

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20

**Supporting information**

**Development of bacterial resistance induced by low concentration of two-  
dimensional black phosphorus via mutagenesis**

Huixiang Wang<sup>a,b</sup>, Fang Fang<sup>a,b</sup>, Chengxun Deng<sup>b,c</sup>, Chengzhu Zhu<sup>a,d</sup>, Zhimin Yu<sup>b,c</sup>,

Xiaowei Liu<sup>b,c\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *School of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Hefei University of Technology,  
Hefei 230009, China*

<sup>b</sup> *International (Sino-German) Joint Research Center for Biomass of Anhui Province,  
Hefei, 230601, China*

<sup>c</sup> *School of Biology, Food, and Environment, Hefei University, Hefei 230601, China*

<sup>d</sup> *Key Laboratory of Nanominerals and Pollution Control of Higher Education  
Institutes, Hefei University of Technology, Hefei 230009, China*

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [liuxw@hfu.edu.cn](mailto:liuxw@hfu.edu.cn) (X.W. Liu)

Full postal address: School of Biology, Food, and Environment, Hefei University, No.  
99 Jinxiu Road, Hefei City 230601, China

Tel: +86-551-62158527

21 **Supplementary methods**

22 1. Cell morphology and ultrastructure observation

23 2. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay

24 **Table and figure captions**

25 Fig. S1. Effect of different concentrations of 2D-BP nano-material dispersion on the  
26 growth inhibition rate of sensitive *E. coli*.

27

28 Fig. S2. Sample volcano plot for comparing resistant bacteria with sensitive bacteria of  
29 DEGs ( $|FC| > 1$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ).  $\log_2FC$  represents the logarithm base 2 of multiples of  
30 expression differences.

31

32 Table S1. Three genetically changed genes in BP-resistant bacteria.

33

34 Table S2. Sequencing and assembly statistics for the transcriptomic data.

35

36 Table S3. The significant up-regulated genes in resistant bacteria compared with  
37 sensitive bacteria ( $P < 0.05$ ).

38

39 Table S4. The enriched up-regulated genes in resistant bacteria compared with  
40 sensitive bacteria ( $P < 0.05$ ).

## 41 **1. Cell morphology and ultrastructure observation**

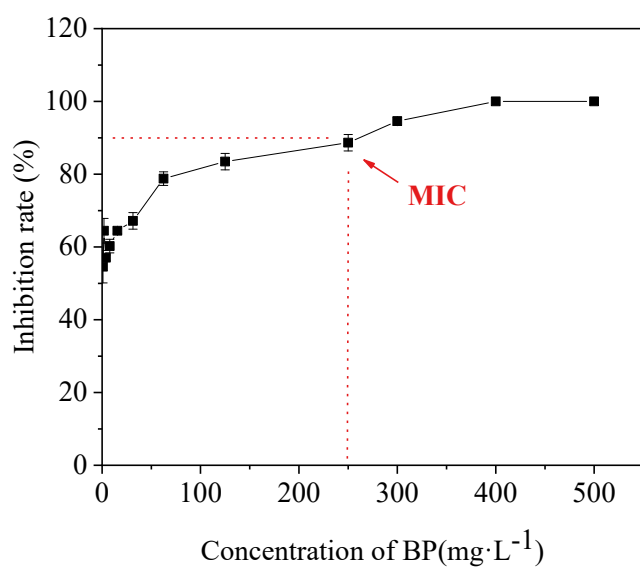
42 The BP-sensitive and BP-resistant bacterial broth was exposed to 500 mg/L 2D-  
43 BP nanosheets dispersion for 24 h, and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 10 min to remove  
44 most of the 2D BP nanosheets in the mixed solution. The retained bacteria were  
45 washed two times with PBS buffer and immediately fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde for  
46 12 h at room temperature. After fixation, the specimens were dehydrated by a graded  
47 series of ethanol solutions (50, 70, 90 and 100%) two times each for 10 min,  
48 respectively. Subsequently, the dehydrated cells were immersed in 50% tert-butanol  
49 and 100% tert-butanol for 20 min, respectively. They were pre-frozen at -20 °C for 24  
50 h and then freeze-dried in vacuum. Finally, the bacteria were sputter-coated with  
51 gold (20 s, 30 mA) and the morphology of bacterial cell was observed by scanning  
52 electron microscope (SEM; SU8020; Hitachi, Japan).

