

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The structure-dependent effects of newly synthesised cationic gemini surfactants against yeast cells

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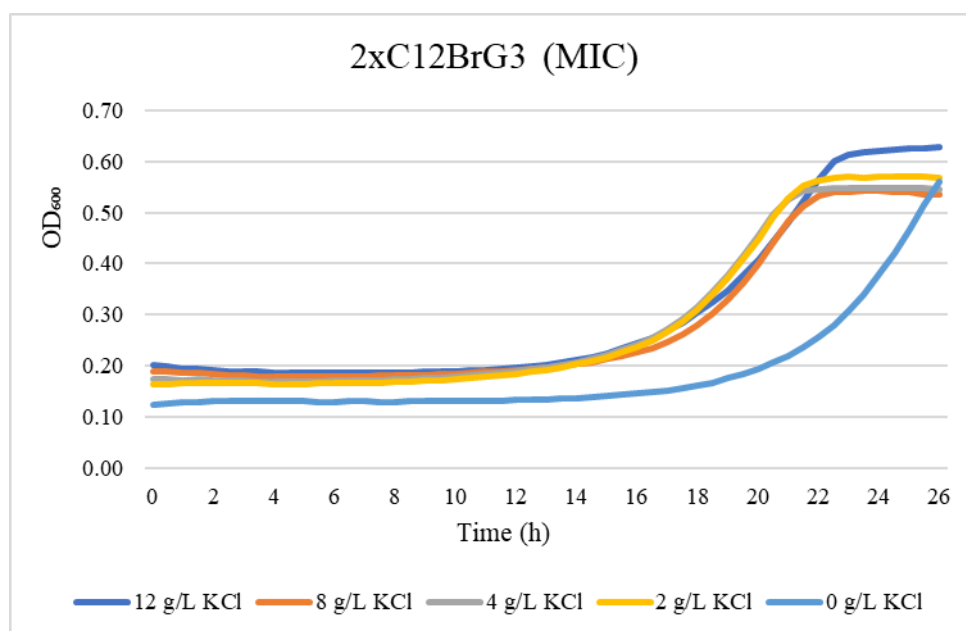


Fig. 1S Growth of *S. cerevisiae* yeasts treated with QAS gemini - 2xC12BrG3 (at minimal inhibitory concentration - MIC) in medium with different KCl concentration (0, 2, 4, 8, 12 g/L).

