

1 **Supplementary Information for**

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3 **Maltodextrin enhances biofilm elimination by electrochemical scaffold**

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6 Sujala T Sultana<sup>1</sup>, Douglas R Call<sup>2</sup>, and Haluk Beyenal<sup>1,\*</sup>

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10 <sup>1</sup>The Gene and Linda Voiland School of Chemical Engineering and Bioengineering, <sup>2</sup>Paul G.  
11 Allen School for Global Animal Health, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

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18 Running title: Maltodextrin and e-scaffold eliminates biofilms

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21 \*Corresponding author:

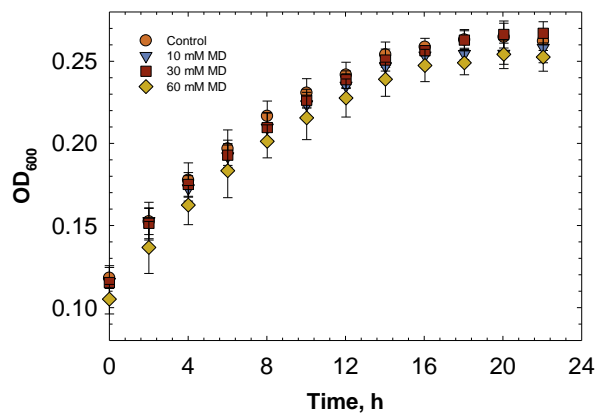
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23 Email: beyenal@wsu.edu; Telephone: +1-509-335-6607; Fax: +1-509-335-4806

24 **Electrochemical scaffold preparation.** The purpose of the working electrode of the  
25 electrochemical scaffold (e-scaffold) was to hold a negative polarity to reduce atmospheric oxygen  
26 and generate H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (Sultana et al. 2015). To complete the electrochemical cell, we used a counter  
27 electrode and a custom-made Ag/AgCl reference electrode. Briefly, a custom-built e-scaffold was  
28 fabricated using carbon fabric (Panex 30 PW-06, Zoltex Companies Inc., St Louis, MO). The  
29 fabric was cut into a circular shape (6.42 cm<sup>2</sup>) to serve as the e-scaffold, and a smaller circular  
30 carbon fabric “patch” (2.14 cm<sup>2</sup>) was used as the counter electrode. The counter electrode was  
31 attached to the e-scaffold using a thin layer (~1 mm) of silicone rubber (DAP Dynaflex  
32 230 Premium Indoor/Outdoor Sealant, catalog #18357), which provided insulation between the  
33 electrodes while still allowing oxygen to diffuse to the bottom surface of the e-scaffold for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
34 generation.

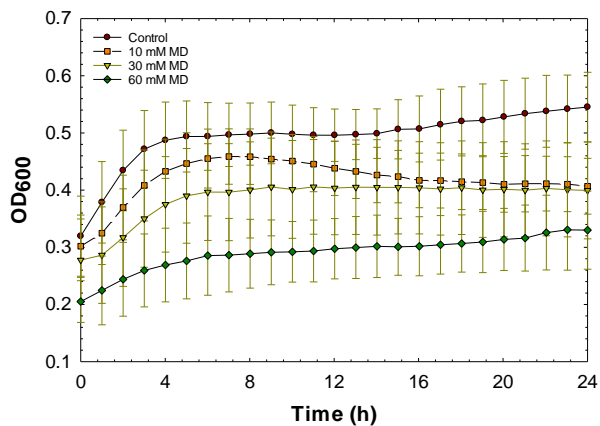
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36 For the controlled generation of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, precise, accurate control of the potential of the e-scaffold  
37 is essential (Istanbullu et al. 2012), and this was achieved using a Gamry Series G 300™  
38 potentiostat (Gamry Instruments, Warminster, PA, USA) in conjunction with a saturated Ag/AgCl  
39 reference electrode (Lewandowski and Beyenal 2013). Ti wires (0.025 Ti, Malin Co., Cleveland,  
40 OH, Lot #27567) were used as external connections to the potentiostat (Figure 1), and the  
41 connection resistance was consistently <2 Ω. The e-scaffold was overlaid onto biofilms grown *in*  
42 *vitro* on glass surface (Figure 1). This configuration allowed the ventral surface of the e-scaffold  
43 to be exposed directly to biofilms.

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A



B

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48 Fig. S 1. Growth curve of A) *A. baumannii* and B) *S. aureus* in presence of maltodextrin

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51 **References**

52 Istanbullu O, Babauta J, Hung Duc N, Beyenal H. 2012. Electrochemical biofilm control:  
53 mechanism of action. *Biofouling* 28(8):769-778.

54 Lewandowski Z, Beyenal H. 2013. *Fundamentals of Biofilm Research*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC  
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56 Sultana ST, Atci E, Babauta JT, Mohamed Falghoush A, Snekvik KR, Call DR, Beyenal H.  
57 2015. Electrochemical scaffold generates localized, low concentration of hydrogen  
58 peroxide that inhibits bacterial pathogens and biofilms. *Scientific Reports* 5:14908.

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