

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Two routes for extracellular electron transfer in *Enterococcus faecalis*

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Table S1 Oligonucleotides used in this work.

Primer	Sequence (5' to 3')
invCATR2	gctctgcaactcatcattctg
invGFPR1	cttcaccctctccactgaca
ndh3dwn	tgatacgtagccgcttct
ndh3up	gataatgcaattgccgc
pplAmid	gactgcacggtaacat
pplAup	acgccagcatacccagca

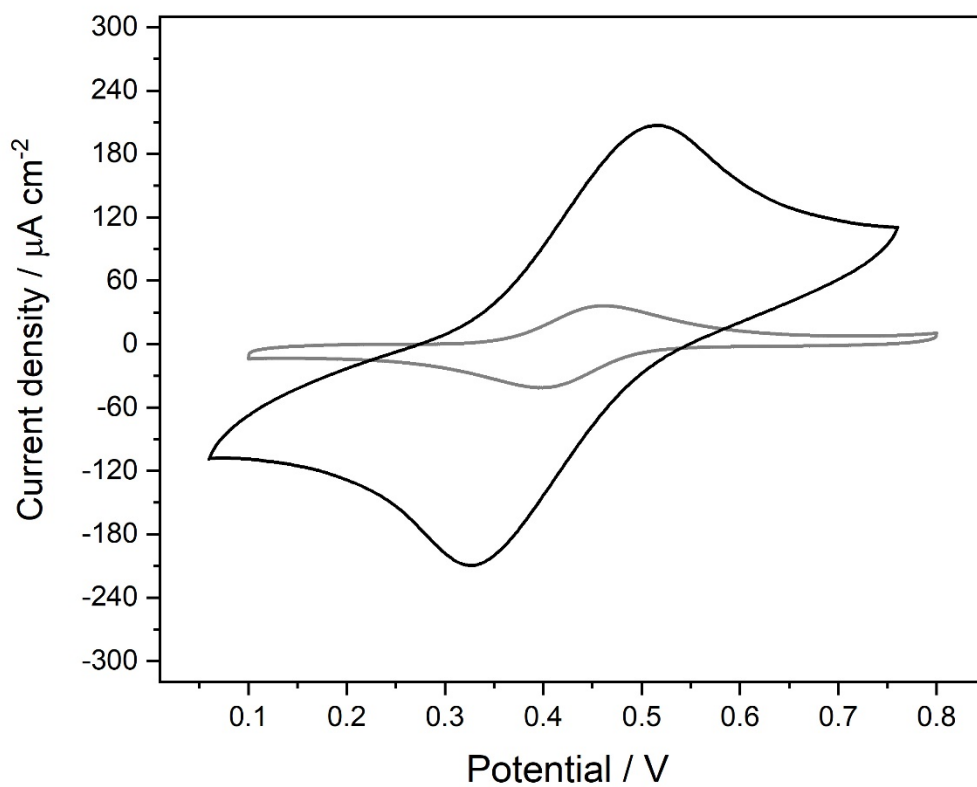


Figure S1. Representative cyclic voltammograms illustrating the electrochemical behavior of OsRP (black curve) and 0.5 mM $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ (grey curve), respectively, on graphite electrodes in 50 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.40. The scan rate was 10 mV s^{-1} .

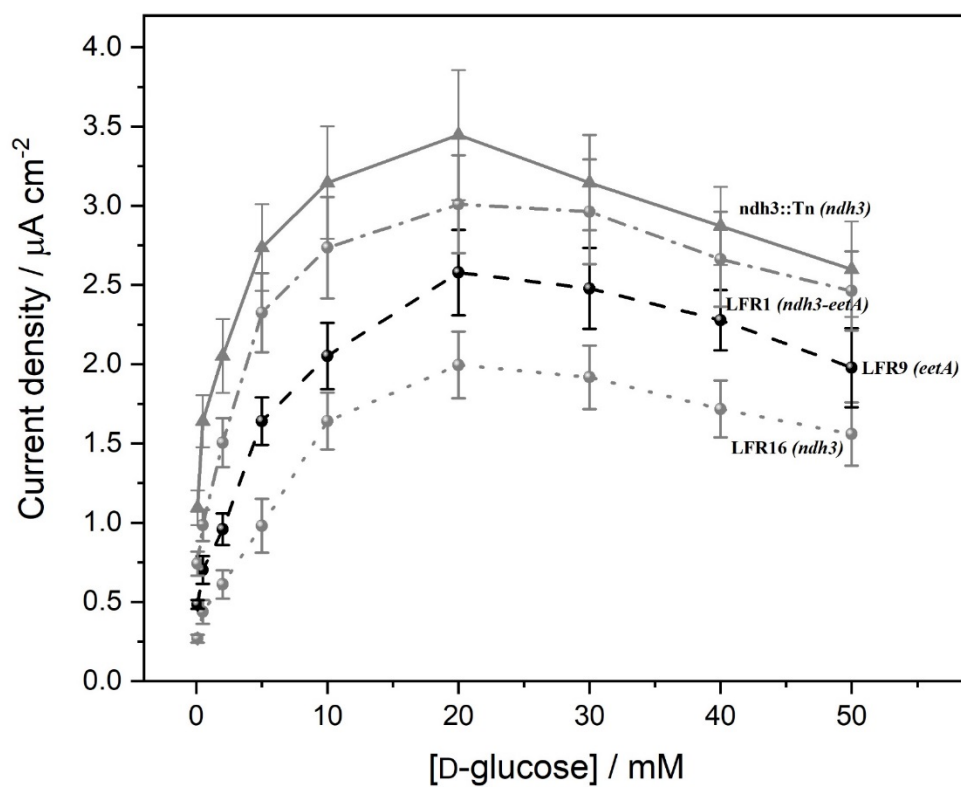


Figure S2

Amperometry with washed cells of *E. faecalis* ferric reductase defective strains grown without heme. The graph shows EET current density obtained depending on the D-glucose concentration provided to the cells and with ferricyanide as redox mediator.