

Supplemental materials

Extracellular DNA filaments associated to surface polysaccharide II give *Clostridioides difficile* biofilm matrix a network-like structure

Authors: Tania Kamwouo¹, Sylvie Bouttier^{1*}, Séverine Domenichini², Johanna Saunier³, Héloïse Coullon¹, Alexis Simons¹⁻⁴, Claire Janoir¹

Affiliations:

¹ Micalis Institute, Université Paris-Saclay, INRAE, AgroParisTech, 17 avenue des Sciences, 91400 Orsay, France.

² UMS IPSIT, Université Paris-Saclay-US 31 INSERM-UAR 3679 CNRS, Plateforme d'Imagerie Cellulaire MIPSIT, 91400 Orsay, France.

³ Equipe Matériaux et Santé, Université Paris-Saclay, 17 avenue des sciences, 91400 Orsay, France

⁴ Laboratoire Eau, Environnement et Systèmes Urbains (Leesu), Université Paris-Est Créteil, École des Ponts ParisTech, 94010 Créteil, France.

*** Corresponding author:** sylvie.bouttier@universite-paris-saclay.fr ; claire.janoir@inrae.fr

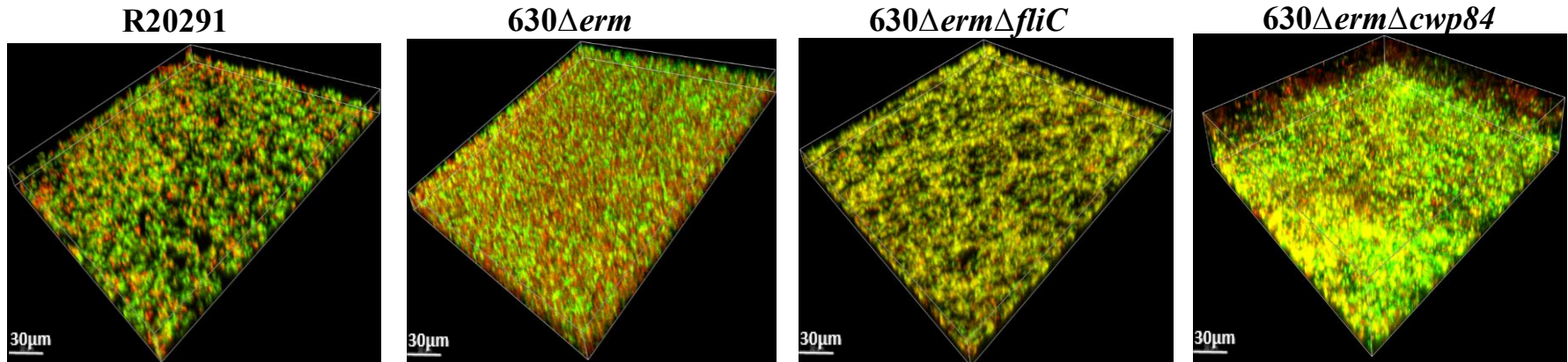


Figure S1. 3D biofilms structure observed using inverted CLSM and designated with Imaris software. 48h Biofilms were stained with Live/Dead, SYTOX Green, and SYTO 60 dyes, and the merged projection is represented in the figure. Images were acquired with a confocal microscope and the objective HC PL APO CS2 20x/0.75 DRY/air. The planes were used to construct the three-dimensional projection using Imaris software (Bitplane, Belfast, UK) 9.7.2 version.

