

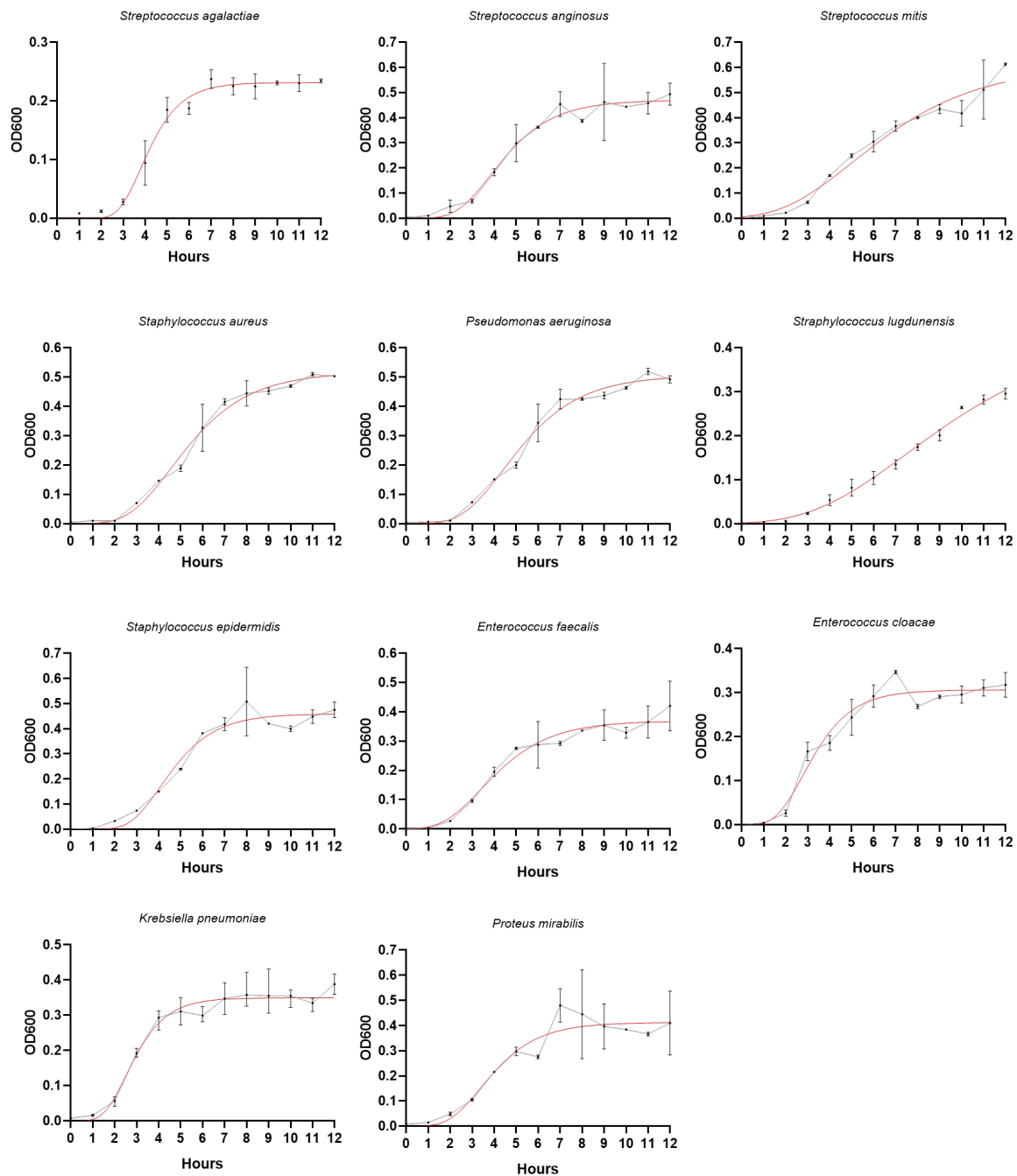
Supplementary information

Supplementary table 1. Microorganisms used in this study.