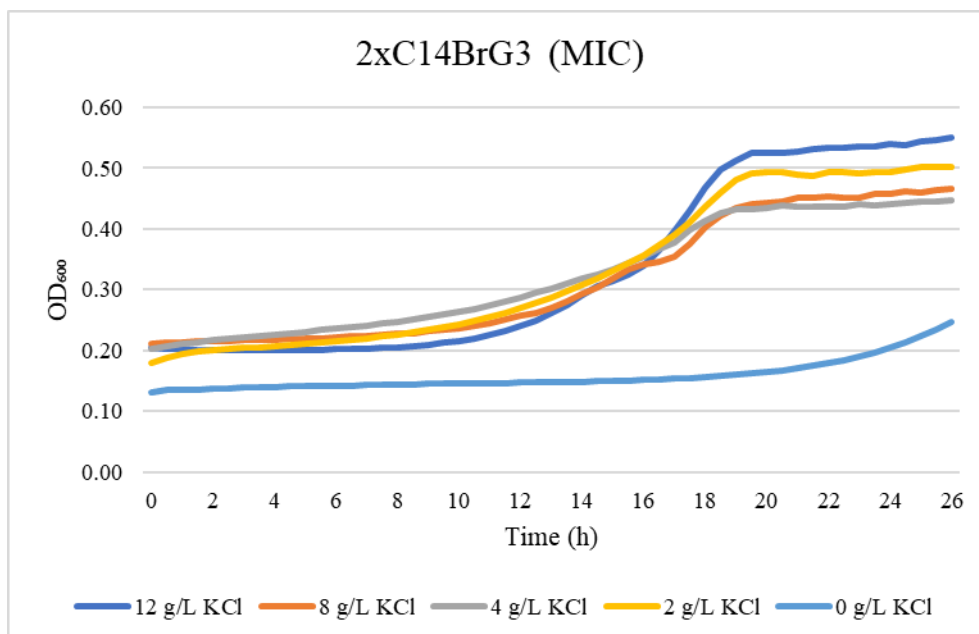


Fig. 2S Growth of *S. cerevisiae* yeasts treated with QAS gemini - 2xC14BrG3 (at minimal inhibitory concentration - MIC) in medium with different KCl concentration (0, 2, 4, 8, 12 g/L).

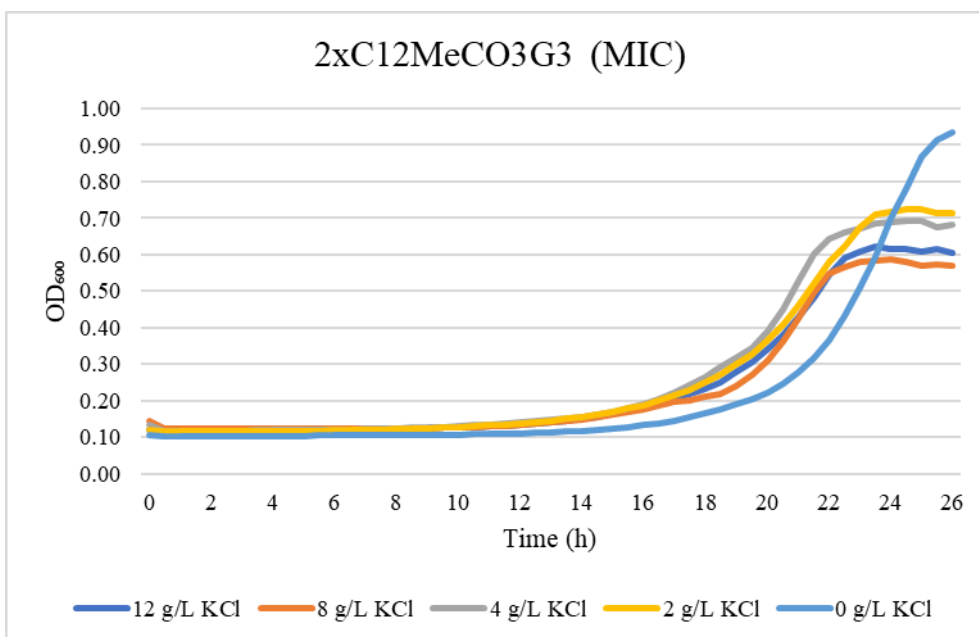


Fig. 3S Growth of *S. cerevisiae* yeasts treated with QAS gemini - 2xC12MeCO3G3 (at minimal inhibitory concentration - MIC) in medium with different KCl concentration (0, 2, 4, 8, 12 g/L).

