

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Molecular Characterization and Biocompatibility of Exopolysaccharide Produced by Moderately Halophilic bacterium *Virgibacillus dokdonensis* from the Saltern of Kumta Coast

Affiliation

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List of Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table S1. Total carbohydrate and proteins in EPS;

Supplementary Table S2. EPS production of different strains from different locations that are compared to the strains of present study

Supplementary Table S3. Anti-coagulant activity of EPS based on APTT and PT

List of Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure S1. (a) Mucoid colonies of *Virgibacillus dokdonensis*-VITP14 in Zobell marine agar; **(b)** Morphology of *Virgibacillus dokdonensis*-VITP14 after Gram staining procedure under light microscope 100×.

Supplementary Figure S2. (a) EPS production by different carbon sources. **(b)** EPS production under different salt conditions

Supplementary Figure S3. (a) Elution curve of EPS fractions in DEAE–cellulose 52 anion-exchange column purified by different concentrations of NaCl (0.1-1.1M); **(b)** Elution curve of EPS on Sephacryl S-300 gel chromatography column with distilled water.

Supplementary Figure S4. AFM analysis of EPS (3D view) 800nm scale

Supplementary Figure S5. Zeta potential of EPS

Supplementary Figure S6. (a) The HPLC results of *Virgibacillus dokdonensis* VITP14 Exopolysaccharide (EPS) (glucose – 5.143 min; ribose – 5.593 min; fructose – 13.236 min; xylose – 13.616 min; **(b)** The HPLC chromatographic peaks of sugar standards: peak 1- arabinose; peak 2 – glucose (5.502 min); peak 3 – galactose

(5.605 min); peak 4 – mannose (5.807 min); peak 5 – ribose (5.884 min); peak 6 – xylose (13.916 min); peak 7 – fructose (13.104 min).

Supplementary Figure S7. XRD profile of EPS

Total: Tables (3)

Table S1. Total carbohydrate and proteins in Exopolysaccharides (EPS)

| Strain | Final concentration CHO (% w/w) | Protein (% w/w) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Virgibacillus</i> sp VITP14 | 96.75.10 ± 0.76 | 0.47 ± 0.10 |

Table S2. EPS production of different strains from different locations that are compared to the strains of present study

| S.No | Microorganism | Source | Growth Medium | EPS Yield (g/L) | Reference |
|------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Pantoea</i> sp. BM39 | Tyrrhenian Sea | EMG medium | 21.3 | (Silvi et al 2013) |
| 2 | <i>Halobacillus</i> sp <i>EG1HP4QL</i> | Lake Qarun, Egypt | S-G medium, Sucrose | 5.9 | (Ibrahim et al 2020) |
| 3 | <i>Halomonas hydrothermalis</i> MB45 | South Indian Ocean | Zobell marine broth | 5.2 | (Banerjee et al 2020) |
| 4 | <i>Rhodobacter johrii</i> . | Cabo-De-Rama beach Goa, India | R2A medium with Glucose | 6.2 | (Sran Kulwinder Singh et al 2019) |
| 5 | <i>E. cloacae</i> VVD-MBB8 | Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu, India. | Modified Minimal media | 18.3 | (Karuppiah et al 2021) |
| 6 | <i>Virgibacillus Dockdonensis VITP14</i> | Saltern Kumta coast, Arabian Sea, India | Zobell Marine broth | 17.3 | Present study |
| | | | Zobell Marine broth + glucose | 23.2 | |
| 7 | <i>Salibacterium halochares</i> STm | Cuatro Ciénegas Basin, Coahuila Mexico | yeast extract and NaCl | 17.3 | (Lopez et al 2021) |
| 8 | <i>Chromohalobacter salexigens</i> | Lake Qarun, Egypt | Sucrose | 15.1 | (Ibrahim et al 2022) |

Table S3. Anti-coagulant activity of EPS based on APTT and PT

| S.No | EPS concentration $\mu\text{g/mL}$ | APTT (seconds) | PT (seconds) |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Control | 32.4 ± 1.8 | 13.8 ± 1.9 |
| 2 | 50 | $28.6 \pm 1.4^{\text{ns}}$ | $13.6 \pm 0.8^{\text{ns}}$ |
| 3 | 100 | $43.2 \pm 1.9^{\text{b}}$ | $24.7 \pm 1.2^{\text{a}}$ |
| 4 | 500 | $123.3 \pm 1.9^{\text{a}}$ | $61.4 \pm 1.5^{\text{a}}$ |

Note: ns-non significant; a- $(p<0.0001)$ b- $(p<0.001)$ were statistically significant in comparison to control

Figures (7)

Figure S1:

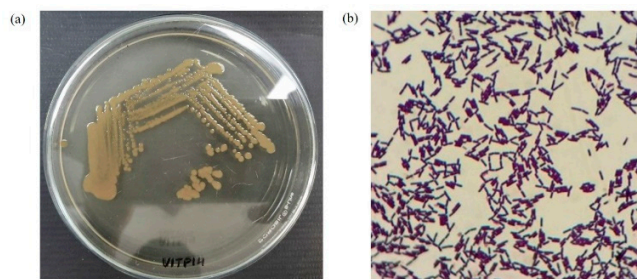


Figure S1. (a) Mucoid colonies of *Virgibacillus dokdonensis* VITP14; **(b)** Morphology of *Virgibacillus dokdonensis*-VITP14 (100X Magnification under Light Microscope)