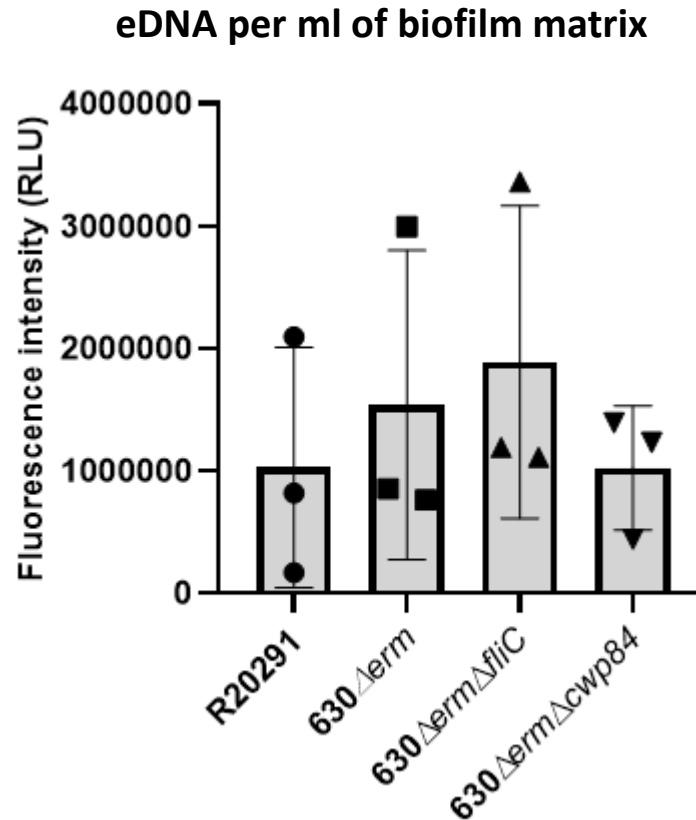


Figure S2. eDNA in biofilm matrix, quantified by fluorescence. The matrix was first extracted from biofilm and then marked with SYTOX Green for 15 minutes. The fluorescence was measured with the spectrophotometer (Synergy H1) after a dye excitation at 500 nm and emission gathered at 526 nm ; expressed in RFU (relative fluorescence unit). Each graph represents the means and standard deviations of 3 biological replicates; statistical normality was determined with the Shapiro-Wilk test and the Mann-Whitney test was used to perform statistical analysis (test (ns, non-significant).

