

Supporting Information for

Precise spatial structure impacts antimicrobial susceptibility of *S. aureus* in polymicrobial wound infection

Carolyn B. Ibberson, Juan P. Barraza, Avery L. Holmes, Pengbo Cao, and Marvin Whiteley

Correspondence may be addressed to Carolyn B. Ibberson or Marvin Whiteley Email: carolyn.ibberson@ou.edu Email: mwhiteley3@gatech.edu

This PDF file includes:

Figures S1 to S5 Tables S1 and S2 SI References



Fig. S1. Images of co-infected murine wounds. Confocal images of murine wounds coinfected with *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* PA14 WT (Co-WT) or the isogenic $\Delta pqsL$ mutant (Co- $\Delta pqsL$) at 4 days post-infection. *S. aureus* constitutively expresses DsRed and *P. aeruginosa* constitutively express GFP. Host cells (blue) were stained with NucBlue in the mounting medium.



Fig. S2. *S. aureus* and a *P. aeruginosa* wound clinical isolate co-exist in a murine surgical wound model. Colony forming units of *P. aeruginosa* CW2-B1 or *S. aureus* in mono- (open squares) and co-infection (closed squares) with wildtype (black), or CW2-B1 $\Delta pqsL$ (red) in the murine wound model. Each symbol indicates a single animal infection.



Fig S3. Patchy distribution of *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* within wounds. *S. aureus* (red), *P. aeruginosa* (green), and host cells (blue) are shown. Images are representative of the range of observed spatial organization.



Fig. S4. S. aureus vancomycin and aminoglycoside tolerance in intact and mixed wounds. A) Percent survival of S. aureus to vancomycin in intact (structured) wounds compared to untreated portions of the same wound. Mono-infection is shown with open circles, co-infection with WT P. aeruginosa with closed circles, and co-infection with P. aeruginosa $\Delta pqsL$ with red circles. B) Percent survival of S. aureus to gentamicin in intact (structured) or mixed (homogenized) wounds compared to untreated portions of the same wound. Mono-infection is shown with open circles, co-infection with WT P. aeruginosa CW2-B1 with black squares, and co-infection with P. aeruginosa CW2-B1 $\Delta pqsL$ with red squares. All P-values were determined by a Mann-Whitney test, asterisks indicate P < 0.01 comparing Intact and Mixed wounds of each condition. Each symbol indicates a single animal infection.



Fig. S5. S. aureus tolerance to the aminoglycoside tobramycin during co-culture in an in vitro CF infection model. Percent survival of S. aureus to tobramycin in vitro compared to untreated cultures. Co-infection with WT P. aeruginosa PA14 is shown with black circles (Co-WT), co-infection with P. aeruginosa PA14 $\Delta pqsL$ with red circles (Co- $\Delta pqsL$), co-infection with $\Delta pqsL$ that has been vigorously mixed is shown in burgundy (Co- $\Delta pqsL$ mixed), and $\Delta pqsL$ with the addition of 5 μ M HQNO prior to being vigorously mixed is shown in purple (Co- $\Delta pqsL$ mixed+HQNO). Statistical significance was determined with a Mann-Whitney test with a Benjamani, Krieger and Yeekutieli correction for multiple testing. Asterisks indicate an adjusted P-value ≤ 0.01 in comparison to Co-WT.

Table S1. Strains and plasmids used in this study.

Strain or plasmid	Description	Identifier	Source or Reference
RN4220 + pHC48	<i>S. aureus</i> RN4220 containing pHC48 which constitutively expresses dsRed	AH3865	(1)
LAC + pHC48	S. aureus LAC* (AH1263) + pHC48 which constitutively expresses dsRed	CI31	This study
LAC	<i>S. aureus</i> LAC* (AH1263) community- associated methicillin resistant USA300 isolate	CI3	(2)
PA14	P. aeruginosa strain PA14	CI132	(3)
PA14 ⊿pqsL	PA14 with <i>pqsL</i> deleted	CI136	(4)
РА14 <i>Дрhz1/</i> 2	PA14 with <i>phz1</i> and <i>phz2</i> deleted	CI138	(5)
PA14 Tn7::GFP	PA14 with <i>gfp</i> at Tn7 site	CI143	This study
PA14 <i>ApqsL</i>	PA14 <i>ΔpqsL</i> with <i>gfp</i> at Tn7 site	CI157	This study
Tn7::GFP			
РА14 <i>Дрhz1/</i> 2	PA14 <i>Aphz1/2</i> with <i>gfp</i> at Tn7 site	CI154	This study
Tn7::GFP			
CW2-B1	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> strain CW2-B1	CI202	(6)
CW2-B1 ⊿pqsL	CW2-B1 with pqsL deleted	CI203	This study
pBK-miniTn7-gfp2	<i>Escherichia coli</i> XL1-Blue + pBK- miniTn7-gfp2, constitutive GFP in miniTn7 transposon	AKN66	(7)
puxBF13	<i>E. coli</i> S17-1 + pUXBF13, transposase plasmid to allow for integration of miniTn7		(7)
pRK2013	<i>E. coli</i> + pRK2013, conjugative helper plasmid		(8)
pEXG2pq	Plasmid for allelic replacement of pgsL		(4)

Gene ID	Log2 Fold-	Adjusted P-
	Change	value
bfiS	-0.83	0.88
bfiR	-0.19	1.00
PA14_09710	0.01	1.00
PA14_09730	NA	NA
PA14_09740	-2.64	0.16
PA14_09750	0.05	1.00
PA14_09760	-1.32	0.82

Table S2. Differential expression by RNA-seq of operons adjacent to the pqsL locus in murine chronic wounds infected with *P. aeruginosa* wildtype or the $\Delta pqsL$ mutant.

SI References

- C. B. Ibberson, C. P. Parlet, J. Kwiecinski, H. A. Crosby, D. K. Meyerholz, A. R. Horswill, Hyaluronan modulation impacts *Staphylococcus aureus* biofilm infection. *Infect. Immun.* 84, 1917-1929 (2016).
- 2. B. R. Boles, M. Thoendel, A. J. Roth, A. R. Horswill, Identification of genes involved in polysaccharide-independent *Staphylococcus aureus* biofilm formation. *PLoS One* 5, e10146 (2010).
- 3. N. T. Liberati et al., An ordered, nonredundant library of Pseudomonas aeruginosa strain PA14 transposon insertion mutants. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 103, 2833–2838 (2006).
- 4. J. P. Barraza, M. Whiteley, A *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* antimicrobial affects the biogeography but not fitness of *Staphylococcus aureus* during coculture. *mBio.* 12, e00047-21 (2021).
- 5. L. E. P. Dietrich, A. Price-Whelan, A. Petersen, M. Whiteley, D. K. Newman, The phenazine pyocyanin is a terminal signalling factor in the quorum sensing network of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Mol. Microbiol.* 61, 1308–1321 (2006).
- 6. A. da Silva, "Understanding the diversity and evolution of complex wound infections" (University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK, 2019).
- B. Koch, L.E. Jensen, O. Nybroe, A panel of Tn7-based vectors for insertion of the *gfp* marker gene or for delivery of cloned DNA into Gram-negative bacteria at a neutral chromosomal site. *J Microbiol Methods.* 45, 187-195 (2001).
- 8. D. H. Figurski, D. R. Helinski, Replication of an origin-containing derivative of plasmid RK2 dependent on a plasmid function provided in trans. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 76, 1648–1652 (1979).