

Supplementary Materials: Temperature Influences the Production and Transport of Saxitoxin and the Expression of *sxt* Genes in the Cyanobacterium *Aphanizomenon gracile*

Samuel Cirés, Adrián Delgado, Miguel González-Pleiter and Antonio Quesada

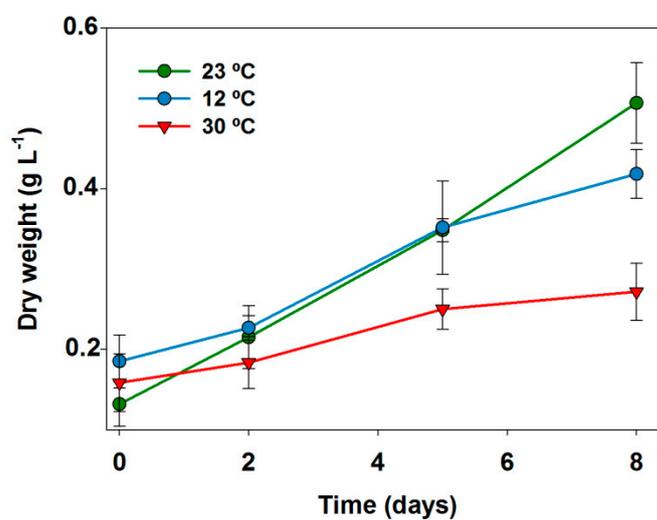


Figure S1. Growth curves of *Aphanizomenon gracile* UAM529 under three different temperatures. Error bars indicate standard deviation of three replicates ($n = 3$).

Table S1. Flow cytometry analysis of membrane integrity and membrane potential in *Aphanizomenon gracile* UAM529 under three different temperatures. Results are expressed as relative fluorescence units (average \pm standard deviation) setting 23 °C as 100% to facilitate comparison. Asterisks indicate significant differences respective to 23 °C ($p < 0.05$; one-way ANOVA). PI (propidium iodide) and DiBAC4(3) (DiBAC₄(3) (Bis-(1,3-Dibutylbarbituric Acid)Trimethine Oxonol) are fluorescent dyes for membrane permeability and membrane potential, respectively.

Temperature (°C)	Average value of medians ($n = 6$)	
	PI	DiBAC4(3)
23	100.0 \pm 0.4	100.0 \pm 16.6
12	101.2 \pm 0.1	89.1 \pm 12.0
30	100.2 \pm 1.7	12.6 \pm 2.7*

Table S2. Flow cytometry analysis of membrane integrity and membrane potential in *Aphanizomenon gracile* UAM529 under two different culture media with combined nitrogen (BG11) and without combined nitrogen (BG11₀). Results are expressed as relative fluorescence units (average \pm standard deviation) setting BG11 as 100% to facilitate comparison. Asterisks indicate significant differences respective to BG11 ($p < 0.05$; t test). PI (propidium iodide) and DiBAC₄(3) (Bis-(1,3-Dibutylbarbituric Acid)Trimethine Oxonol) are fluorescent dyes for membrane permeability and membrane potential, respectively.

Culture medium	Average value of medians ($n = 6$)	
	PI	DiBAC4(3)
BG11	100.0 \pm 16.6	100.0 \pm 0.4
BG11 ₀	95.5 \pm 2.2*	74.2 \pm 5.1*