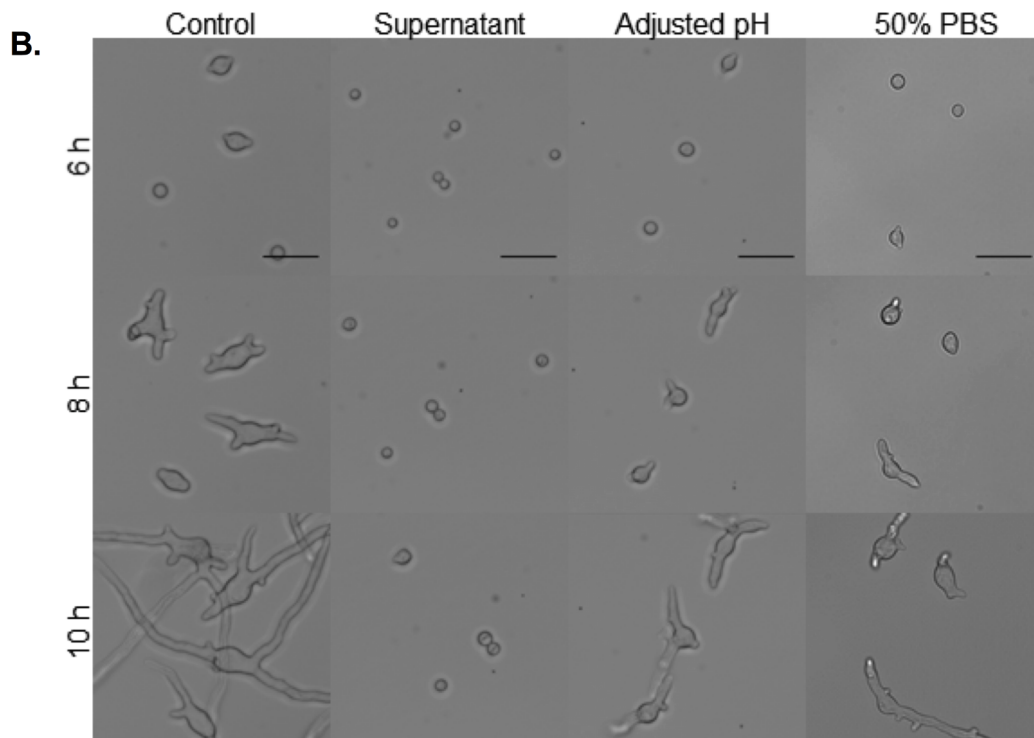
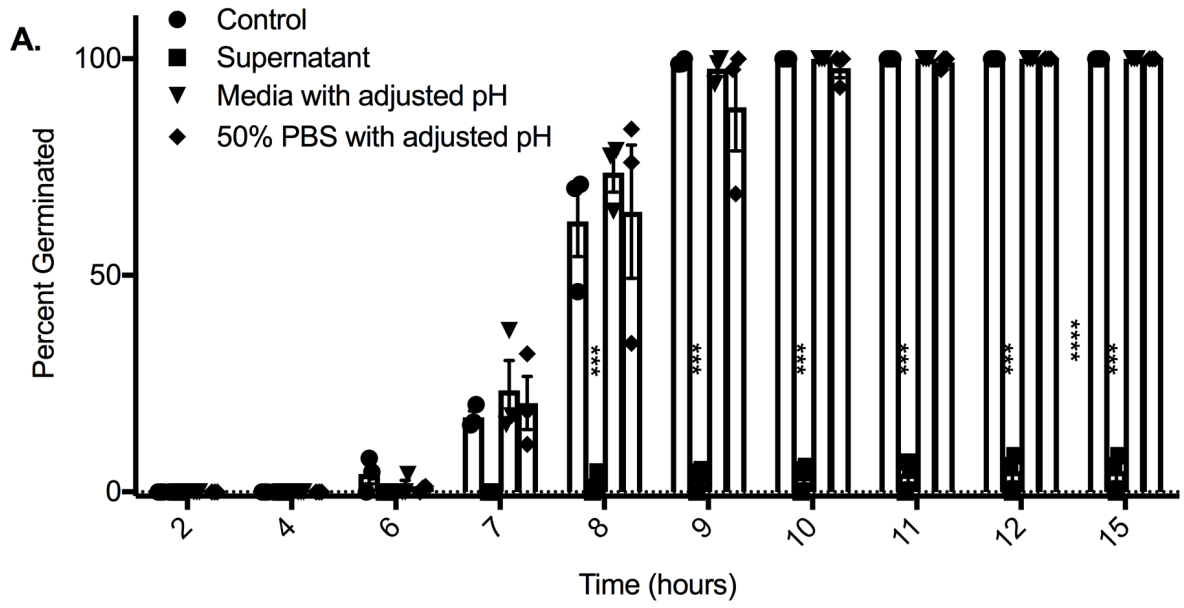


Pseudomonas aeruginosa inhibits *Rhizopus microsporus* germination through sequestration of free environmental iron

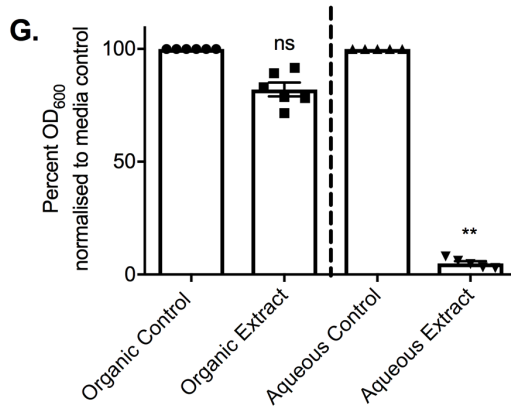
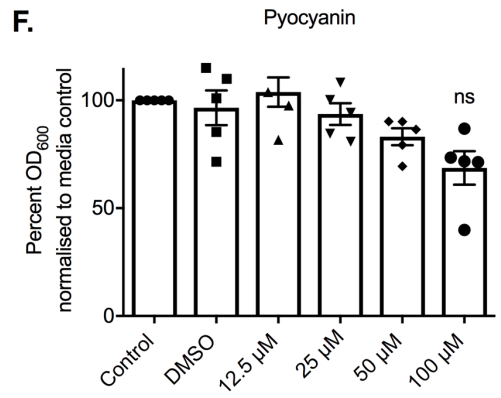
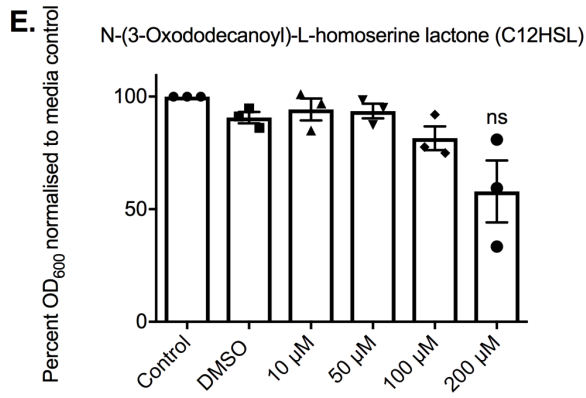
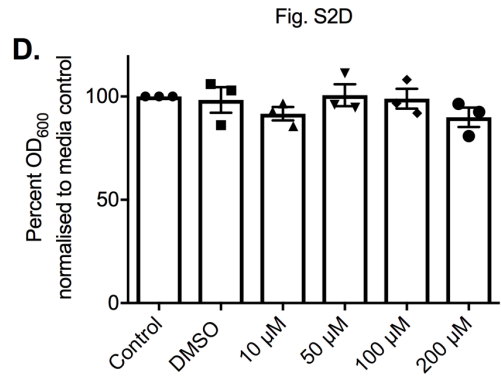
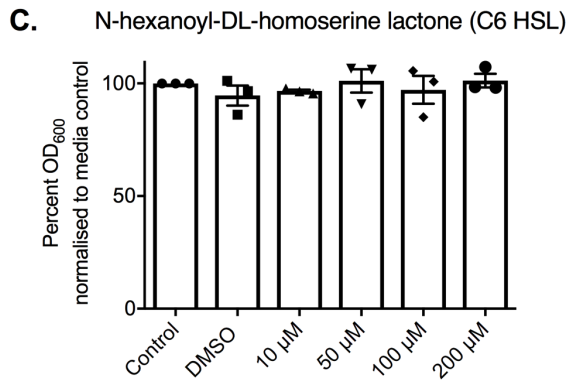
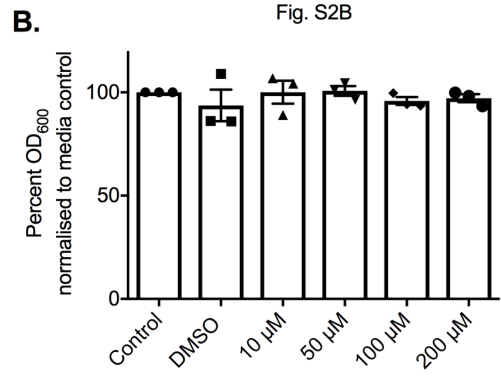
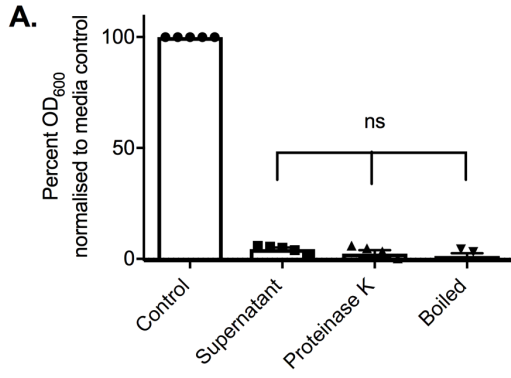
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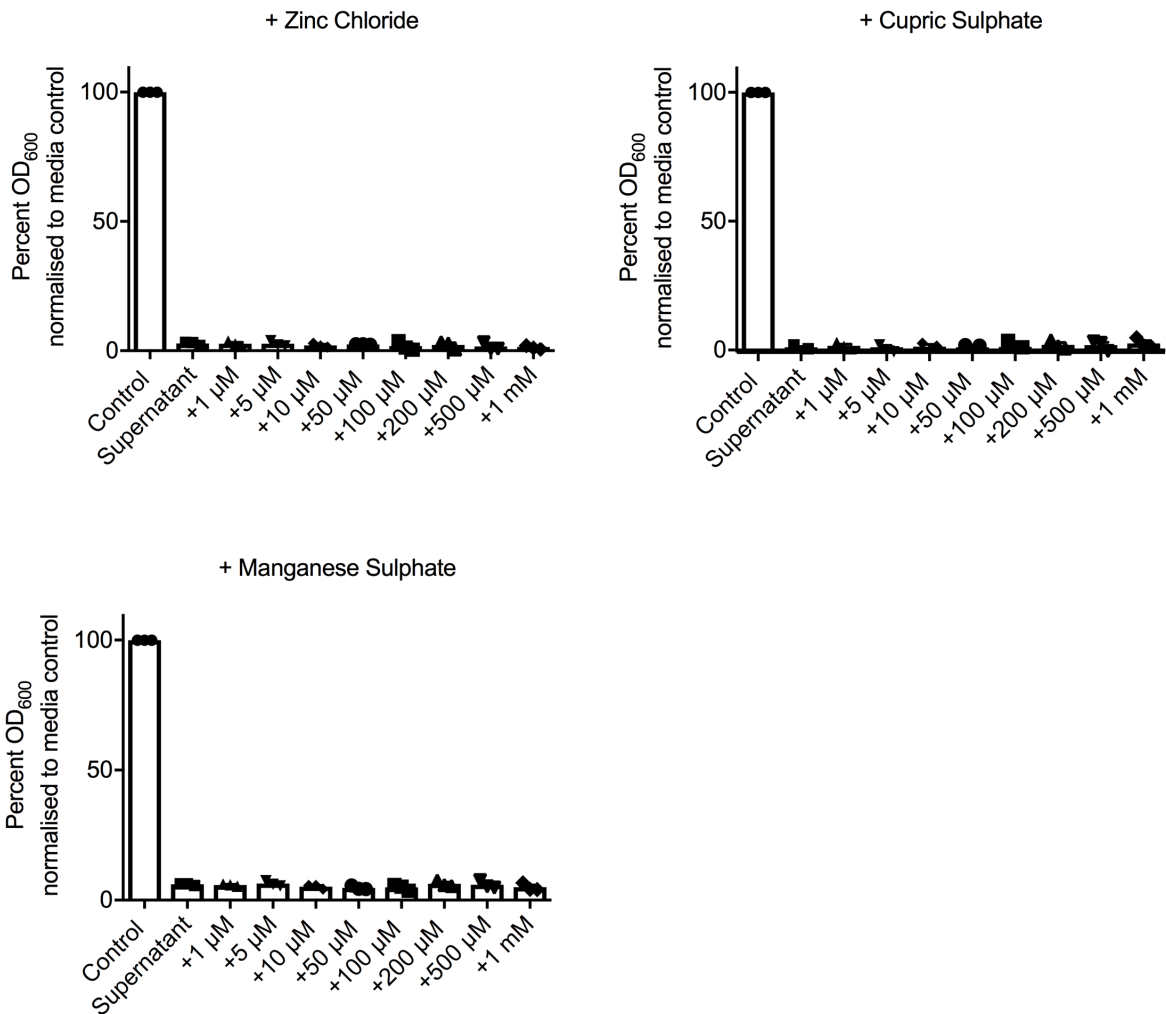
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Supplementary Fig. S1. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* inhibits the germination of *R. microsporus* independent of pH and macro-nutrient availability. The pH of media containing 50% PAO1 supernatant is approximately 7.3. To determine whether the inhibitory effect is caused by this