

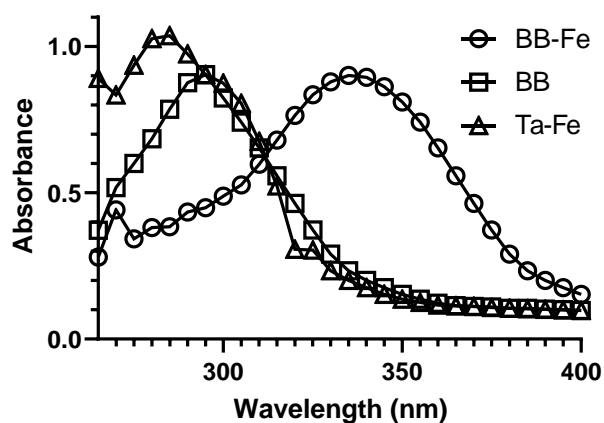
## ***Bacillus subtilis* modulates its usage of biofilm-bound iron in response to environmental iron availability**

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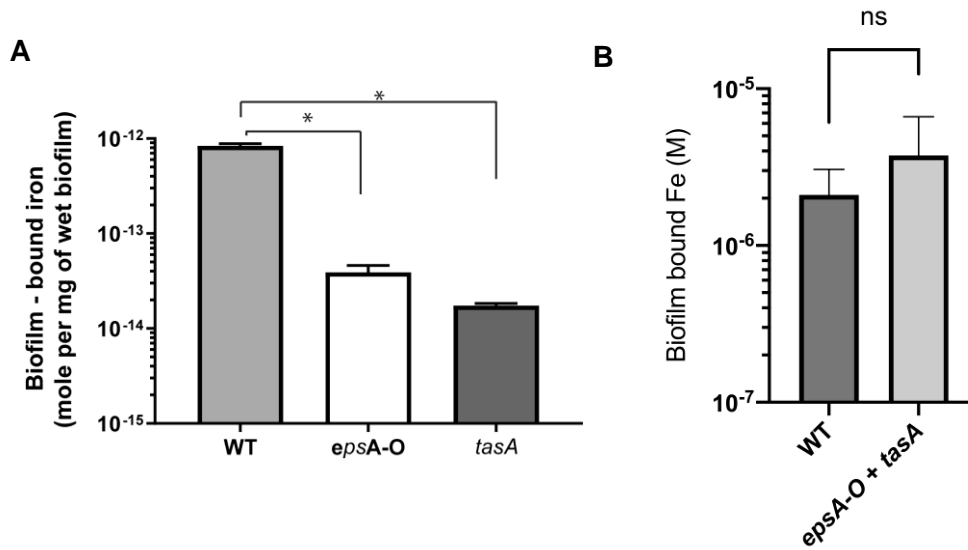
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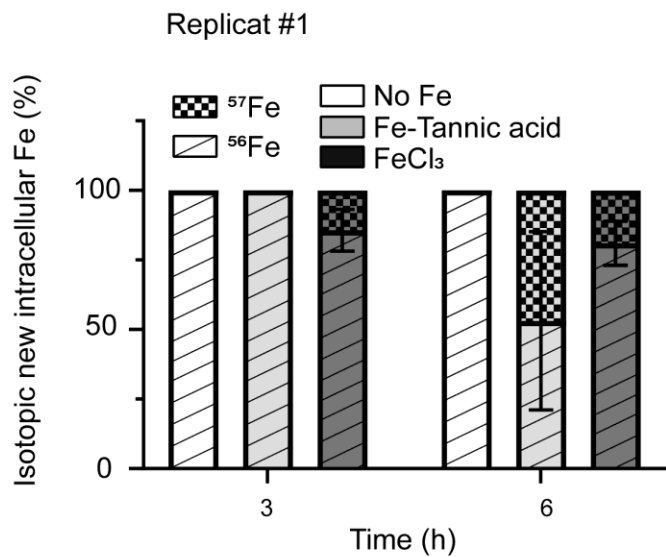
### **Supplementary information**



**Figure S1.** Uv-Vis spectra for bacillibactin (squares), Fe-bacillibactin complex (circles) and Fe-tannic acid complex (triangles).



**Figure S2. *B. subtilis* biofilm accumulates Fe** (A) Fe content of biofilms (in mol·mg<sup>-1</sup>) formed by wildtype (light gray bars), *epsA-O* (no exopolysaccharides, white bars) and *tasA* (no TasA fibers, dark gray bars) measured after 22h of growth at 30°C in MSgg supplemented with 10<sup>-4</sup> M of FeCl<sub>3</sub>. (B) Fe content of biofilms (in M) formed by wildtype (light gray bars) and co-culture of *epsA-O + tasA* mutants (dark gray bars) measured after 22h of growth at 30°C in MSgg supplemented with 10<sup>-4</sup> M of FeCl<sub>3</sub>. \* indicates significant differences, ANOVA posthoc tukey, p < 0.001.



**Figure S3.** Isotopic distribution of new cellular Fe of *B. subtilis* cells 3 hours and 6 hours after transfer in a Fe-depleted MSgg medium (white bars),  $10^{-4}$  M  $^{57}\text{FeCl}_3$  (light gray bars) or  $10^{-4}$  M  $^{57}\text{Fe}$ -tannic acid (dark gray bars). Each panel represents a biological replicate (each biological replicate included 3 technical replicates).

