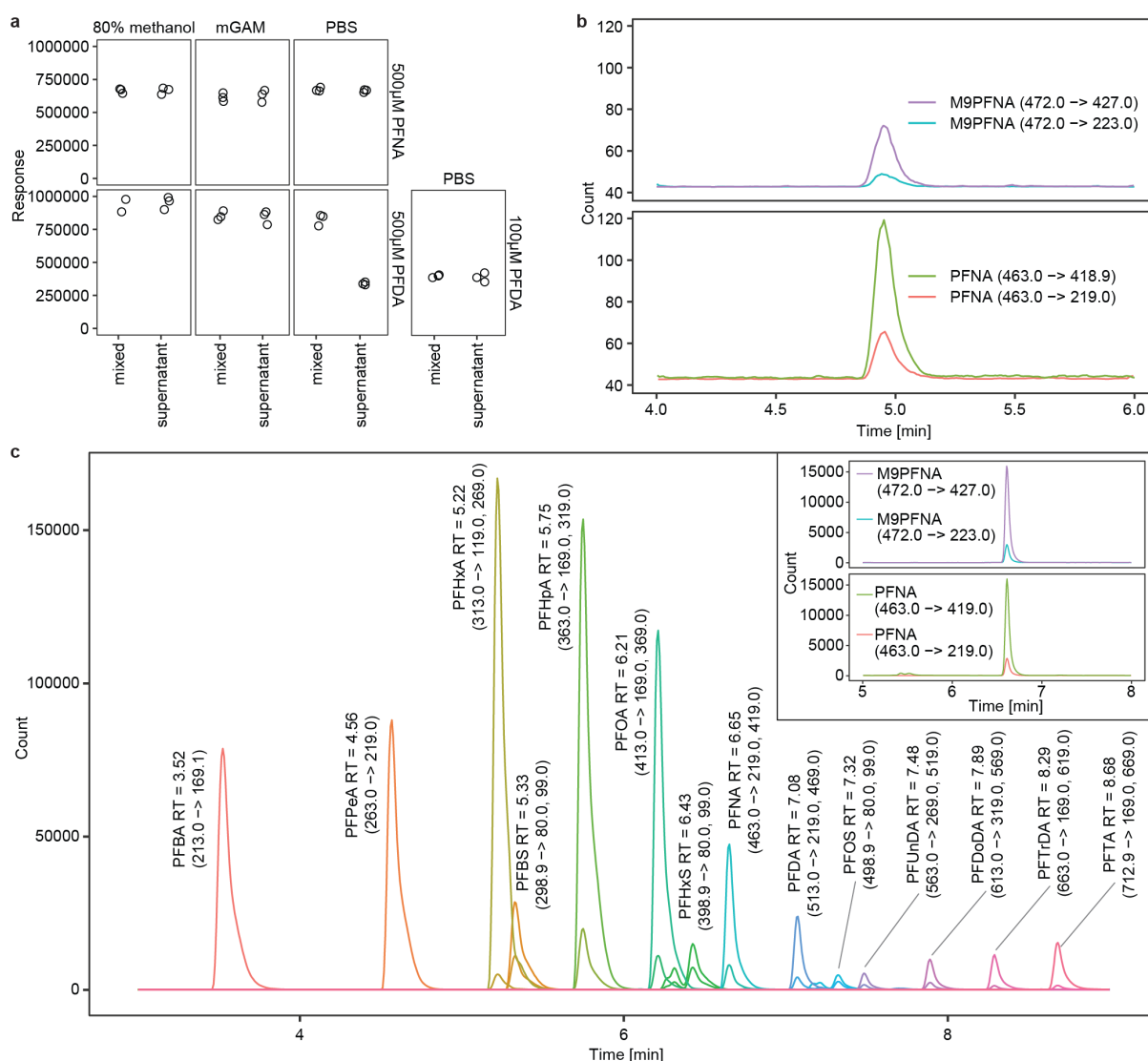
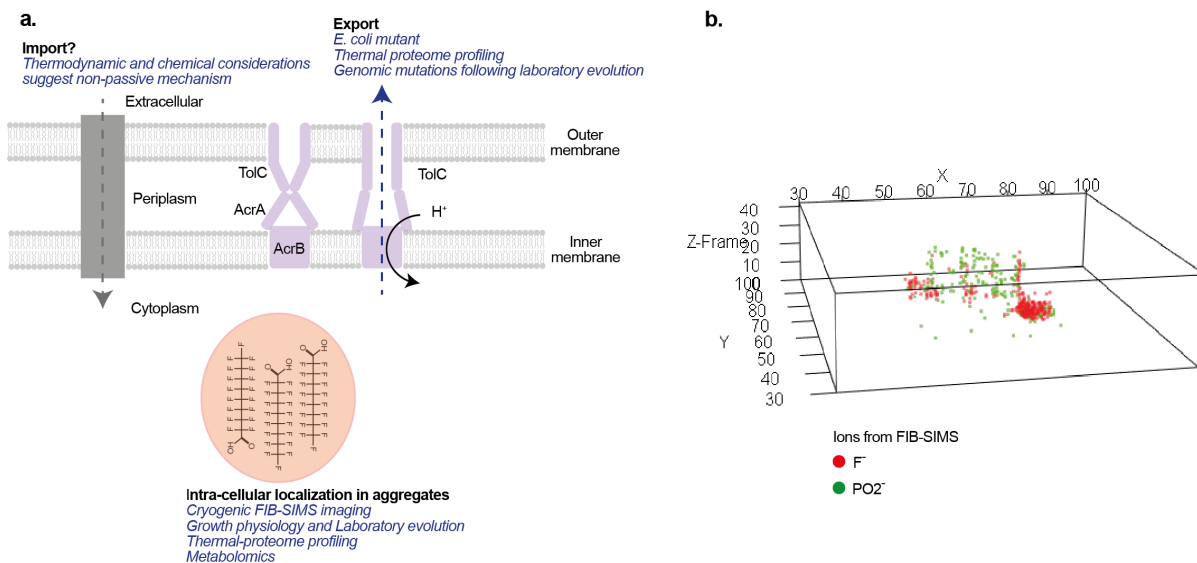

Human gut bacteria bioaccumulate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

In the format provided by the
authors and unedited



Supplementary Figure 1. a. Solubility of PFNA and PFDA in 80% methanol (1% DMSO), mGAM (1% DMSO) and PBS (1% DMSO). PFNA was soluble in all conditions up to 500 μM, while PFDA was soluble up to 500 μM in 80% methanol and mGAM, and up to 100 μM in PBS. $n = 3$ technical replicates (SI Table 45). **b.** PFNA and ^{13}C -labelled PFNA chromatograms for 10 min reverse-phase LC method used with QQQ for mouse fecal sample analysis Fig. 5. **c.** Chromatograms for 14 PFAS compounds and their ^{13}C labelled internal standards using the EPA Draft Method 1633 (Fig. 2d,f).



Supplementary Figure 2. Mechanistic insights into PFAS bioaccumulation by gut bacteria. a. The bioaccumulation involves three key stages: import, intra-cellular retention, and export. Our data provides mechanistic insights into the latter two steps. **b.** 3D rendering of the data shown in Figure 3. This data shows that the bioaccumulated PFAS molecules aggregate in dense clusters. Distribution of PO₂ ions is shown as a control for visualization.