Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Environmental Science: Water Research & Technology.

Fig. S1

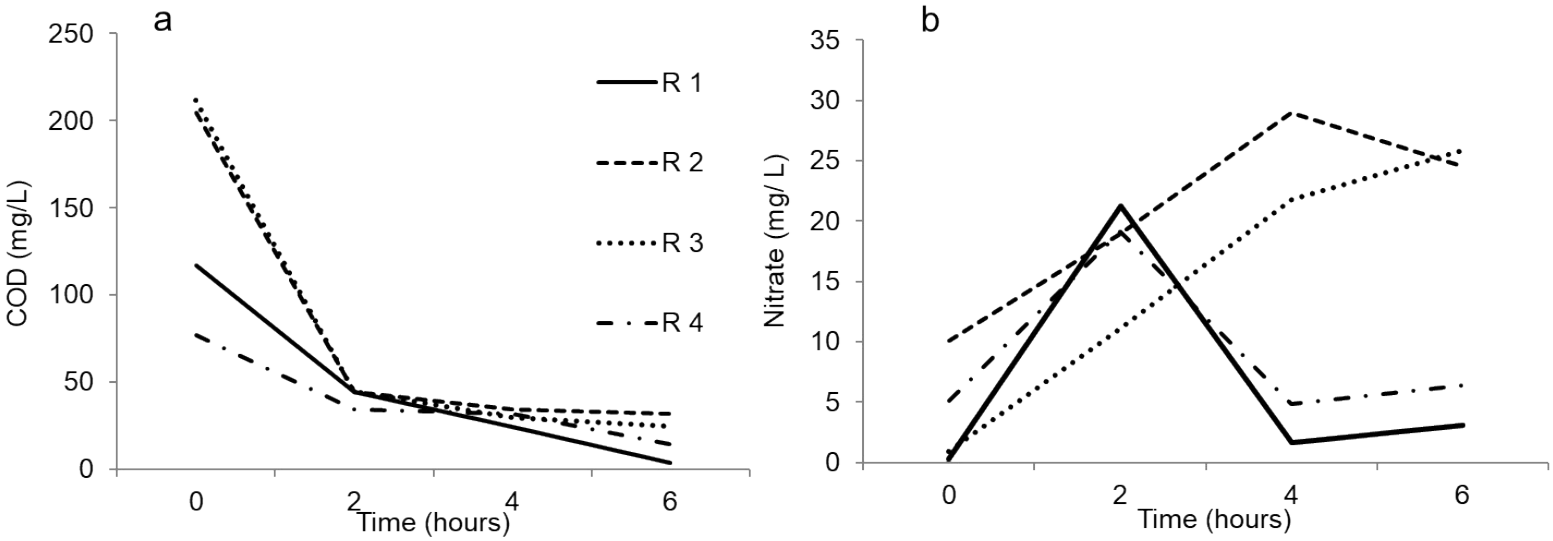

Fig. S1. Nutrient kinetics during an IF – SBRs operation: (a) COD removal and (b) nitrate accumulation and reduction.

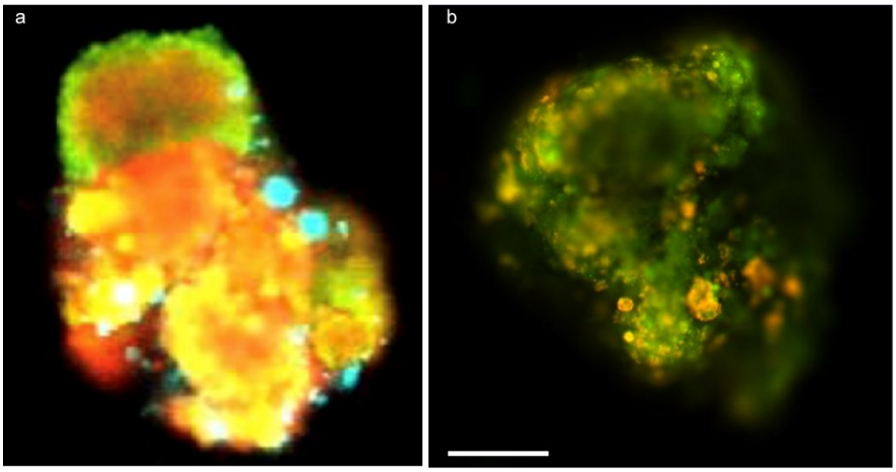

Fig. S2. CLSM images illustrating: (a) Distribution of EPS. Colors correspond to cyan (β-polysaccharides), red (α-polysaccharide) and green (protein). Yellow (overlap of red and green, because it is a composite image). (b) Distribution of Live dead cells. Colors correspond to red (dead cells) and green (live cells). Scale = 200µ.

Table S1. Spectral characteristics of the fluorescent probes.

Probe	Ex/Em[a] (nm)	Scanned length[b] (nm)	Target
FITC	488/517	500 – 551	Proteins
Concanavalin-A[c]	633/650	633 – 700	α-mannopyranosyl and α-glucopyranosyl residues
Soybean agglutinin	650/656	646 – 674	α- and β-N-acetylgalactosamine and galactopyranosyl residues
Wheat gem agglutinin			N- acetylglucosamine, N-acetylneuraminic
Calcofluor White	355/433	300 – 450	Cellulose
Thiflavin T			Amyloid adhesin
Anti CsgA antibody[a]	488/517	500 – 551	Amyloid adhesin
Syto 9	482/500	480 – 545	Live cells
Propidium Iodide	510/580	555 – 655	Dead cells

[a]Maximum excitation and emission length
[b]Emission length used for scanning
[c]Concanavalin-A conjugated with Alexa fluor 633
[d]CsgA conjugated with secondary antibody Alexa fluor 488