

## Supporting Information

### **Quaternary ammoniumyl chitosan derivatives for eradication of *Staphylococcus aureus* biofilms**

Priyanka Sahariah<sup>a\*</sup>, Mar Masson<sup>a</sup>, Rikke Louise Meyer<sup>b,c</sup>

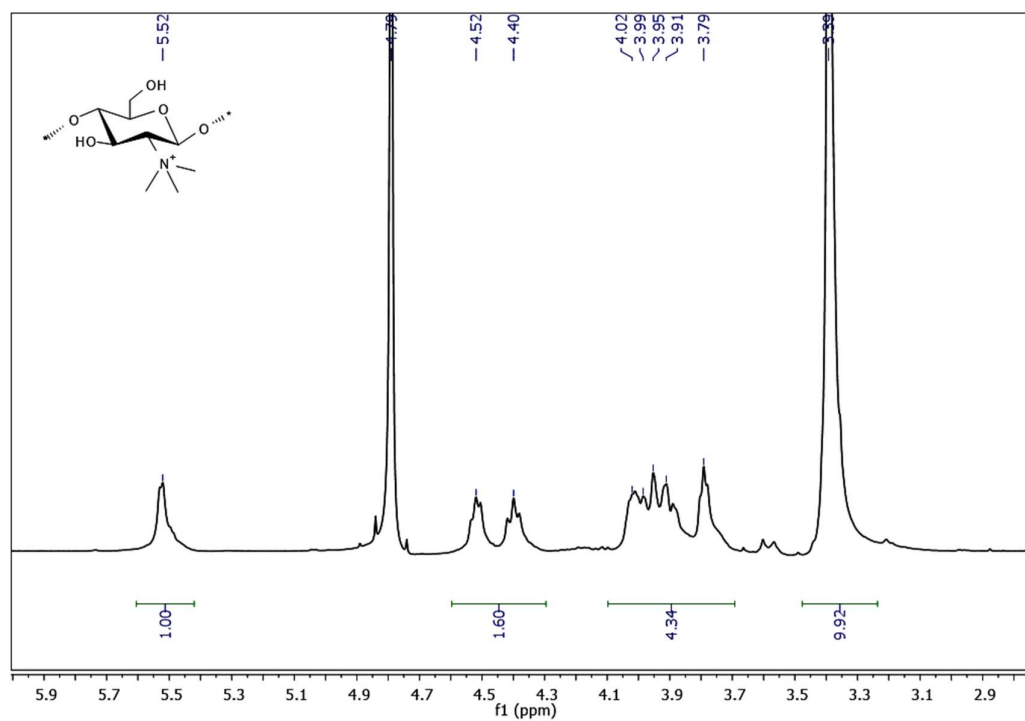
<sup>a</sup>Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Health Sciences, University of Iceland, Hofsvallagata 53, IS-107 Reykjavík, Iceland

<sup>b</sup>iNANO, Aarhus University, Gustav Weids Vej 14, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

