

Supplemental Material

Phosphate uptake by the phosphonate transport system PhnCDE

Raffaele Stasi¹, Henrique Iglesias Neves¹, and Beny Spira^{1*}

¹ Departamento de Microbiologia, Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo-SP, Brazil

* Corresponding author, email: benys@usp.br, phone: 5511 30918346

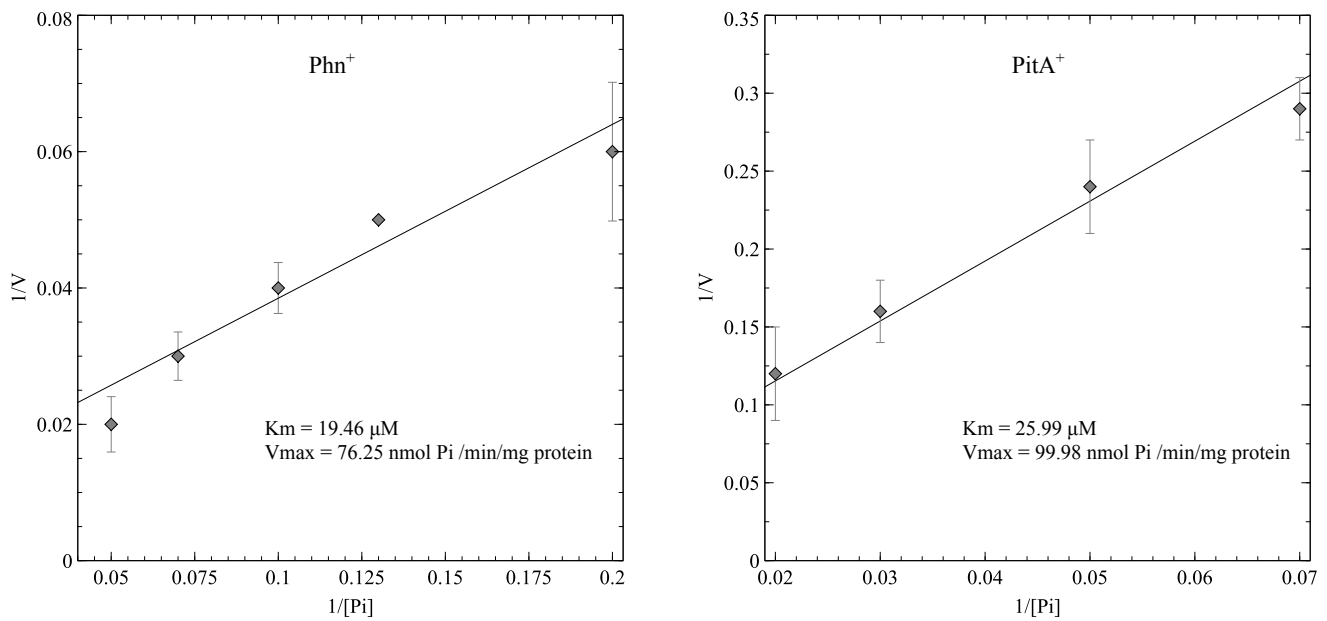


Fig S1. Lineweaver-Burk plots of ^{32}Pi uptake by strains *phn⁺3Δ* and *pitA⁺3Δ*. Bacteria were suspended in TG medium containing 5 μM to 20 μM ^{32}Pi in the case of *phn⁺3Δ* and 15 μM to 50 μM ^{32}Pi in the case of *pitA⁺3Δ*, at which point samples were withdrawn every 10 seconds. The V_0 obtained with each Pi concentration were used to plot the kinetics of Pi uptake and to draw the K_m and V_{max} towards Pi of the transport systems. Each point represents the mean $\pm SEM$ of at least three independent assays.