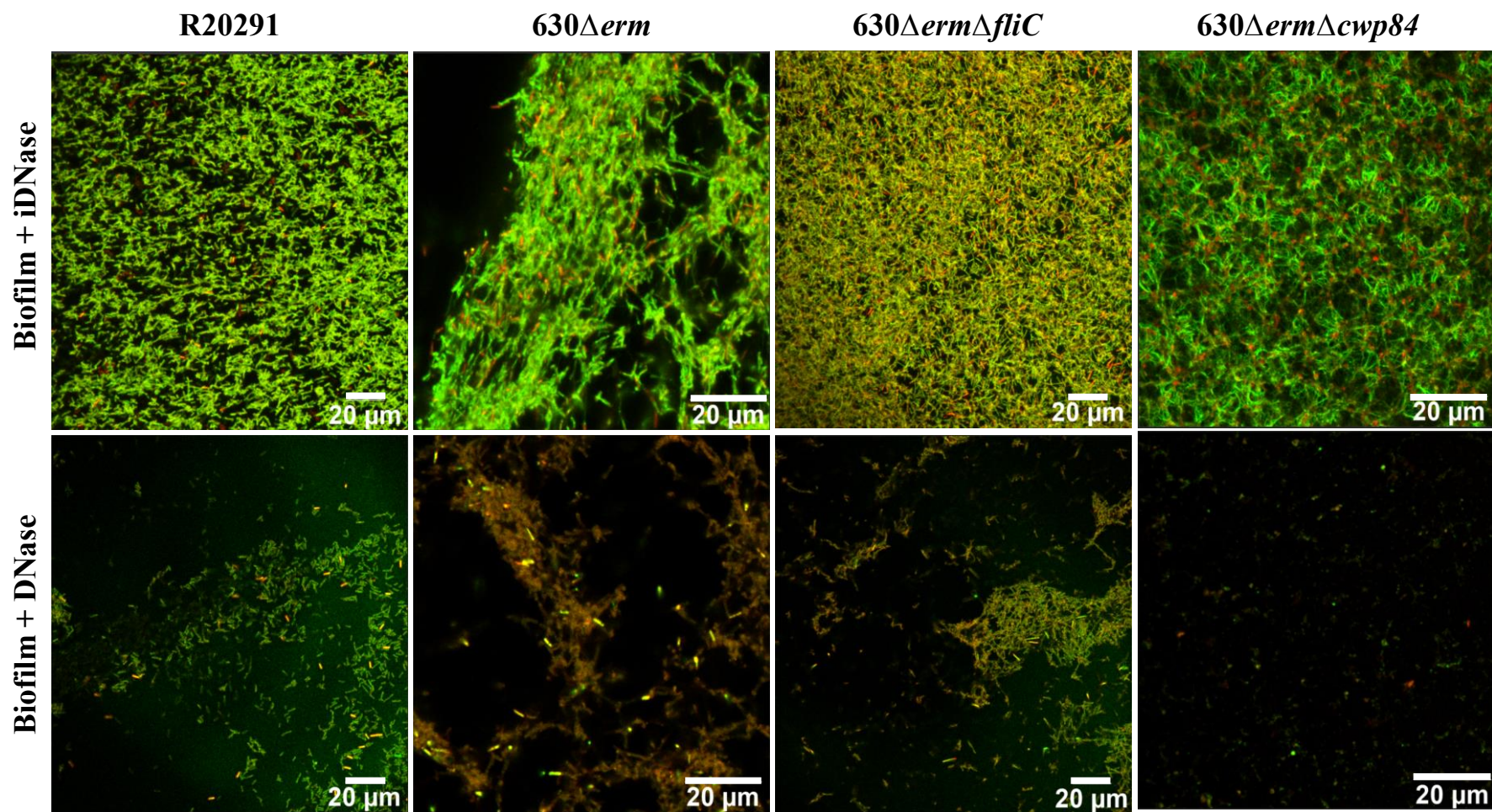


Figure S3. DNase dispersed *C. difficile* biofilm by disrupting eDNA filaments. The four strains biofilms were grown for 48h, treated with DNase, and inactivated DNase (iDNase) for control. Biofilms are stained with SYTOX Green and SYTO 60 and the merge of a Z-stack projections are represented on the figure. 4 biological replicates were realized, and the merge projections are represented in the figure, a representative image was chosen for each condition. Images were acquired with a confocal microscope and the objective HC PL APO CS2 20x/0.75 DRY/air.

