Insights on *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Carbohydrate Binding from Profiles of Cystic Fibrosis Isolates using Multivalent Fluorescent Glycopolymers Bearing Pendant Monosaccharides

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Supplemental File S3

Additional Binding Results

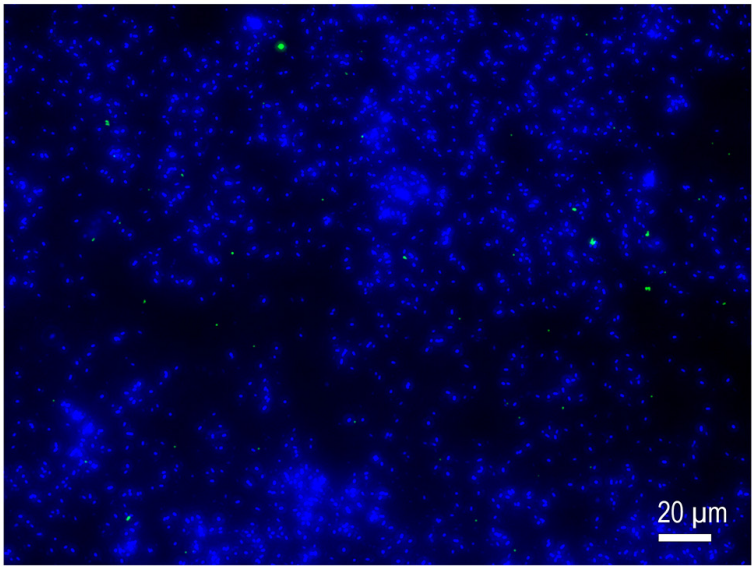

Figure S3.1. Fluorescence micrograph of minimally washed bacterial-fluorescent glycopolymer suspension in binding assay. Minor increase in bacterial-glycopolymer binding was observed for ATCC BAA47 with the α-Gal-PAA-Fluor when the bacteria were not washed extensively following the binding reaction (i.e. ~ 2% rather than ~ 1% in standard assay). In this example, an aliquot of the bacterial-glycopolymer binding reaction, following 2 h incubation, was applied to a glass slide, air-dried, and the unbound materials removed by one rinse with PBS. The specimen was then subjected to fluorescence microscopy.

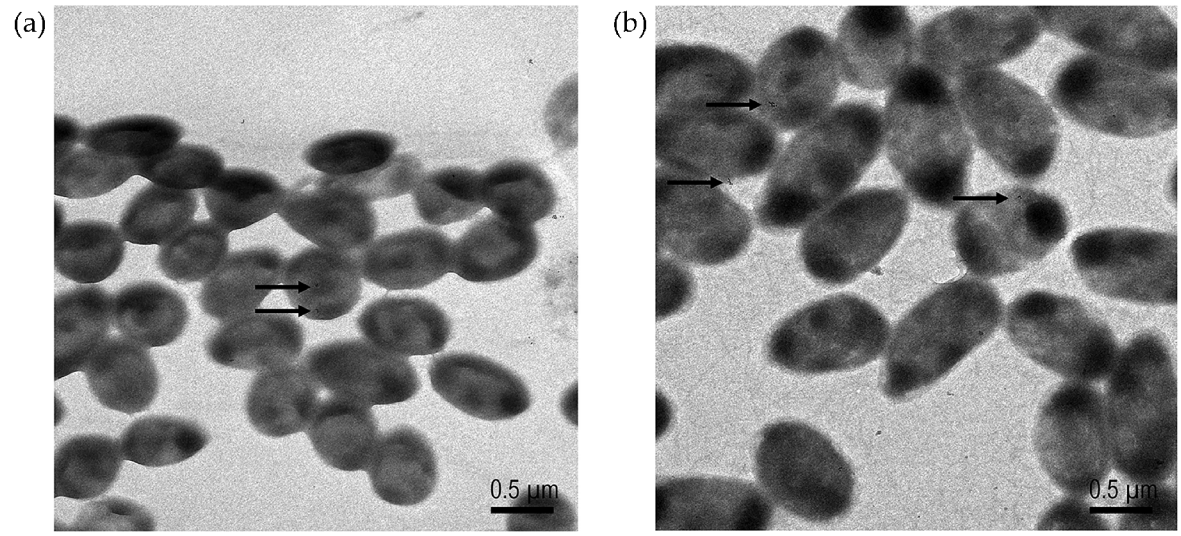

Figure S3.2. Transmission electron micrographs of gold-conjugates of fluorescein-immunolabeled β-Gal-PAA-Fluor minimally bound to *P. aeruginosa* clinical isolate CF-S 8314-1 (a) and laboratory strain ATCC BAA47 (b). Following binding tests, the bacterial suspensions deposited on Formvar carbon-coated nickel grids were incubated with gold conjugated anti-fluorescein isothiocyanate antibody. Only scarce gold-labeling was observed in both strains' tests with the β-galactose glycopolymer (arrowheads). These data are consistent with microscopic and spectroscopic analyses showing relatively small amounts of binding of β-Gal-PAA-Fluor to the various *P. aeruginosa* strains.