53 The bacterial cells were fixed with 2.5% glutaraldehyde solution for 12 h (the  
54 fixed solution was filled with the centrifuge tube to make the bacteria precipitate  
55 completely immersed), then the fixed solution was poured out and the samples were  
56 rinsed with PBS buffer for three times, 15 min each time. The sample was fixed with  
57 1% osmium acid solution for 1~2 h. The osmium acid waste solution was carefully  
58 removed, and the sample was rinsed with PBS buffer three times, 15 min each time.  
59 The samples were dehydrated with ethanol solution of gradient concentration  
60 (including 30%, 50%, 70%, 80%, 90% and 95%) for 15 min at each concentration, and  
61 then treated with 100% ethanol for 20 min, the treatment was transferred to pure  
62 acetone for 20 min. The sample was treated with a mixture of embedding agent and  
63 acetone (V/V=1/1) for 1 h. The sample was treated with a mixture of embedding agent

64 and acetone (V/V=3/1) for 3 h. The samples were treated overnight with pure  
65 embedding agent. The embedded sample is obtained by embedding the permeated  
66 sample and heating it overnight at 70 °C. The samples were selected in a Leica EM  
67 UC7 ultrafine slicer, and slices at 70~90 nm were obtained. The slices were stained  
68 with lead citrate solution and 50% ethanol saturated solution of uranium dioxide  
69 acetate for 5~10 min respectively. After drying, the slices were observed under a  
70 transmission electron microscope (H-7650, Hitachi, Japan).

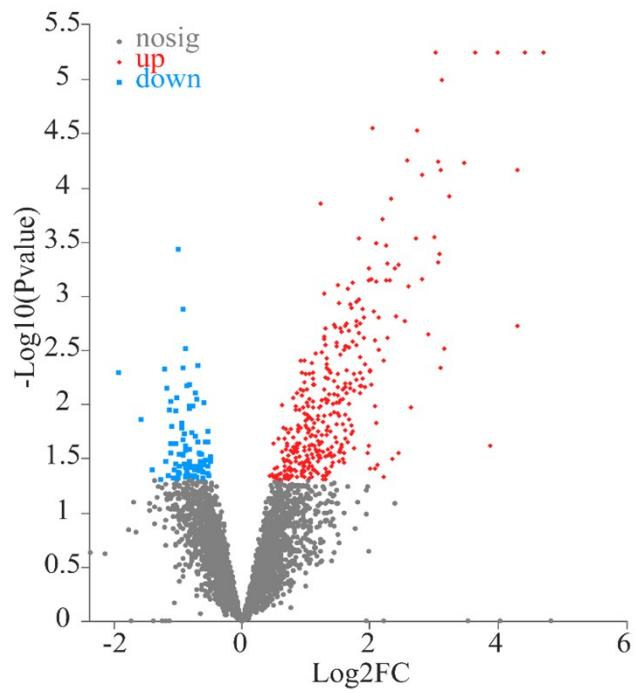
71 **2. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay**

72 Experimental Settings: No bacterial cell group (blank group), without BP  
73 treatment of bacterial cells (control group), without BP treatment used for subsequent  
74 cracking of bacterial cells group (maximum enzyme activity), black phosphate  
75 treatment of bacterial cells group (treatment group), 1 h before reach testing point in  
76 time, to add the "largest enzyme activity of samples" group LDH releasing reagent,  
77 add 10% of the original medium, mix well and continue to culture. After the culture,  
78 the experimental samples were centrifuged at  $10000 \times g$  for 10 min, and 120  $\mu\text{L}$   
79 supernatant of each component was added into 96-well plate and mixed with 60  $\mu\text{L}$   
80 LDH detection solution. The mixed solution was incubated at room temperature (25  
81  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for 30 min in dark. The LDH release was quantified by dual wavelength absorbance  
82 measurements at 490 nm and 600 nm.



83

84 Fig. S1 Effect of different concentrations of 2D-BP nano-material dispersion on the  
85 growth inhibition rate of sensitive *E. coli* K12.



86

87 Fig. S2 Sample volcano plot for comparing resistant bacteria with sensitive bacteria

88 of DEGs ( $|FC| > 1$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ).  $\text{Log}_2\text{FC}$  represents the logarithm base 2 of fold change of

89 expression differences.

90 **Table S1**

91 Three genetically changed genes in BP-resistant bacteria.

Site	Ref→Alt	Types	Gene	Amino acid mutants	Function
803662	C→A	SNP	<i>dmdA</i>	Arg → Gln	dimethylmalate dehydratase large subunit
1905761	G→A	SNP	<i>mntP</i>	Let →Ile	putative manganese efflux pump <i>MntP</i>
2339173	G→A	SNP	<i>gyrA</i>	Gly →Asp	DNA gyrase subunit A

92



94 **Table S2**

95 Sequencing and assembly statistics for the transcriptomic data.

Sample	Raw Reads	Clean Reads	Total mapped <sup>a</sup>	Uniquely mapped <sup>b</sup>
BP-sensitive bacteria-1	24797288	24463394	23919004 (97.77%)	23012286 (94.07%)
BP-sensitive bacteria-2	24890614	24549818	24222917 (98.67%)	23154051 (94.31%)
BP-sensitive bacteria-3	23004758	22642684	22281213 (98.4%)	21139211 (93.36%)
BP-resistant bacteria-1	22471226	22167898	21926241 (98.91%)	20740174 (93.56%)
BP-resistant bacteria-2	22089754	21757476	21344681 (98.1%)	20426838 (93.88%)
BP-resistant bacteria-3	25137732	24625256	24323742 (98.78%)	22032418 (89.47%)

96 a Total mapped is the number of clean reads that mapped to the reference genome.