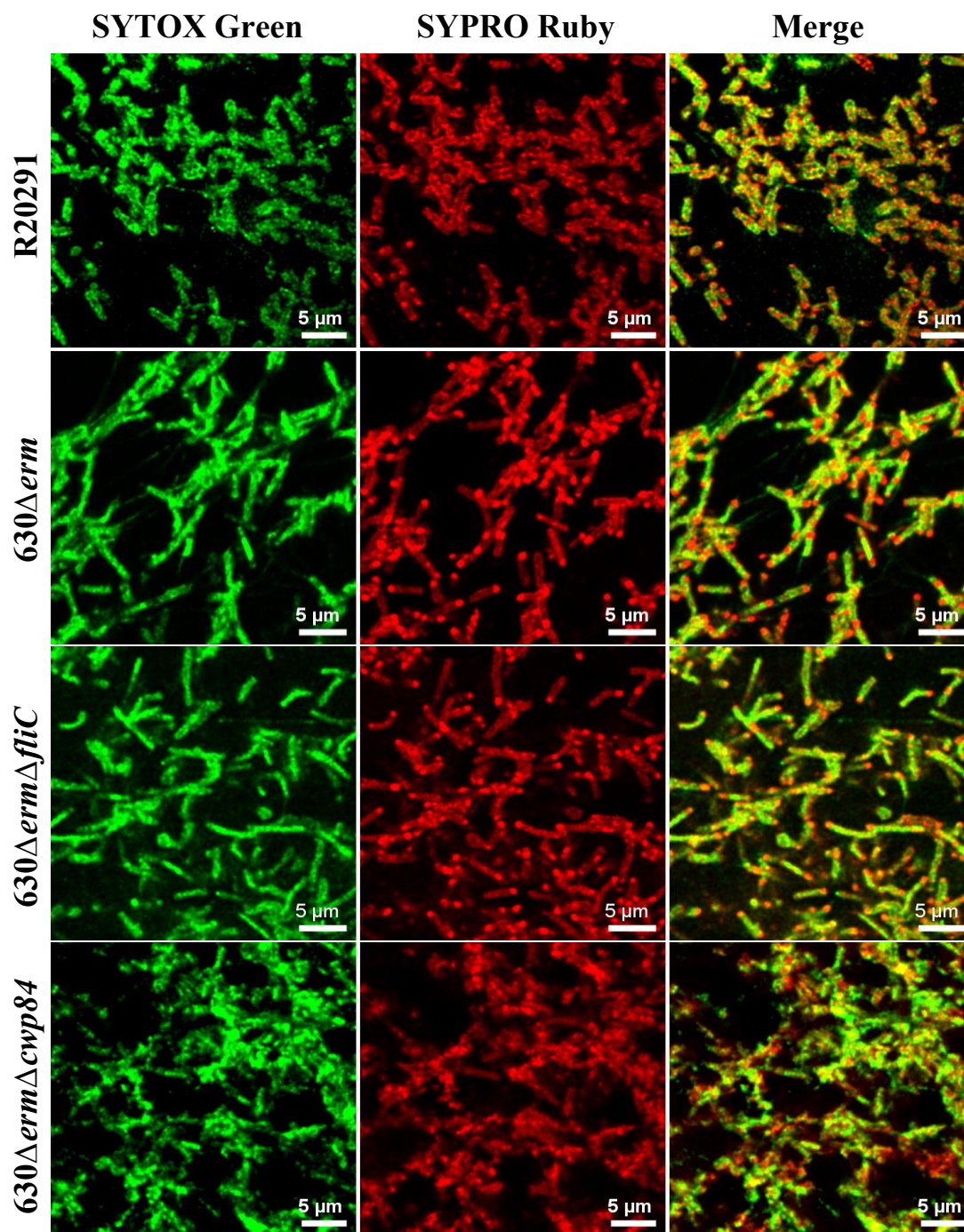
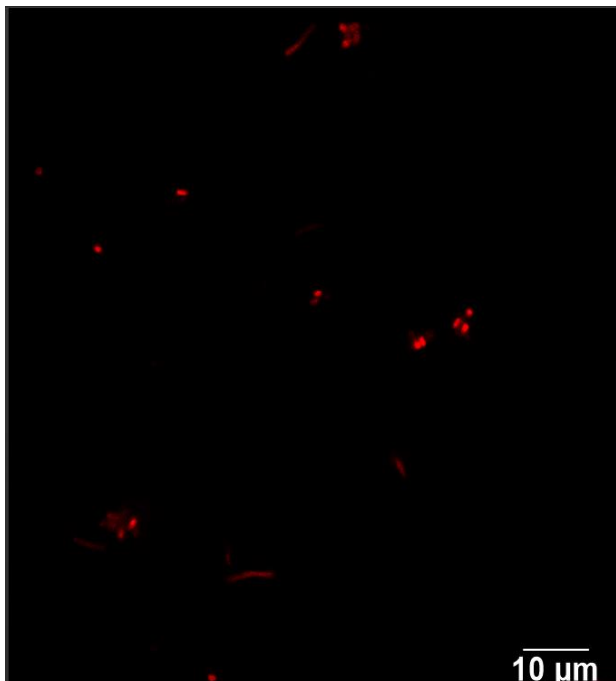
