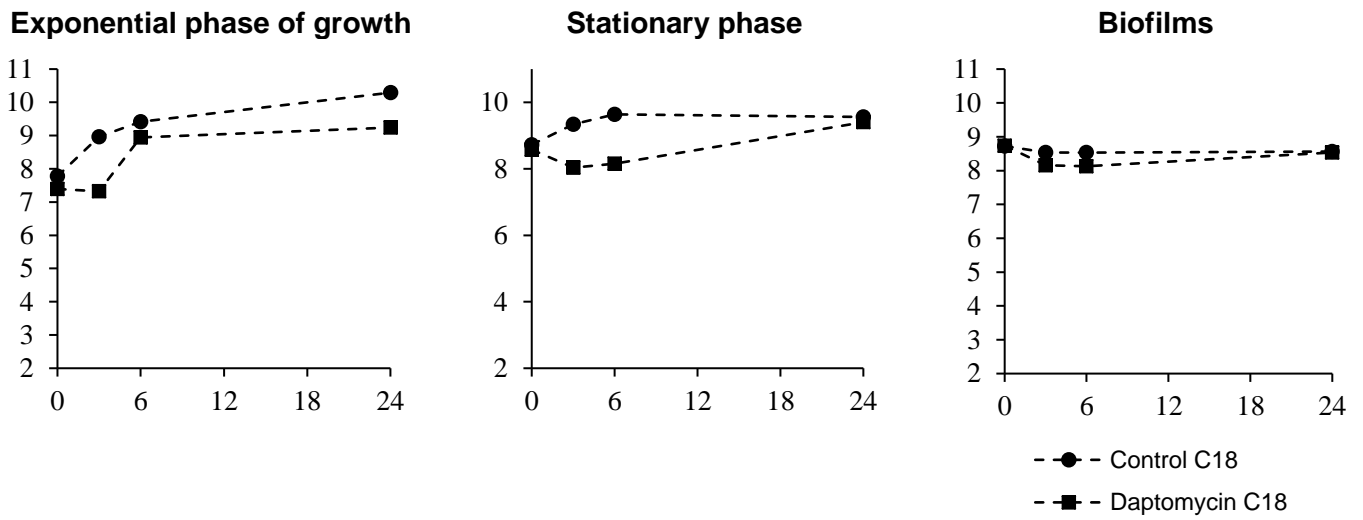
**Fig. S1. Pore-forming ability of daptomycin: significant membrane damage only occurs within exponentially-growing cells.** Transmission images show all the bacterial cells in the field of observation and corresponding fluorescence images show the bacterial cell membrane damage highlighted by PI labelling after 10 min and 3 h of treatment with daptomycin. Note that while biofilm cell density is very high the proportion of PI-labelled cells is minor.



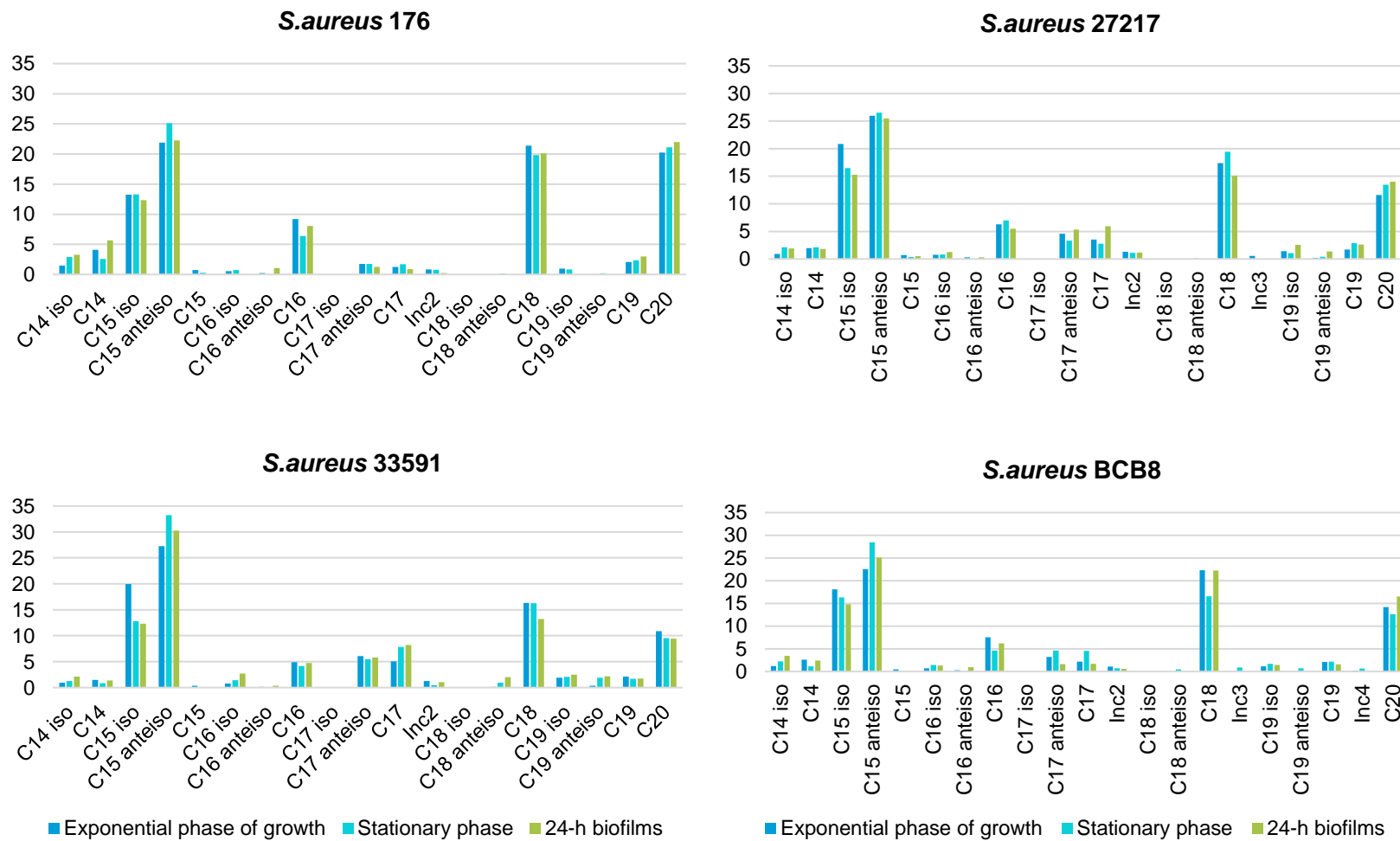
**Fig. S2.** Detailed time-kill studies of daptomycin against the four *S. aureus* strains in the three phases of growth.



**Fig. S3.** Daptomycin activity against MSSA ATCC 27217 cultivated in TSBpc medium supplemented with oleic acid (C18:1). In black lines, the fatty acid-free medium and in dashed lines the fatty-acid-supplemented medium



**Fig. S4.** Daptomycin activity against MSSA ATCC 27217 cultivated in TSBpc medium supplemented with stearic acid (C18). The fatty acid free medium results are presented in the precedent figure.



**Fig. S5.** Detailed membrane fatty acid composition for each *S. aureus* strain depending on the growth phase (exponential, stationary, 24-h biofilms)