## Supplementary Information

Metabolic fingerprinting of Pseudomonas putida DOT-T1E strains: understanding the influence of divalent cations in adaptation mechanisms following exposure to toluene

Ali Sayqal, Yun Xu, Drupad K. Trivedi, Najla AIMasoud, David I. Ellis and Royston Goodacre



Fig. S1: Growth of $P$. putida DOT-T1E strains on toluene at four different concentrations. Growth curves of: (A) the wildtype DOT-T1E, (B) the mutant DOT-T1E-PS28, and (C) the mutant DOT-T1E-18. Symbols and colours represent different concentration of toluene. Control cultures - no toluene (blue closed squares), exposed cultures to $0.1 \%(v / v)$ toluene (green closed triangles), $0.5 \%(v / v)$ toluene (red closed circles), $1 \%(v / v)$ toluene (yellow closed diamonds) and $5 \%(v / v)$ toluene (purple stars). A $1 / 10$ dilution of $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ samples was prepared to determine the turbidity at 660 nm .


Fig. S2: Influence of three different concentrations of magnesium ion on growth of $P$. putida DOT-T1E strains in the presence of $0.1 \%(\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v})$ toluene. Growth curves of: (A) DOT-T1E, (B) DOT-T1E-PS28 and (C) DOT-T1E-18. Symbols and colours represent different concentration of metal ion. Control cultures - no toluene and metal ion (blue closed diamonds),exposed cells to $0.1 \%(v / v)$ in the presence of $3.5 \mathrm{mM} \mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$ (red closed squares), 14 $\mathrm{mM} \mathrm{Mg}{ }^{2+}$ (green closed triangles), $30 \mathrm{mM} \mathrm{Mg}{ }^{2+}$ (purple crosses). A $1 / 10$ dilution of $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ samples was prepared to determine the turbidity at 660 nm .


Fig. S3: The influence of cations and anions of metal ions on the growth of $P$. putida DOT-T1E strain in the absence and presence of $5 \%(v / v)$ toluene. Symbols and colours represent different growth conditions. Solid lines represent the absence of toluene in the culture, while dotted lines represent the presence of toluene in the culture. A 1/10 dilution of $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ samples was prepared to determine the turbidity at 660 nm .


Fig. S4: FT-IR spectra collected for $P$. putida DOT-T1E cultures in LB medium supplemented with or without 7 mM magnesium and 3 mM calcium in the absence and presence of $0.05 \%(\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v})$ toluene. (A) FT-IR raw spectra, while (B) scaled spectra using extended multiplicative signal correction (EMSC).


Fig. S5: Box-whisker plot for FT-IR raw spectra showing the ratio of saturated fatty acids $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}: \mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)$ of $P$. putida DOTT1E strains grown in LB medium supplemented with or without 7 mM magnesium and 3 mM calcium in the absence and presence of $0.05 \%(v / v)$ toluene. The red lines indicate the median of peak area of saturated fatty acids ratio of infrared spectra. The median was used to compare the level of saturated fatty acids ratio. Red plus signs represent outliers.

