

Supporting Information

Root-mediated bacterial accessibility and cometabolism of pyrene in soil

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Figure S1. Evolution over time of the equivalents of ^{14}C -pyrene in the aqueous phase for noninoculated soil slurries (A, includes an expanded figure with the same axis labels in the top right of this figure), mineralization of ^{14}C -pyrene in noninoculated soil slurries (B) and mineralization of ^{14}C -pyrene in noninoculated soil in solid-phase conditions (C).

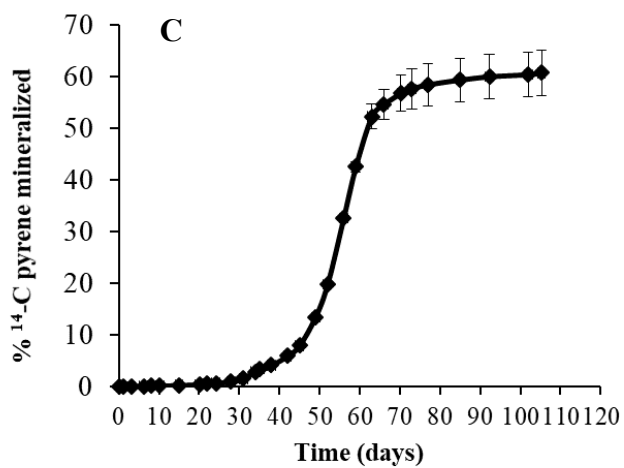
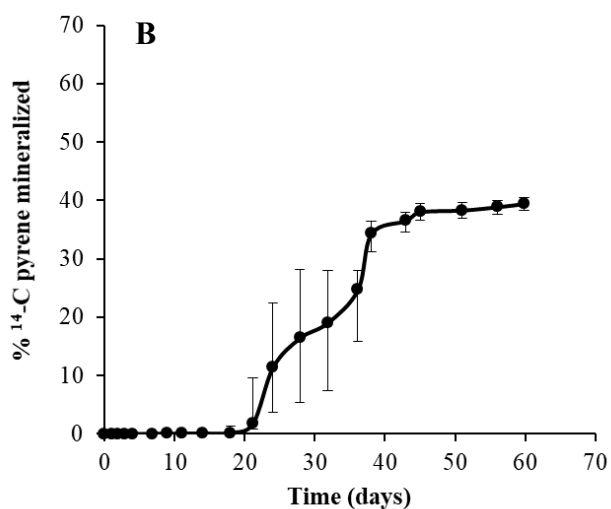
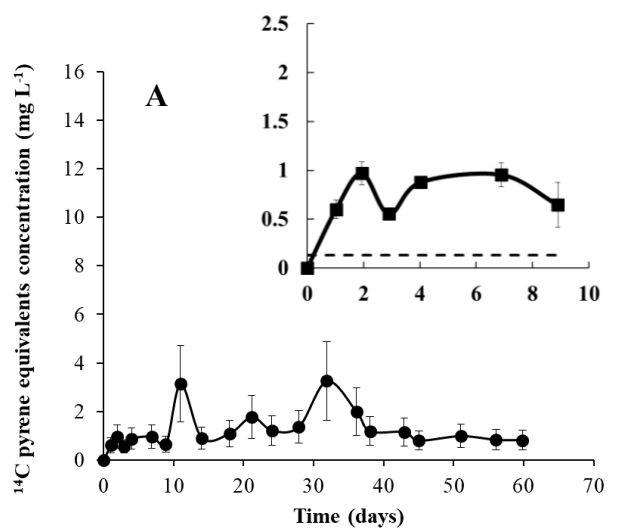


Figure S2. GC chromatograms of non-derivatized (A) and derivatized (B) samples obtained from *Pseudomonas putida* G7 cultures after a period of incubation of one week in presence of pyrene.

