

Supplementary material:

Disruption of *Botryococcus braunii* colonies by glycoside hydrolases

Amélie Saumonneau^a, Nathan Lagneau^a, Lydia Awuor Ogonda^c, Catherine Dupré^b,
Stéphanie Dutertre^d, Dominique Grizeau^b, Charles Tellier^a, Cyrille Grandjean^a, Franck
Daligault^{a,□}, franck.daligault@univ-nantes.fr

^aNantes Université, CNRS, US2B, UMR 6286, F-44000 Nantes, France

^bNantes Université, Oniris, CNRS, GEPEA, UMR 6144, F-44600 Saint-Nazaire, France

^cUniversity of Nairobi Department of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, College of
Health Sciences, P.O. Box, 30197 Nairobi, Kenya

^dUniv Rennes, CNRS, Inserm, Biosit UAR 3480 US_S 018, MRic core facility, F-
35000 Rennes, France

□Corresponding author.

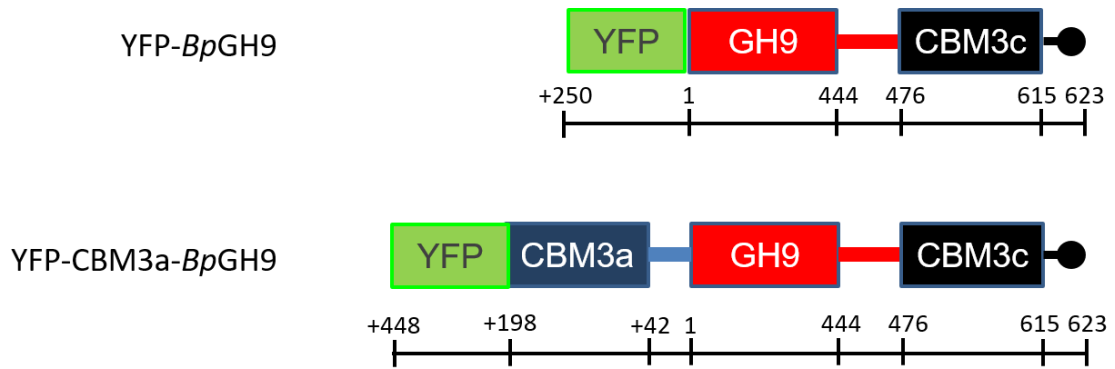


Fig. S1. Schematic diagrams of the recombinants *BpGH9* proteins with a C-terminal His-tag and YFP sequence added to fusion proteins. Scales show the number of amino acids and the boundaries between the different domains.

For_PecA_YFP/CFP

GGACAGCAAATGGGTTCGCGGATCCAGCAAAGGAGAAGAAC

Rev_YFP/CFP_GH9

ATAGTTGTAAGATGCCATATTAAGCTTATTACCGGTTTTG

Fig. S2. Primers used for PCR amplification

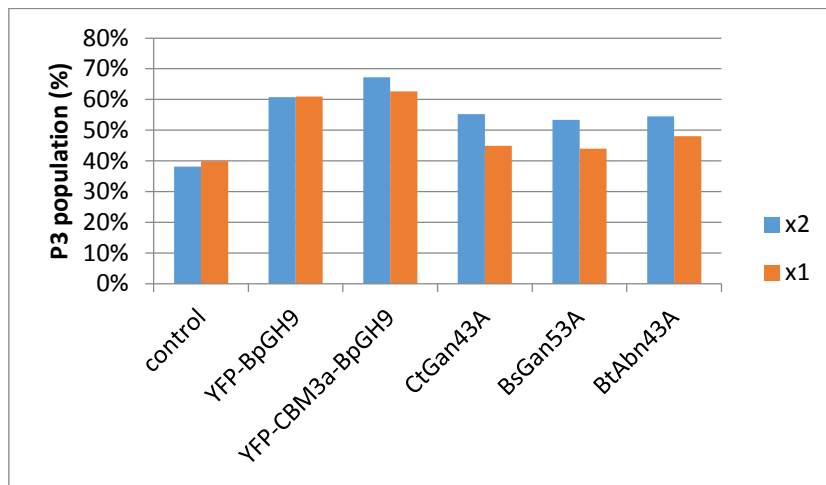


Fig. S3. Percentage of P3 population at the plateau obtained by using two enzyme concentrations

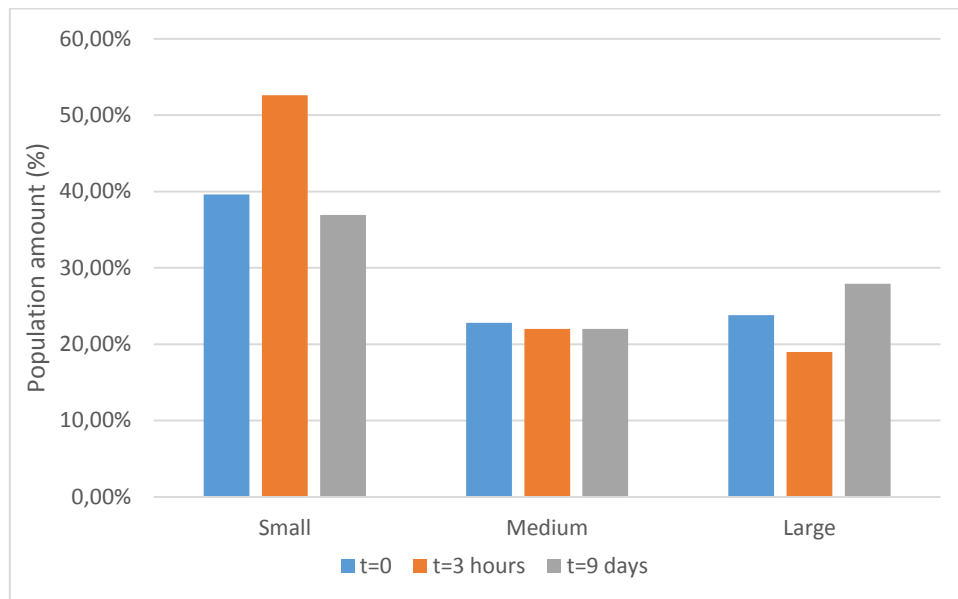


Fig. S4. Population evolution of colonies (percentage of small (P3), medium (P2) and large (P1) colonies) after enzymatic treatment