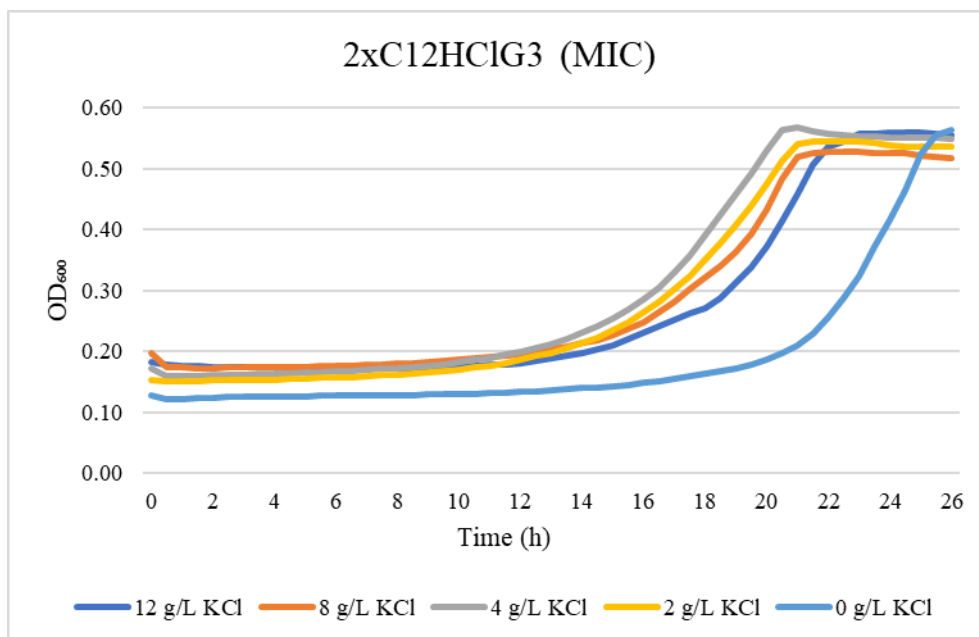


Fig. 4S Growth of *S. cerevisiae* yeasts treated with QAS gemini - 2xC12HClG3 (at minimal inhibitory concentration - MIC) in medium with different KCl concentration (0, 2, 4, 8, 12 g/L).

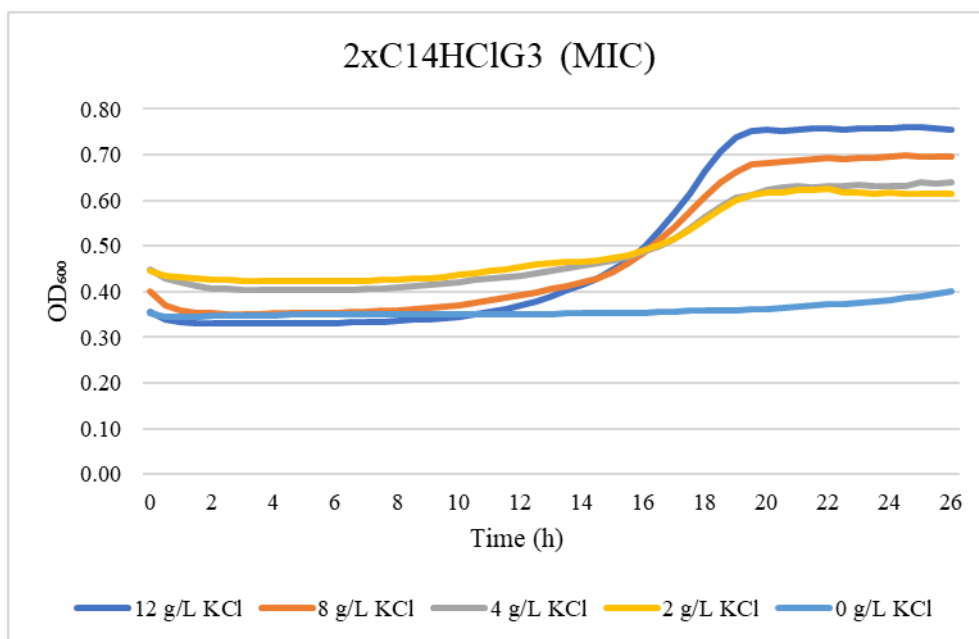


Fig. 5S Growth of *S. cerevisiae* yeasts treated with QAS gemini - 2xC14HClG3 (at minimal inhibitory concentration - MIC) in medium with different KCl concentration (0, 2, 4, 8, 12 g/L).

