

## Supplementary material

### **Abrasive Treatment of Microtiter Plates Improves the Reproducibility of Bacterial Biofilm**

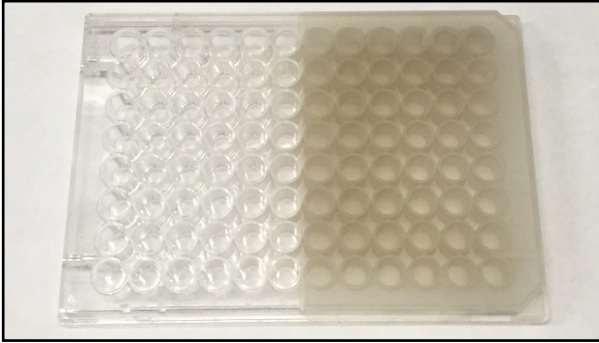
#### **Assays**

Emily Bordeleau<sup>+</sup>, Sina Atrin Mazinani<sup>+</sup>, David Nguyen, Frank Betancourt and Hongbin Yan\*

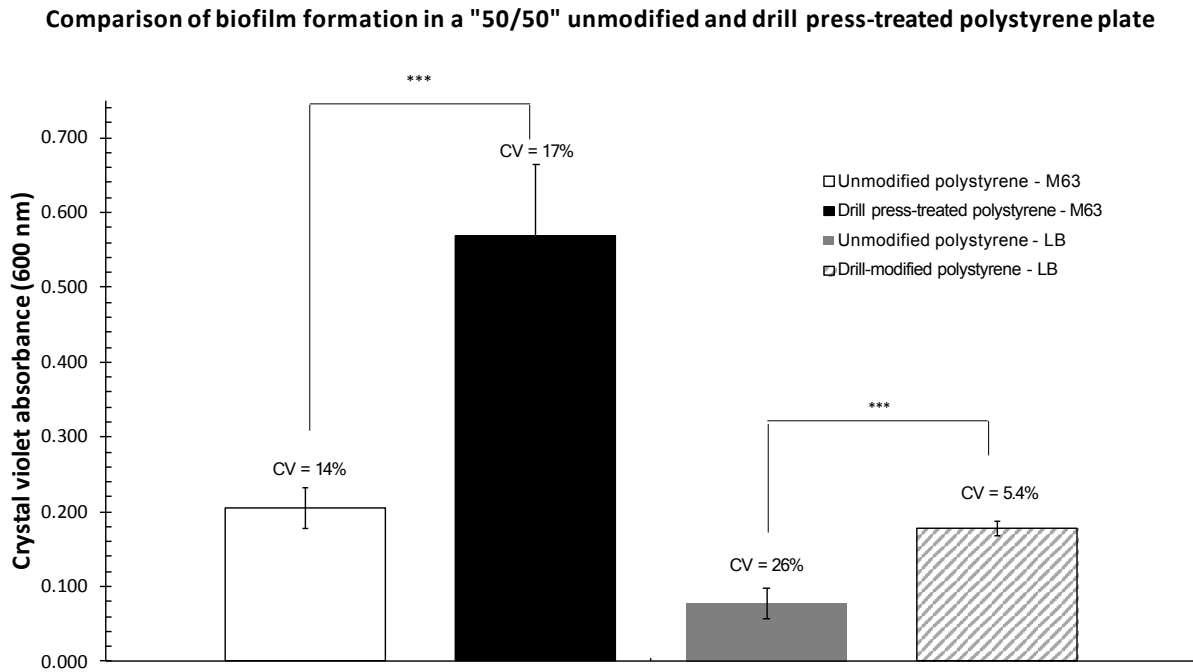
Department of Chemistry and Centre for Biotechnology, Brock University, 1812 Sir Isaac Brock  
Way, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada L2S 3A1

<sup>+</sup>Equal contribution

\*Corresponding author. Email: [tyan@brocku.ca](mailto:tyan@brocku.ca)



**Figure S1.** Photograph of a Corning (Product No. 351172) microtiter plate after half of the plate has undergone sand-blast treatment (50/50).



**Figure S2.** *P. fluorescens* Pf0-1 biofilm formed on unmodified and drill-modified polystyrene plate, in M63 or LB media. The bars represent the average amount of biofilm formed as quantified by crystal violet staining. Error bars represent the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (n=6). CV: coefficients of variation. \*\*\*:  $P < 0.001$

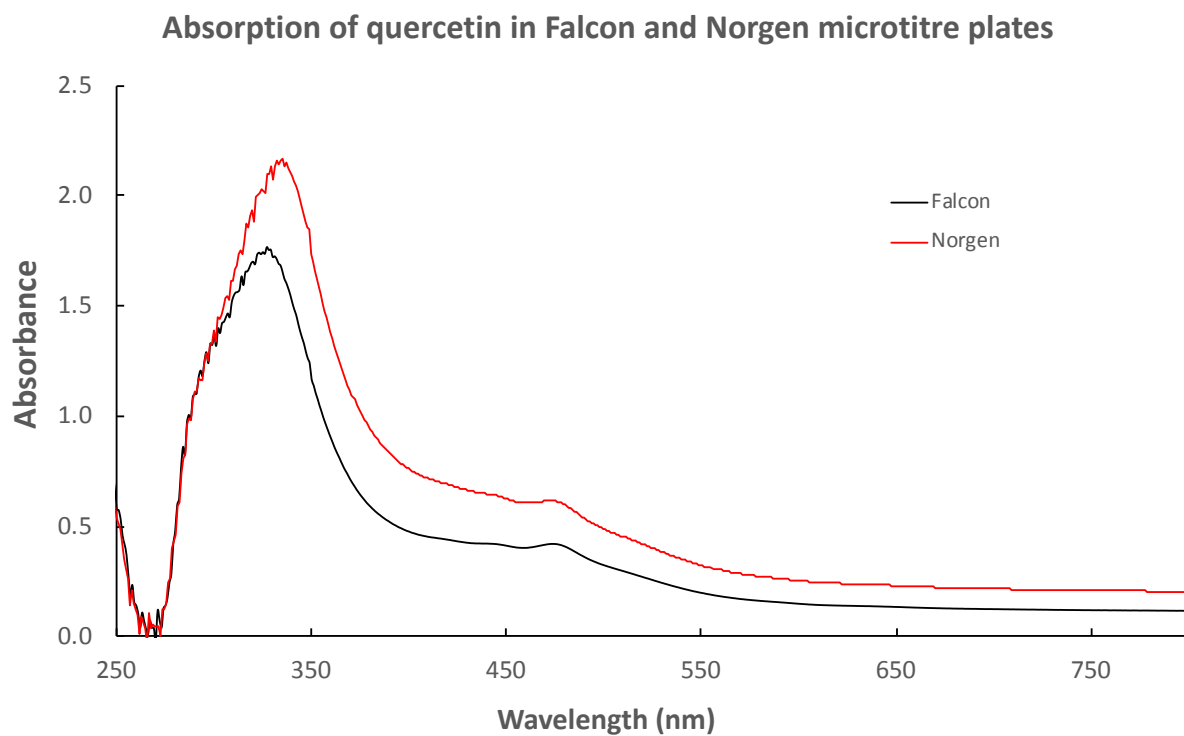
(a)



(b)



**Figure S2.** Drill bit used to modify microtiter plate wells. (a). side view; (b). view of the tip.



**Figure S3.** Absorption of quercetin in Falcon and Norgen microtitre plates.