

Supporting Information:

Surface enhanced fluorescence and nanoscopic cell wall deformation

in adhering *Staphylococcus aureus*

upon exposure to cell wall active and non-active antibiotics

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Table S1.

Surface free energy parameters and components of the three liquids used for contact angle measurements. γ^- and γ^+ are the electron-donating and electron-accepting parameters, while γ^{AB} and γ^{LW} are the acid-base and Lifshitz-Van der Waals components, respectively. All data in (mJ m^{-2}) and taken from Van Oss *et al.*¹

Liquid	Water	Formamide	α -bromonaphthalene
γ^-	25.5	39.6	0
γ^+	25.5	2.3	0
γ^{AB}	51.0	19.0	0
γ^{LW}	21.8	39.0	44.4

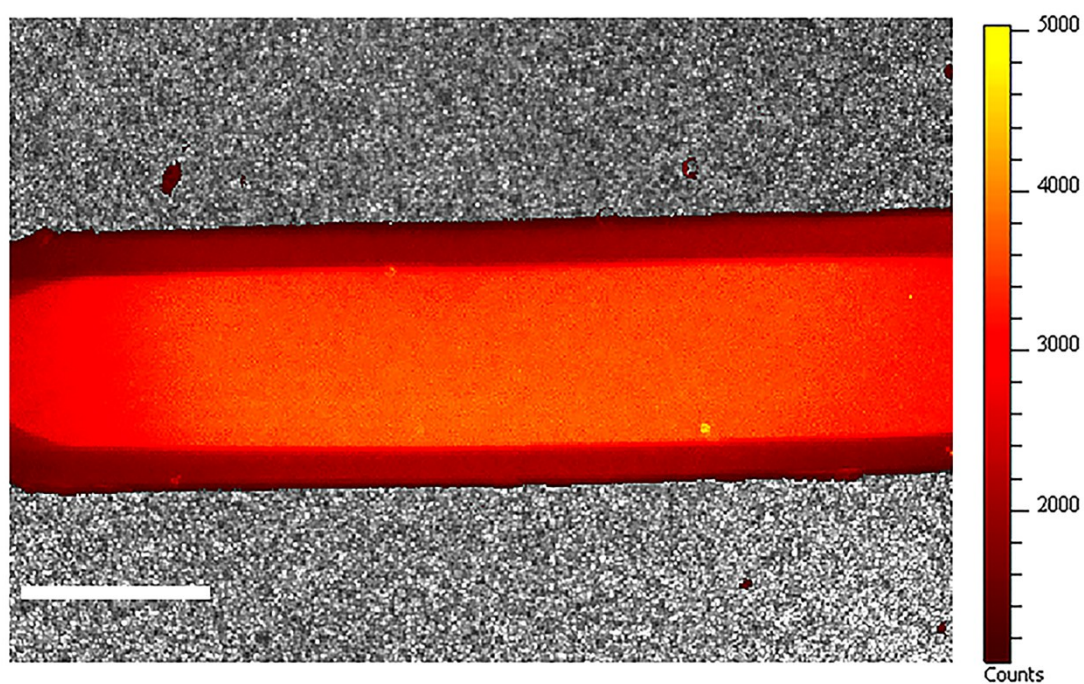


Figure S1.

Representative fluorescence image of sedimented, fluorescent *S. aureus* ATCC 12600^{GFP} in a parallel plate flow chamber, as used for SEF experiments, showing homogeneous fluorescence distribution in the center of the chamber, which was taken as the ROI in SEF. Scale bar is 1 cm. Pseudo-color bar represents the photon count.

References

- 1 C. J. van Oss, R. F. Giese, Z. Li, K. Murphy, J. Norris, M. K. Chaudhury and R. J. Good, *J. Adhes. Sci. Technol.*, 1992, **6**, 413–428.