



## Supplement of

## Properties of exopolymeric substances (EPSs) produced during cyanobacterial growth: potential role in whiting events

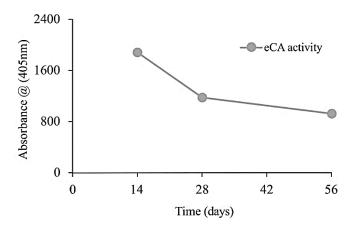
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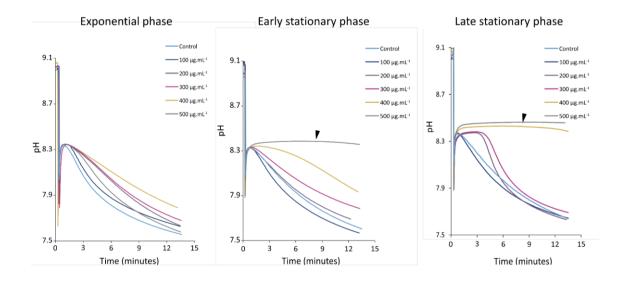
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 Table S1. Attribution of main infrared absorption bands of EPS samples.

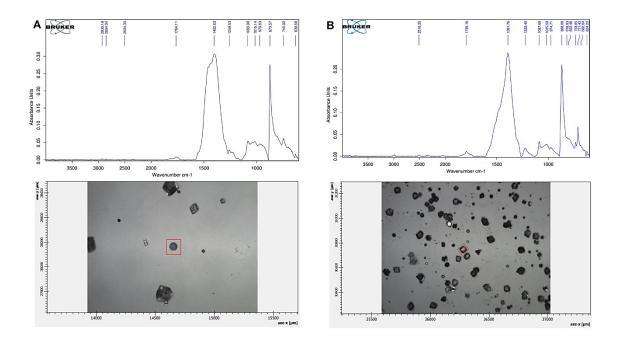
EPS (Exponential growth phase)	EPS (Early stationary phase)	EPS (Late stationary phase)	Band assignment
Wavenumber (cm <sup>-1</sup> )			
3342	/	3351	пОН
included in OH absorption band	3281	included in OH absorption band	Amide A (nN–H)
/	3077	/	Amide B (nN–H)
2927	2959, 2922, 2851	2938	пс-н
1730	/	1727	nc=o
1658	1648	1650	Amide I (nc=o)
1543	1542	1549	Amide II (nc-N)
1376	1448, 1401	1375	$d_{ extsf{C-H}}$
/	1305	/	Amide III (n <sub>C-N</sub> )
/	1242	1244	VS=O
1136	1127	/	ис-о-с
1043	1070	1038	пс-0
867	/	811	<b>g</b> C−H
582	/	1	d <sub>C-X</sub>



**Figure S1.** Extracellular carbonic anhydrase (eCA) activity measured at days 14, 28 and 56 of *Synechococcus* PCC 7942 growth experiment.



**Figure S2.** Replication of the *in vitro* inhibition of calcium carbonate precipitation experiment by using EPS extracted during exponential (A), early (B) and late (C) stationary phases of Synechococcus growth experiment. A negative control (no EPS) and EPS extracts of concentrations of 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 μg.mL<sup>-1</sup> were used in the CaCO<sub>3</sub> inhibition assay. The decrease of pH indicates precipitation and a plateau inhibition of carbonate mineral precipitation. A larger plateau (> 50 μg) indicates stronger inhibition of calcium carbonate precipitation (e.g., see black arrows in panel B-C).



**Figure S3**. FT-IR spectra of (A) vaterite and (B) calcite. The two calcium carbonate polymorphs precipitated in EPS solutions produced during two *Synechococcus* growth phases. Data shown EPS produced (A) during exponential growth phase a concentration of 3  $\mu$ g·mL<sup>-1</sup> and (B) during the late stationary phase with a concentration of 36  $\mu$ g·mL<sup>-1</sup>.