97 b Uniquely mapped is the number of clean reads that mapped to the reference

98 genome only at one site.

99 **Table S3**

100 The significant up-regulated genes in resistant bacteria compared with sensitive  
 101 bacteria ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Class	Gene name	Gene description	Log <sub>2</sub> FC
Metabolism	<i>tnaB</i>	tryptophan: H (+) symporter TnaB	3.47
	<i>tnaA</i>	tryptophanase	3.23
	<i>tdcD</i>	propionate kinase	3.06
	<i>glpC</i>	anaerobic glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase subunit C	3.06
	<i>tnaC</i>	tnaAB operon leader peptide	2.81
	<i>waaU</i>	putative ADP-heptose:LPS heptosyltransferase 4	2.58
	<i>glpB</i>	anaerobic glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase subunit B	2.38
	<i>tdcC</i>	threonine/serine:H(+) symporter	2.26
	<i>fau</i>	putative 5-formyltetrahydrofolate cyclo-ligase	1.99
	<i>tdcA</i>	DNA-binding transcriptional activator TdcA	1.89
	<i>murP</i>	N-acetylmuramic acid-specific PTS enzyme IICB component/anhydro-N-acetylmuramic acid transporter	1.62
	<i>tdcE</i>	2-ketobutyrate formate-lyase/pyruvate formate-lyase 4	1.55
	<i>tdcB</i>	catabolic threonine dehydratase	3.01
Transcription and	<i>rpsQ</i>	30S ribosomal subunit protein S17	1.86
	<i>rpoC</i>	RNA polymerase subunit beta'	1.62
Translation	<i>rpmJ</i>	50S ribosomal subunit protein L36	1.45
	<i>rpmF</i>	50S ribosomal subunit protein L32	1.44
	<i>rpmD</i>	50S ribosomal subunit protein L30	1.42
	<i>rplQ</i>	50S ribosomal subunit protein L17	1.31

	<i>rpmC</i>	50S ribosomal subunit protein L29	1.16
	<i>rpoA</i>	RNA polymerase subunit alpha	1.05
Cellular	<i>isrC</i>	-	4.71
Processes	<i>flu</i>	CP4-44 prophage%3B self recognizing antigen 43 (Ag43) autotransporter	4.00
	<i>mglC</i>	D-galactose/methyl-galactoside ABC transporter membrane subunit	2.42
	<i>fliL</i>	flagellar protein FliL	2.07
	<i>flgD</i>	flagellar biosynthesis%2C initiation of hook assembly	2.01
	<i>gfcC</i>	capsule biosynthesis GfcC family protein	1.99
	<i>mglA</i>	D-galactose/methyl-galactoside ABC transporter ATP binding subunit	1.92
	<i>aroF</i>	3-deoxy-7-phosphoheptulonate synthase%2C Tyr-sensitive	1.84
	<i>gfcB</i>	lipoprotein GfcB	1.79
	<i>mglB</i>	D-galactose/methyl-galactoside ABC transporter periplasmic binding protein	1.69
	<i>fliS</i>	flagellar biosynthesis protein FliS	1.30
	<i>gfcD</i>	putative lipoprotein GfcD	1.28
	<i>aer</i>	aerotaxis sensor receptor%2C flavoprotein	1.11

102  $\text{Log}_2\text{FC}$  represents the logarithm base 2 of fold change of expression differences.