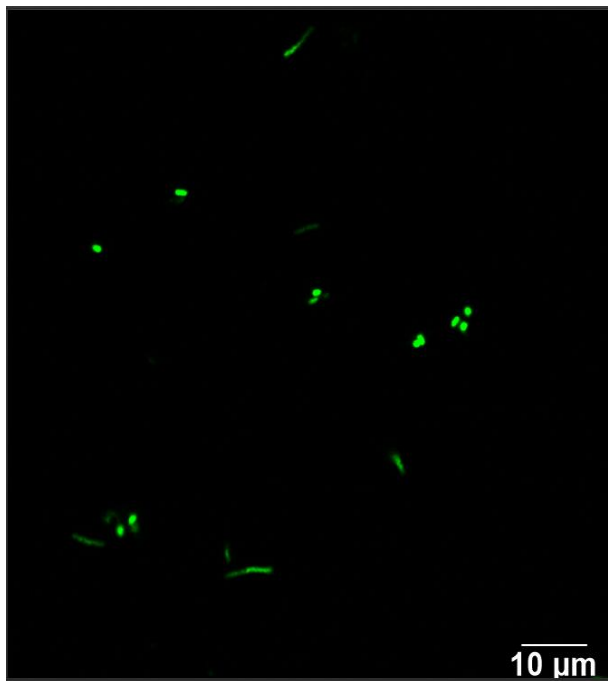


