

Effects of halophyte root exudates and their components on chemotaxis, biofilm formation and colonization of the halophilic bacterium *Halomonas anticariensis* FP35^T

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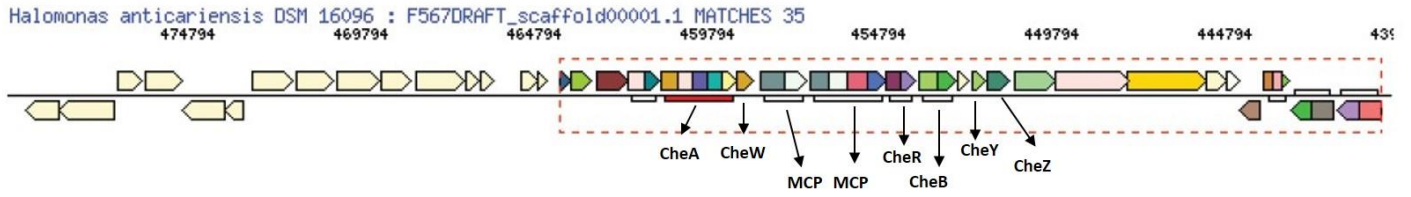


Figure S1. Chemosensory cluster identified in the draft genome sequence of *H. anticariensis* FP35^T.

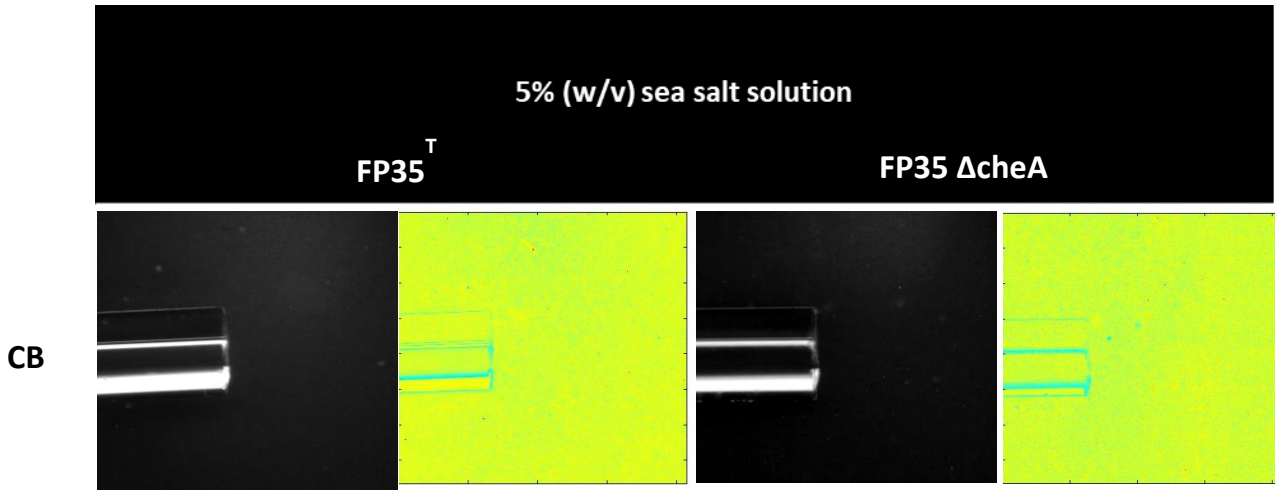


Figure S2. Qualitative capillary chemotaxis assays comparing responses of wild-type *H. anticariensis* FP35^T and the mutant strain FP35ΔcheA towards chemotaxis buffer grown at a concentration of 5% (w/v) of sea salt solution. All photographs were taken after 10 min. First and third columns: dark-field images of cells gathered at the mouth of capillaries containing chemotaxis buffer; second and fourth columns: heatmap of normalized images (Matlab R2013a).

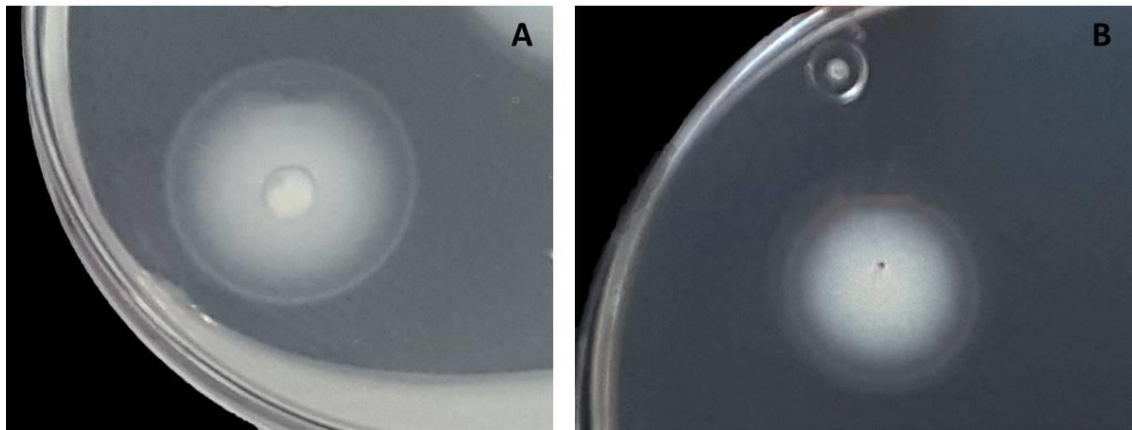


Figure S3. *H. anticariensis* FP35^T growth in M8 plates containing 0.3% agar in absence or presence of oleanolic acid (A and B, respectively). The diameter of bacterium growth was measured using ImageJ software (A: 25.77 mm and B: 20.05 mm).