104 **Table S4**

105 The enriched up-regulated genes in resistant bacteria compared with sensitive  
 106 bacteria ( $p < 0.05$ ).

KEGG Pathway	Gene Name	Description	FC
Bacterial	<i>cheA</i>	chemotaxis protein CheA	1.28
chemotaxis	<i>mglB</i>	D-galactose/methyl-galactoside transporter periplasmic binding protein	ABC 3.23
	<i>motB</i>	motility protein B	1.11
	<i>cheZ</i>	chemotaxis protein CheZ	1.09
	<i>cheY</i>	chemotaxis protein CheY	1.26
	<i>cheR</i>	chemotaxis protein methyltransferase	2.11
	<i>tap</i>	methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein Tap	1.61
	<i>rbsB</i>	ribose ABC transporter periplasmic binding protein	1.52
	<i>fliM</i>	flagellar motor switch protein FliM	1.96
	<i>tar</i>	methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein Tar	1.08
	<i>fliN</i>	flagellar motor switch protein FliN	1.25
	<i>trg</i>	methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein Trg	1.35
	<i>dppA</i>	dipeptide ABC transporter periplasmic binding protein	1.31
	<i>lafU</i>	flagellar system protein%2C promoterless fragment	1.29
	<i>motA</i>	motility protein A	1.35
	<i>fliG</i>	flagellar motor switch protein FliG	1.36
Flagellar assembly	<i>motB</i>	motility protein B	1.11
	<i>fliM</i>	flagellar motor switch protein FliM	1.96
	<i>flgE</i>	flagellar hook protein FlgE	1.72
	<i>fliN</i>	flagellar motor switch protein FliN	1.25
	<i>lafU</i>	flagellar system protein%2C promoterless	1.29

		fragment	
	<i>flhD</i>	DNA-binding transcriptional dual regulator FlhD	1.15
	<i>flhC</i>	DNA-binding transcriptional dual regulator FlhC	1.68
	<i>motA</i>	motility protein A	1.35
	<i>fliG</i>	flagellar motor switch protein FliG	1.36
	<i>flhB</i>	flagellar biosynthesis protein FlhB	1.52
Oxidative	<i>frdC</i>	fumarate reductase membrane protein FrdC	1.47
phosphorylation	<i>frdA</i>	fumarate reductase flavoprotein subunit	1.23
	<i>frdB</i>	fumarate reductase iron-sulfur protein	1.61
	<i>nuoM</i>	NADH:quinone oxidoreductase subunit M	1.57
	<i>nuoL</i>	NADH:quinone oxidoreductase subunit L	1.29
	<i>nuoK</i>	NADH:quinone oxidoreductase subunit K	1.88
	<i>atpH</i>	ATP synthase F1 complex subunit delta	2.28
	<i>atpF</i>	ATP synthase Fo complex subunit b	2.19
	<i>atpE</i>	ATP synthase Fo complex subunit c	3.21
	<i>atpD</i>	ATP synthase F1 complex subunit beta	3.59
	<i>atpG</i>	ATP synthase F1 complex subunit gamma	3.34
	<i>atpB</i>	ATP synthase Fo complex subunit a	1.69
	<i>sdhB</i>	succinate:quinone oxidoreductase%2C iron-sulfur cluster binding protein	1.39
	<i>sdhD</i>	succinate:quinone oxidoreductase%2C membrane protein SdhD	1.33
	<i>sdhA</i>	succinate:quinone oxidoreductase%2C FAD binding protein	1.13
Pentose and	<i>sgbE</i>	L-ribulose-5-phosphate 4-epimerase SgbE	1.03
glucuronate	<i>sgbU</i>	putative L-xylulose 5-phosphate 3-epimerase	1.75
interconversions	<i>sgbH</i>	3-keto-L-gulonate-6-phosphate decarboxylase SgbH	1.42
	<i>lyxK</i>	L-xylulose kinase	1.22

	<i>araA</i>	L-arabinose isomerase	2.07
	<i>yagF</i>	CP4-6 prophage%3B D-xylonate dehydratase	1.29
	<i>yagE</i>	CP4-6 prophage%3B putative 2-keto-3-deoxygluconate aldolase	1.47
	<i>araD</i>	L-ribulose-5-phosphate 4-epimerase AraD	1.68
	<i>rhaB</i>	rhamnulokinase	3.02
	<i>kduI</i>	5-dehydro-4-deoxy-D-glucuronate isomerase	1.25
	<i>kduD</i>	putative 2-keto-3-deoxy-D-gluconate dehydrogenase	1.03
	<i>yiaK</i>	2%2C3-diketo-L-gulonate reductase	1.59
	<i>rhaD</i>	rhamnulose-1-phosphate aldolase	1.41
	<i>araB</i>	ribulokinase	1.78
	<i>ulaE</i>	L-ribulose-5-phosphate 3-epimerase UlaE	1.21
	<i>ulaD</i>	3-keto-L-gulonate-6-phosphate decarboxylase UlaD	1.67
	<i>ulaF</i>	L-ribulose-5-phosphate 4-epimerase UlaF	1.20
Thiamine	<i>thiC</i>	phosphomethylpyrimidine synthase	1.72
metabolism	<i>rsgA</i>	ribosome small subunit-dependent GTPase A	1.14
	<i>thiL</i>	thiamine monophosphate kinase	1.01
	<i>thiD</i>	bifunctional hydroxymethylpyrimidine kinase/phosphomethylpyrimidine kinase	1.33
	<i>thiM</i>	hydroxyethylthiazole kinase	1.23

107 Fold changes (FC) of the expression of genes between 2D-BP resistant bacteria and  
108 sensitive bacteria *E. coli* K12.