Figure S4. Proteins are one of the EPS components of *C. difficile* biofilm. Biofilms were marked with SYTOX Green (eDNA) and SYPRO Ruby (proteins). Proteins are present in the matrix but aren't on eDNA filaments. 4 biological replicates were realized, and, a representative image was chosen for each condition. Images were deconvolved with Huygens Professional v.20.04 (Scientific Volume Imaging).

FM 4-64



SYTOX Green



Merge

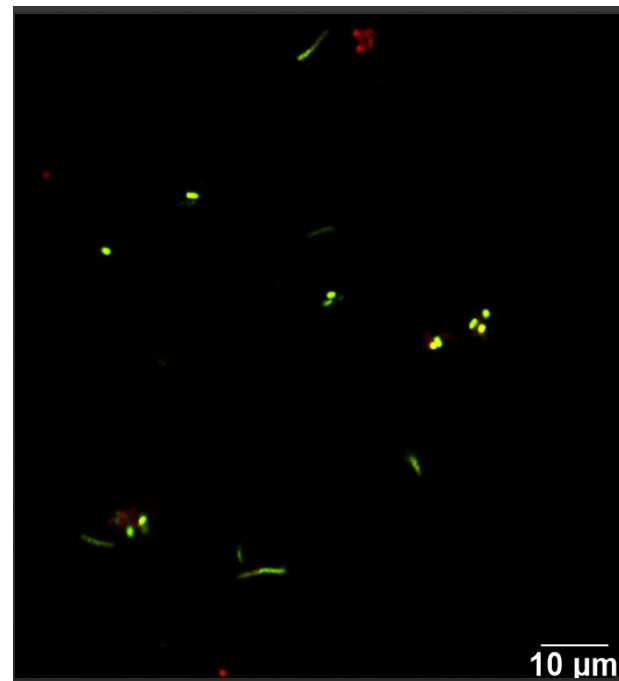


Figure S5. *C. difficile* spores stained with FM 4-64 (lipids) and SYTOX Green (eDNA), imaged with CLSM. SYTOX Green and FM 4-64 were able to penetrate inside the spores. The spores have a regular shape with a diameter of 1-2 μm .