Bacteria strain	Designation	Isolated from	Remarks
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NCCP 11489	Blood	Methicillin-resistant
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	NCCP 15783	Sputum	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	NCCP 16076	Sputum	Only used in the preliminary Congo red test
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	NCCP 15630	Pus	
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	NCCP 14768	Blood	
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	NCCP 14728	Blood	
<i>Streptococcus anginosus</i>	NCCP 14730	Blood	
<i>Streptococcus mitis</i>	NCCP 14733	Blood	
<i>Enterococcus cloacae</i>	NCCP 14704	Blood	
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	NCCP 15611	Blood	
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	NCCP 14713	Blood	
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	NCCP 14719	Blood	
Link for more information; https://nccp.kdca.go.kr/eng/main.do#			

Measurement of the bacterial growth curve.

One colony of each microorganism on the agar stock plate was inoculated into TSB media (5 ml) and incubated overnight at 37°C. The overnight bacteria culture (250 µl) was then diluted at 1:100 (OD = approximately 0.01) into new TSB media (25 ml). Optical density (OD) was measured at 600 nm (time 0) using a spectrophotometer, followed by incubation at 37°C. Aliquots (1 ml) of the bacteria culture suspension were taken and monitored at one-hour intervals for the growth rate by measuring OD at 600 nm as done at time 0.

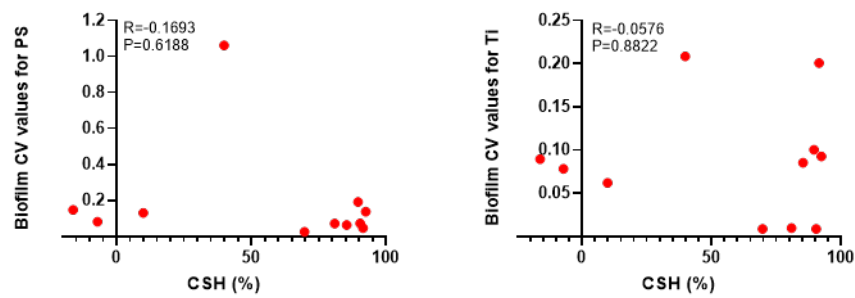


Supplementary figure 1. The growth curves of each microorganism. Each bacterial growth rate was monitored for twelve hours by measuring their optical density at OD 600nm (OD₆₀₀) at one-hour intervals. Graphs were generated and analyzed by using Prism8 software. Each black dot points mean OD values + SD errors of 2-3 independent samples measured at 600 nm at the indicated time point, and the solid red line represents the growth curve based on the OD₆₀₀ values.

Supplementary table 2. The time to reach the stationary phase and corresponding absorbance value for each microorganism.

Strain	ID	Time to stationary phase (hr)	OD 600 (mean)
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	NCCP 14728	8	0.225
<i>Streptococcus anginosus</i>	NCCP 14730	7	0.454
<i>Streptococcus mitis</i>	NCCP 14733	12	0.612
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NCCP 11489	11	0.5095
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	NCCP 15783	12	0.492
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	NCCP 15630	12	0.295
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	NCCP 14768	8	0.5075
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	NCCP 15611	10	0.3285
<i>Enterococcus cloacae</i>	NCCP 14704	6	0.292
<i>Krebsiella pneumoniae</i>	NCCP 14713	7	0.2722
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	NCCP 14719	7	0.48

The bacterial growth rate was monitored by measuring the optical density at 600 nm (OD₆₀₀) at one-hour intervals. The time point (hr) at which the stationary phase was achieved and the corresponding absorbance mean value were recorded.



Supplementary figure 2. Correlation analysis between CSH and CV value for biofilm on surfaces. Each dot indicates the CSH and CV value of one microorganism. CSH (x-axis) and CV-stained values for biofilm formed on PS or Ti surface (y-axis) were subjected to a correlation analysis using Prism8 software.