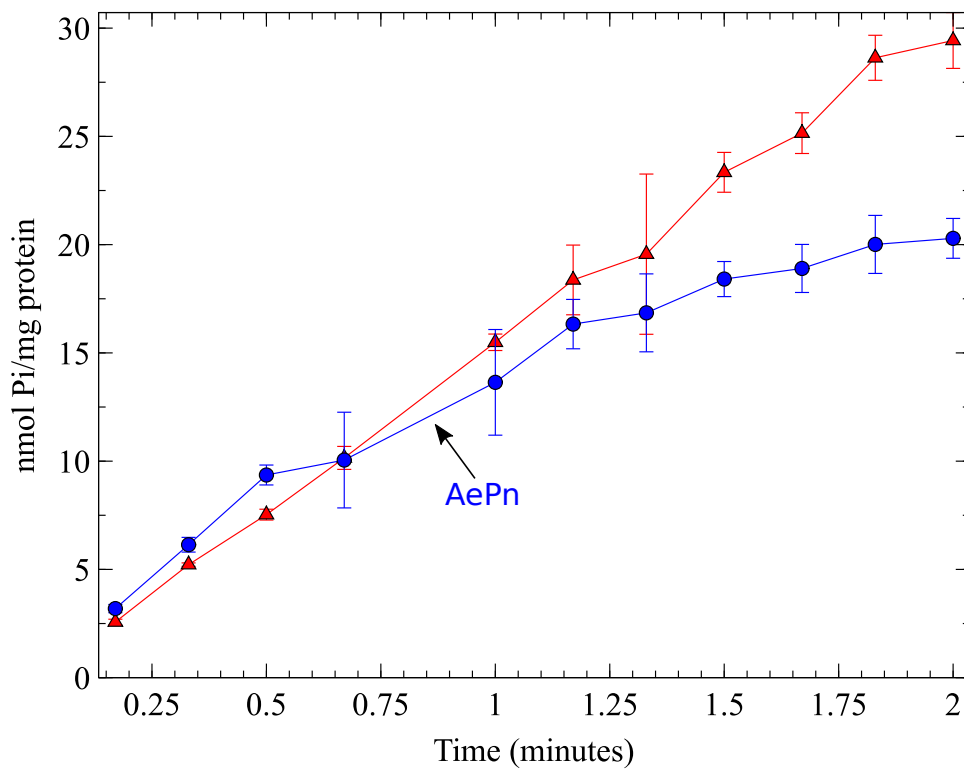


Fig S2. Inhibition of Pi-uptake by AePn. Two cultures of the *phn*⁺3Δ strain was suspended in medium TGP (10 μM ³²Pi). Samples were withdrawn every 10 seconds and the level of incorporated radioactivity (cpm counts) was measured. At 50 s, 4 mM AePn were added to one of the cultures. Each point represents the mean ±SEM of three independent assays.

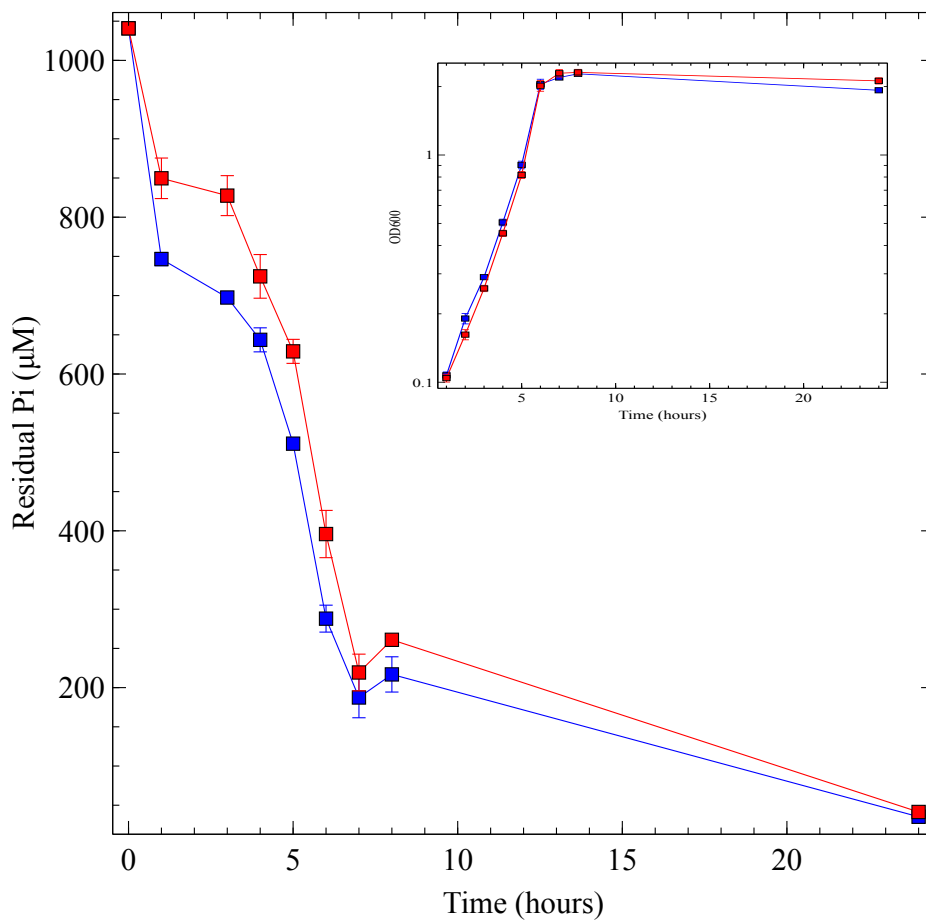


Fig S3. Pi consumption by strains *phn*⁺3Δ(RS07) and MG1655. Bacteria were grown in medium TGP (1 mM KH₂PO₄). At the depicted time intervals samples were analysed for residual Pi in the medium and growth (OD₆₀₀) (inset). Each point represents the mean ±SEM of three independent assays.