change, *R. microsporus* spores were exposed to 50/50 SAB/LB with pH adjusted to 7.3. A 50% PBS control was also used to determine effects of nutrient deprivation. These conditions were imaged over time and (A) the percent of *R. microsporus* spores germinated over time was quantified and (B) representative images were obtained (n=3, Two-way ANOVA performed on arcsine transformed data). Scale bars = 50 μ m. Error bars depict SEM.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Inhibition of *R. microsporus* germination is not mediated by quorum sensing molecules or pyocyanin and is a hydrophilic heat stable molecule. (A) PAO1 supernatant was treated with 150 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ Proteinase K or boiled (100°C for 1 hour) to determine whether the inhibitory factor is a heat stable protein. Spores were exposed to treated supernatants and fungal growth was quantified through absorbance (OD_{600}) after 24 h incubation at 37°C (n=6). *R. microsporus* spores were incubated in SAB media for 24 h at 37°C with increasing concentrations of (B) N-butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone (C4 HSL), (C) N-hexanoyl-DL-homoserine lactone (C6 HSL), (D) N-octanoyl-L-homoserine lactone (C8 HSL), (E) N-(3-oxododecanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone (C12 HSL), and (F) pyocyanin. Fungal growth was quantified by absorbance (OD_{600}) and normalised to media control (n=3). (G) Chloroform extractions were performed to separate aqueous and organic molecules. *R. microsporus* spores were exposed to the aqueous and organic extracts for 24 h and fungal growth was determined through absorbance (OD_{600}) (n=5). All data was analysed by a Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparisons test. Error bars depict SEM. ** = $p < 0.01$.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Inhibition of *R. microsporus* growth by *P. aeruginosa* supernatant is not due to zinc, copper, or manganese restriction. *R. microsporus* spores were exposed to 50% *P. aeruginosa* supernatant and spiked with increasing concentrations of zinc chloride, cupric sulphate, and manganese sulphate for 24 h statically at 37°C. Fungal growth was measured through absorbance (OD₆₀₀) and normalised to media control (n=3, Kruskal-Wallis with Dunn's multiple comparisons test).

Video 1. *R. microsporus* germination in 50% SAB, 50% LB. Images were taken every 10 min for 11 h using an inverted Zeiss AxioObserver microscope at 20x magnification. Scale bar represents 10 μ M.

Video 2. The presence of *P. aeruginosa* supernatant inhibits the germination of *R. microsporus* spores. Spores were exposed to 50% *P. aeruginosa* supernatant and images were taken every 10 min for 11 h using an inverted Zeiss AxioObserver microscope at 20x magnification. Scale bar represents 10 μ M.