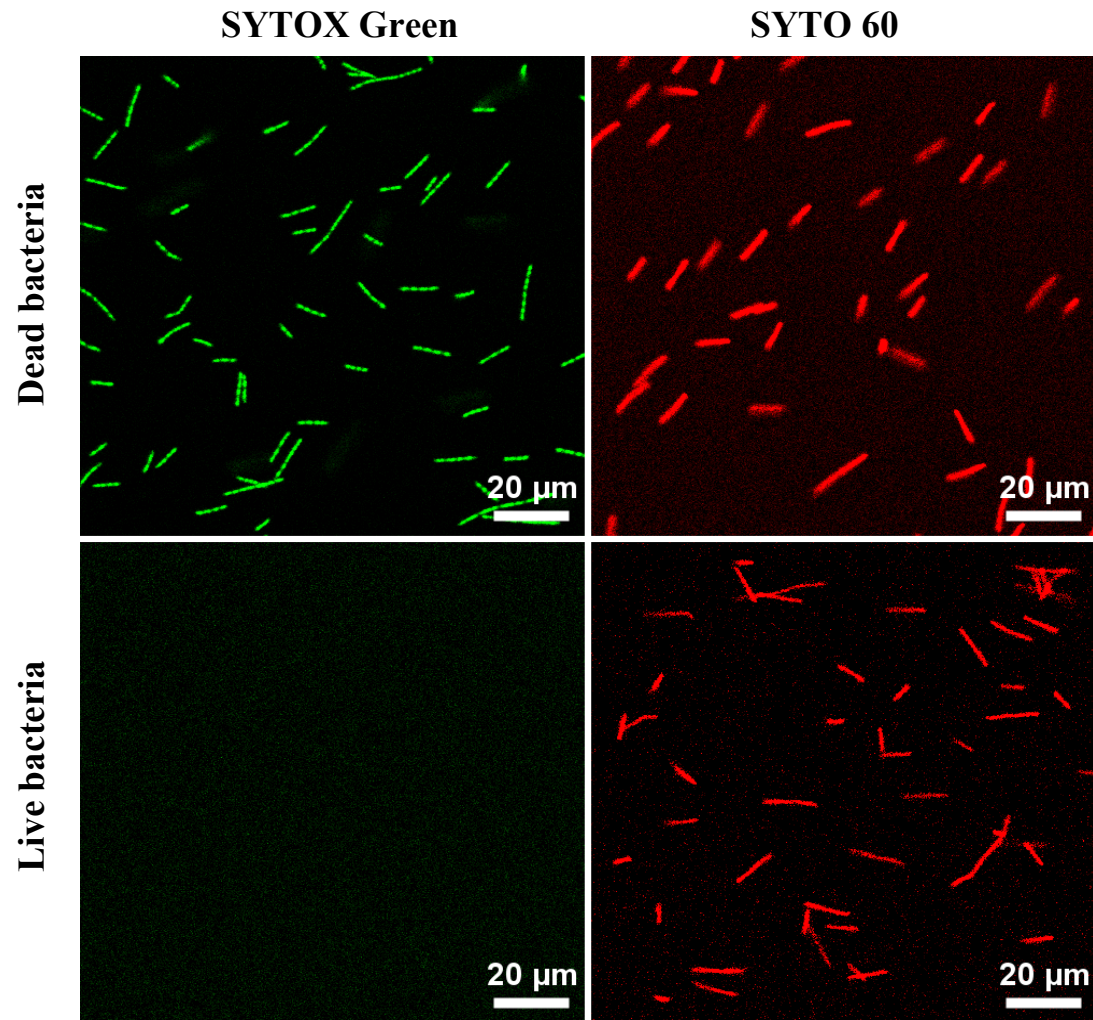


Figure S6. Specificity of Sytox green staining of eDNA and DNA from dead bacteria is maintained after 2 h 30 of aerobic staining. Live bacteria suspension of 630 Δ erm is in the exponential growth phase (2h of culture, at absorbance₆₀₀ 0,6); part of the suspension is heated for 10 minutes at 100°C to obtain a suspension of dead bacteria. Live and dead bacteria were stained separately with SYTOX Green and SYTO 60 for 2h 30 in aerobic conditions. They were fixed with Carnoy solution and imaged with CLSM. The tests were carried out with all four strains of *C. difficile* and the same result was obtained for all strains.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of initial absorbance at 600 nm over time (0 to 200 minutes) for four bacterial strains. The y-axis is labeled '% of initial absorbance (λ = 600 nm)' and ranges from 0 to 150. The x-axis is labeled 'Time (minutes)' and ranges from 0 to 200. The strains are: 630Δerm (filled circles), 630ΔermΔcwp19 (open circles), 630ΔermΔcwp84 (filled triangles), and 630ΔermΔcwp84Δcwp19 (open triangles). All strains start at 100% absorbance at 0 minutes. The 630Δerm strain shows a gradual decrease to ~70% at 180 minutes. The 630ΔermΔcwp19 strain shows a similar gradual decrease to ~70% at 180 minutes. The 630ΔermΔcwp84 strain drops sharply to ~35% at 10 minutes and then slowly recovers to ~50% by 180 minutes. The 630ΔermΔcwp84Δcwp19 strain drops sharply to ~35% at 10 minutes and then slowly recovers to ~50% by 180 minutes. Error bars represent standard deviation.

Time (minutes)	630Δerm (%)	630ΔermΔcwp19 (%)	630ΔermΔcwp84 (%)	630ΔermΔcwp84Δcwp19 (%)
0	100	100	100	100
10	100	95	35	35
20	98	95	45	45
30	95	95	48	48
40	92	95	48	48
50	90	92	48	48
60	88	88	48	48
70	85	85	48	48
80	82	85	48	48
90	78	82	48	48
100	72	82	48	48
110	68	80	48	48
120	65	78	48	48
130	62	75	48	48
140	58	75	48	48
150	55	72	50	50
160	52	72	50	50
170	50	70	50	50
180	48	68	50	50