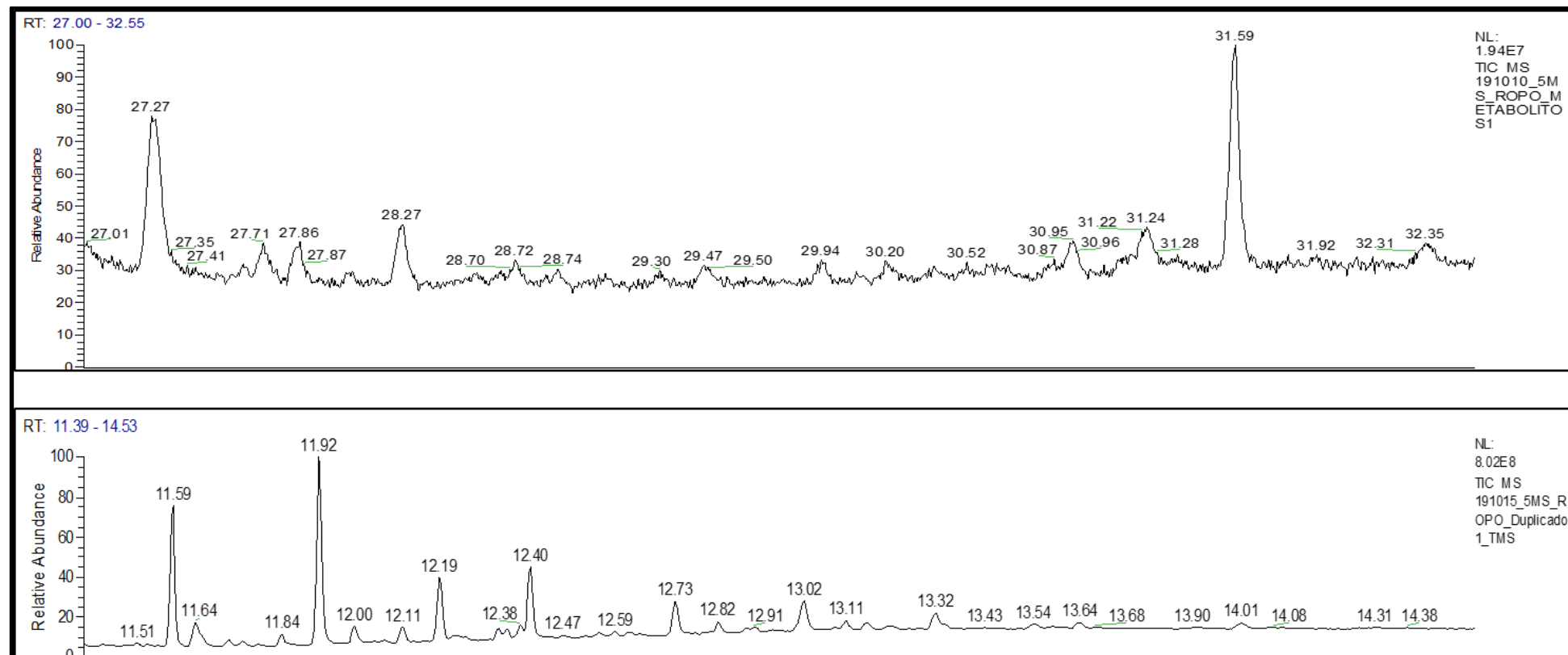


Table S1. Mineralization of ^{14}C -labeled pyrene in soil under laboratory conditions.

Conditions	Rate (% day $^{-1}$)	Extent (%)
Inoculated soil slurry	4.35 \pm 0.81	42.04 \pm 13.0
Noninoculated soil slurry	4.47 \pm 0.42	39.69 \pm 2.09
Bacterial suspension without soil	0.006 \pm 0.002	0.006 \pm 0.001
Noninoculated soil, solid-phase conditions	3.17 \pm 0.09	60.75 \pm 8.7

Table S2. Maximum and average plant number per pot in each assayed treatment

Pot number	inoculated	^{14}C -pyrene + ^{12}C -pyrene	^{12}C -pyrene	maximum plant number per pot	average plant number per pot along the experiment
1	+	+	+	8	5
2	+	+	+	5	3
3	-	+	+	7	5
4	-	+	+	7	5
7	+	-	+	4	3
8	+	-	+	5	4
9	-	-	+	6	5
10	-	-	+	7	6