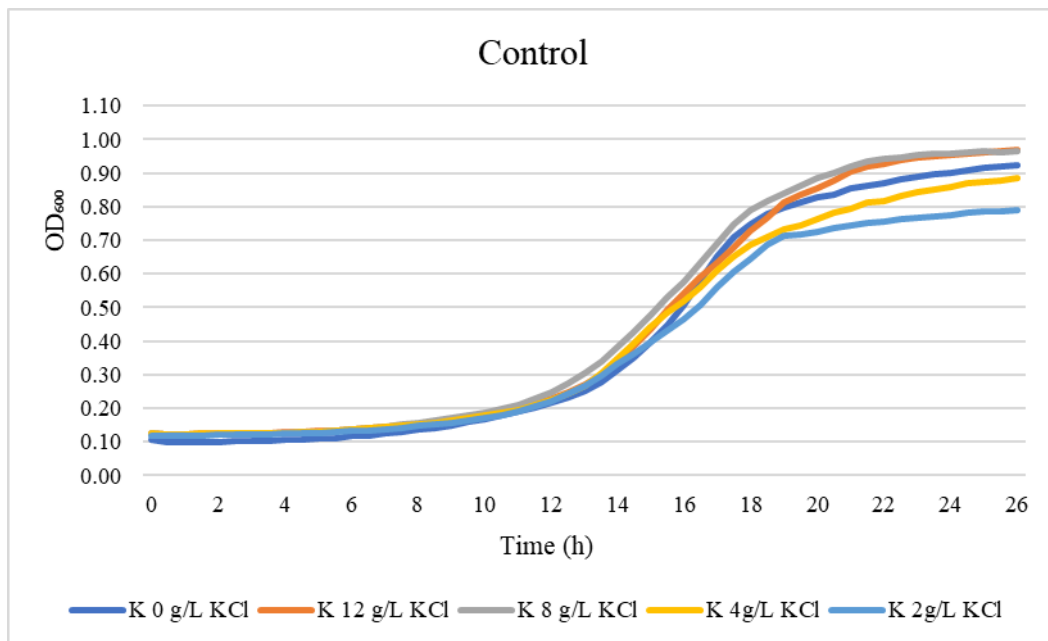


Fig. 6S Growth of untreated *S. cerevisiae* yeasts in medium with different KCl concentration (0, 2, 4, 8, 12 g/L).