Figure S2

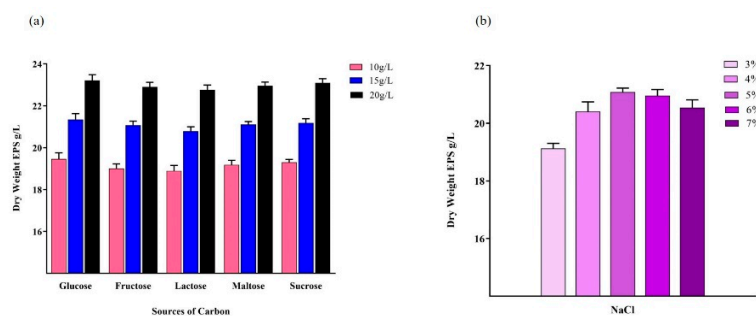


Figure S2. (a) EPS production by different carbon sources; **(b)** EPS production under different salt conditions

Figure S3

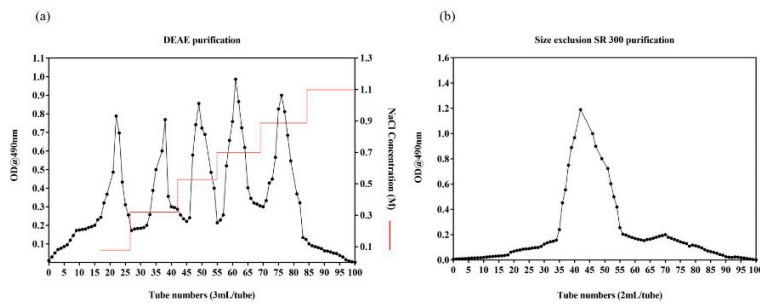


Figure S3. (a) Elution curve of EPS fractions in DEAE–cellulose 52 anion-exchange column purified by different concentrations of NaCl (0.1-1.1M); **(b)** Elution curve of EPS on Sephacryl S-300 gel chromatography column with distilled water.

Figure S4

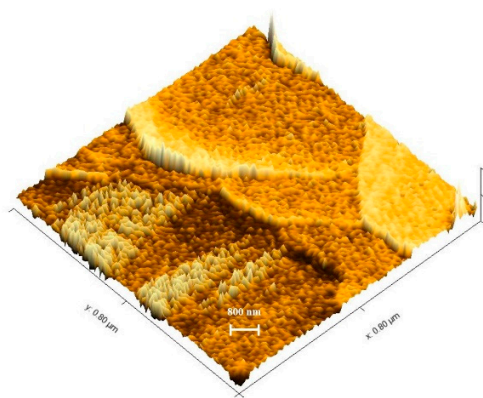


Figure S4. AFM analysis of EPS (3D view) 800nm scale

Figure S5

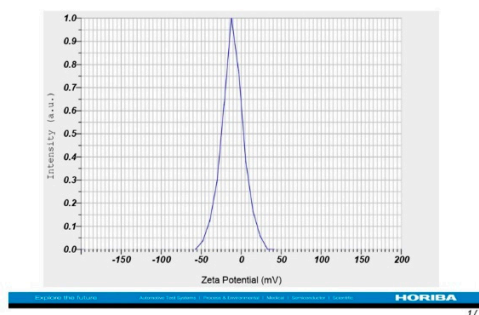


Figure S5. Zeta potential of EPS

Figure S6:

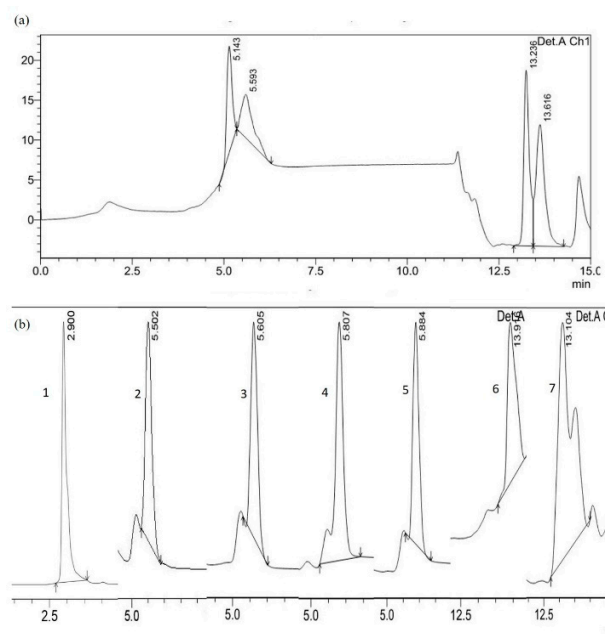


Figure S6. (a) The HPLC results of *Virgibacillus dokdonensis* VITP14 Exopolysaccharide (EPS) (glucose – 5.143 min; ribose – 5.593 min; fructose – 13.236 min; xylose – 13.616 min; **(b)** The HPLC chromatographic peaks of sugar standards: peak 1 - arabinose; peak 2 – glucose (5.502 min); peak 3 – galactose (5.605 min); peak 4 – mannose (5.807 min); peak 5 – ribose (5.884 min); peak 6 – xylose (13.916 min); peak 7 – fructose (13.104 min).

Figure S7:

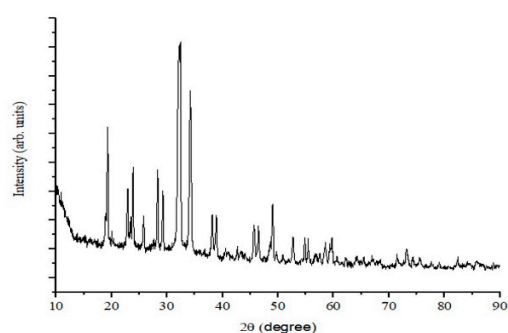


Figure S7. XRD profile of EPS