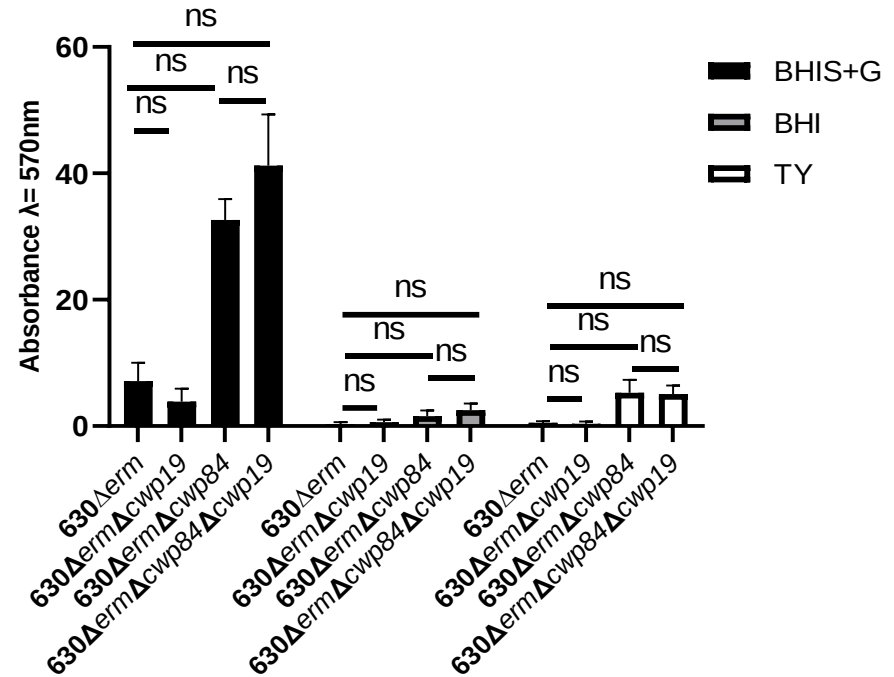


Figure S7. Impact of *cwp19* deletion on strains 630 Δ *erm* and 630 Δ *erm* Δ *cwp84*. (a) Autolysis capacity of *C. difficile* strains. Autolysis was induced with Triton X-100 and kinetics were measured for 3 h every 10 minutes by measuring absorbance (Absorbance λ = 600 nm). Each graph represents the means and standard deviations of 3 biological replicates. (b) Biofilm biomass of *cwp19* mutants and parental strains. Biofilms were grown for 48h in three different culture media, BHIS+G, BHI, and TY. Biomass was quantified using crystal violet staining and Absorbance λ = 570 nm measurement. Each graph represents the means and standard deviations of 3 biological replicates; statistical normality was determined with the Shapiro-Wilk test and the Mann-Whitney test was used to perform statistical analysis test (ns, non-significant).

Table S1. Raw quantification data for EPS matrix compounds.

Matrix components	R20291	630 Δ <i>erm</i>	630 Δ <i>erm</i> Δ <i>fliC</i>	630 Δ <i>erm</i> Δ <i>cwp84</i>
	Quantity (in μ g)			
Proteins	336.60	284.82	387.29	336.62
Polysaccharides	1769.17	1889.99	2691.75	5283.22
eDNA	73.84	105.36	184.61	149.91
Total of EPS amount	2179.60	2280.18	3263.65	5769.75
Standart deviation	1262.18	1322.18	1540.57	2405.95
Biofilm dry weight	14890	6670	15690	42610

Table S2. *E. coli* strains and plasmids used for mutants construction in *C. difficile* background.

Genotypes		
<i>E. coli</i> strains	TG1	<i>E. coli</i> k12 (F' tra D36 lacI ^q lacZΔMIS, <i>proAB/SupE</i> , Δ(<i>hdsM-mcrB</i>))
	HB101 <i>tra</i> (pRK24)	<i>E. coli</i> (pRK24): F- Δ(<i>gpt-proA</i>)62 <i>leuB6 glnV44 araI4 galK2 lacY1</i> Δ(<i>mcrC-mrr</i>) <i>rpsL20</i> (Srt ^R) <i>xyl5 mltI recA13</i> pRK24
Plasmids	pKNTS1	pJV7 derived, spec ^R -, with CO1 and CO2 of <i>cwp19</i> gene
	pJV7	pMSRX <i>aadA</i> , spectinomycin resistance gene flanked by BsaI sites, Cm ^R , and Sp ^R
	pHC49	pMTL-SC7315 derived plasmid for <i>fliC</i> (CD630_02390) deletion
	pMTL-SC7315	Circular cloning vector, 6000 nucleotides, <i>catP</i> , <i>codA</i>

Table S3. Primers for *cwp19* and *fliC* gene deletion.

	Name of primers	Primers sequences
<i>cwp19</i> (CD630 Δ <i>erm</i> _27670) deletion	F_primer CO1 (TC370)	GGCTACGGTCTCGTTGCgctatggtgtaatagcag
	R_primer CO1 (TC371)	GGCTACGGTCTCccttaatttttaaattatttttctacaataac
	F_primer CO2 (TC372)	GGCTACGGTCTCCTAAGGGGGATGaataaaaaagttaatttaaatacag agtattttataaatgtag
	R_primer CO2 (TC373)	GGCTACGGTCTCTTGCCggaacagatgctagaccaaag
<i>fliC</i> (CD630_02390) deletion	HC129	GGGCGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGgctagtggaaactaaatctgcag tagtatatgg
	HC159	CTTTTTTATTCAATATACTAAATTTATTttatactttttattaaaaatattta c
	HC130	GTAAATATTTTAAATAAAAAAGTATAAataaatttagtatattgaataa aaaag
	HC160	GACGCGTGACGTCGACTCTAGAGGATCctatctctctcaaccttcgaat ttggaatctc
pMTL-SC7315 amplification	7315A	cccgggtaccgagctcgaattcgcccttta
	7315B	gatcctctagagtcgacgtcacgcgtccatg

*CO for crossing over regions