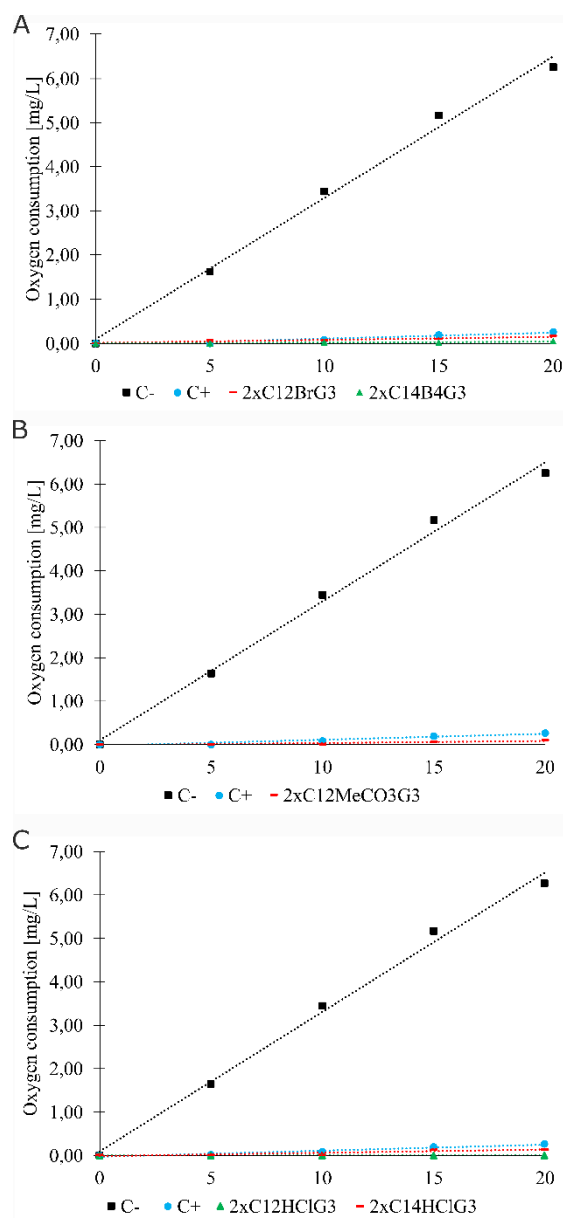


Fig. 7S Oxygen consumption by yeast cells treated with cationic gemini surfactants (at MIC concentrations: 2xC12BrG3 – 160 μ M; 2xC14BrG3 – 320 μ M; 2xC12HClG3 – 160 μ M; 2xC14HClG3 – 320 μ M; 2xC12MeCO3G3 – 640 μ M): A – 2xC12BrG3, 2xC14BrG3; B – 2xC12MeCO3G3; C – 2xC12HClG3, 2xC14HClG3 and under control conditions: positive control (C+) – yeast treated with sodium azide; negative control (C-) – yeast not treated with surfactants.

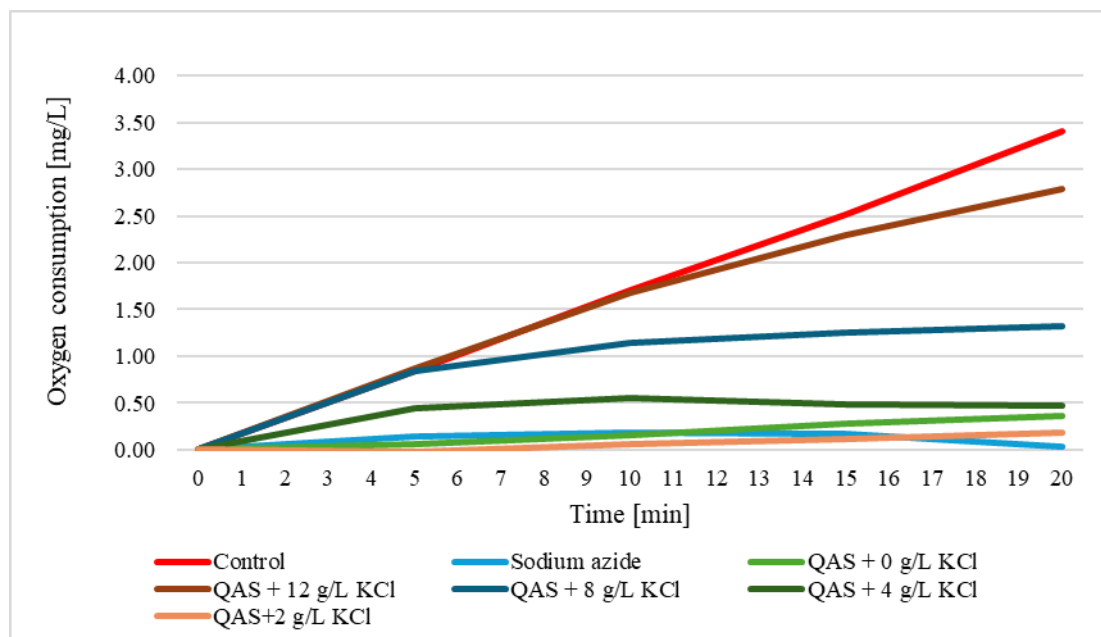


Fig. 8S Oxygen uptake (mg/L) by yeast cells under control conditions (negative control - yeast not treated with QAS; positive control - yeast treated with sodium azide (390 μ M)) and under the influence of QAS 2xC12BrG3 at MIC concentration (160 μ M) in the presence of different KCl concentrations (0, 2, 4, 8, 12 g/L).