

Acquisition of fluoroquinolone resistance leads to increased biofilm formation and pathogenicity in *Campylobacter jejuni*.

Matthew V.X. Whelan¹, Laura Ardill¹, Kentaro Koide^{2,3}, Chie Nakajima^{2,3}
Yasuhiko Suzuki^{2,3}, Jeremy C. Simpson⁴ and Tadhg Ó Cróinín^{1*}

¹School of Biomolecular and Biomedical Science, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

²Division of Bioresources, Hokkaido University Research Center for Zoonosis Control, Sapporo, Japan

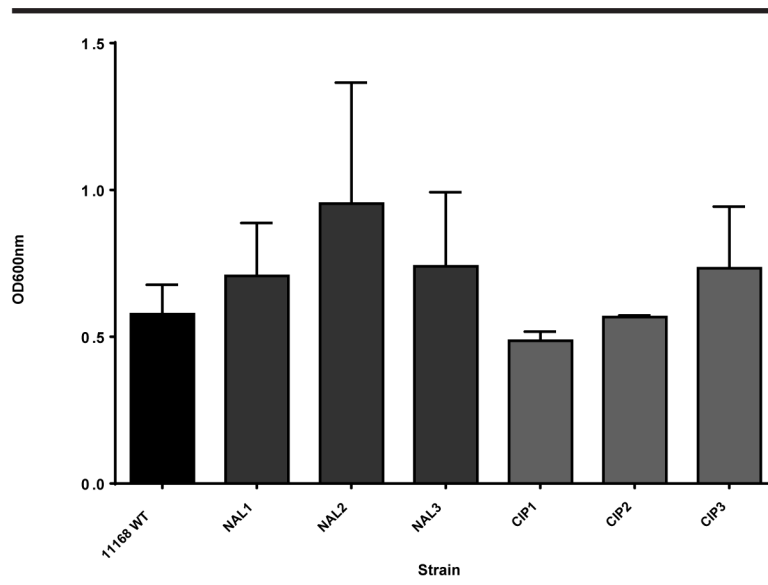
³The Global Station for Zoonosis Control, Hokkaido University Global Institution for Collaborative Research and Education, Kita 20 Nishi 10, Kita-ku, Sapporo, Japan

⁴School of Biology and Environmental Science, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

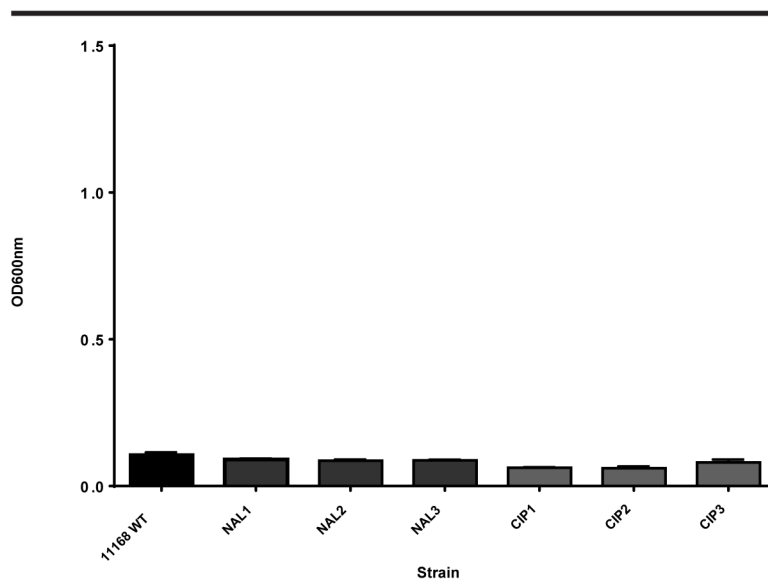
Supplementary Figure 1

*Correspondence to Tadhg.OCroinin@ucd.ie

A Microaerobic



B Aerobic



Supplementary figure 1. Wildtype and FQ^R strains were grown microaerophilically and aerobically in MH broth for 24 hours and growth measured by optical density. No significant difference was observed between the Wildtype or any of the fluoroquinolone resistant strains. Data shown is mean +/- SD (n=3). Statistically significant differences were calculated using the Welch two sample t-test with no significance found for any condition in relation to the WT.