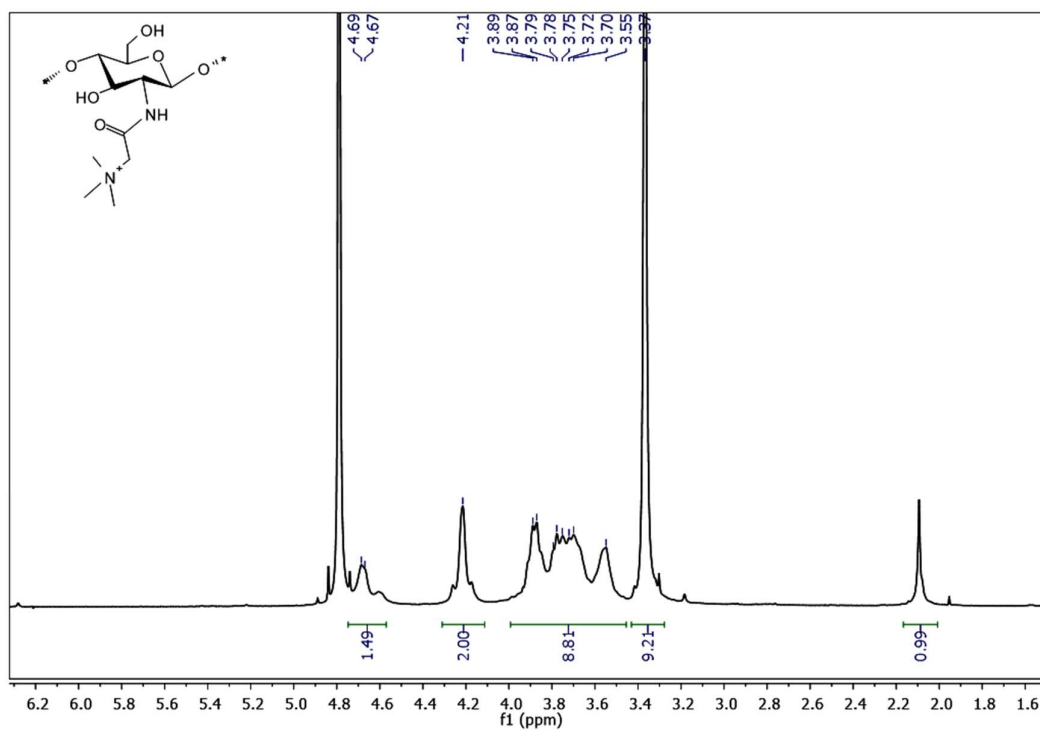
<sup>c</sup>Department of Bioscience, Aarhus University, Ny Munkegade 114, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

## 1. $^1\text{H}$ -NMR Spectra for the chitosan derivatives

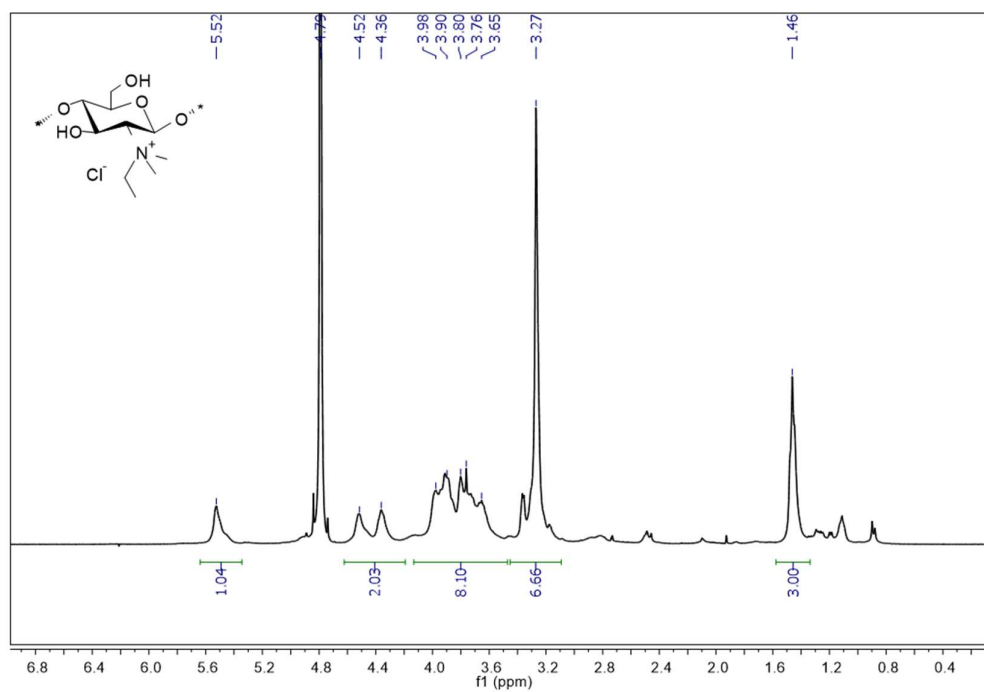
### *N,N,N*-trimethyl chitosan (1)



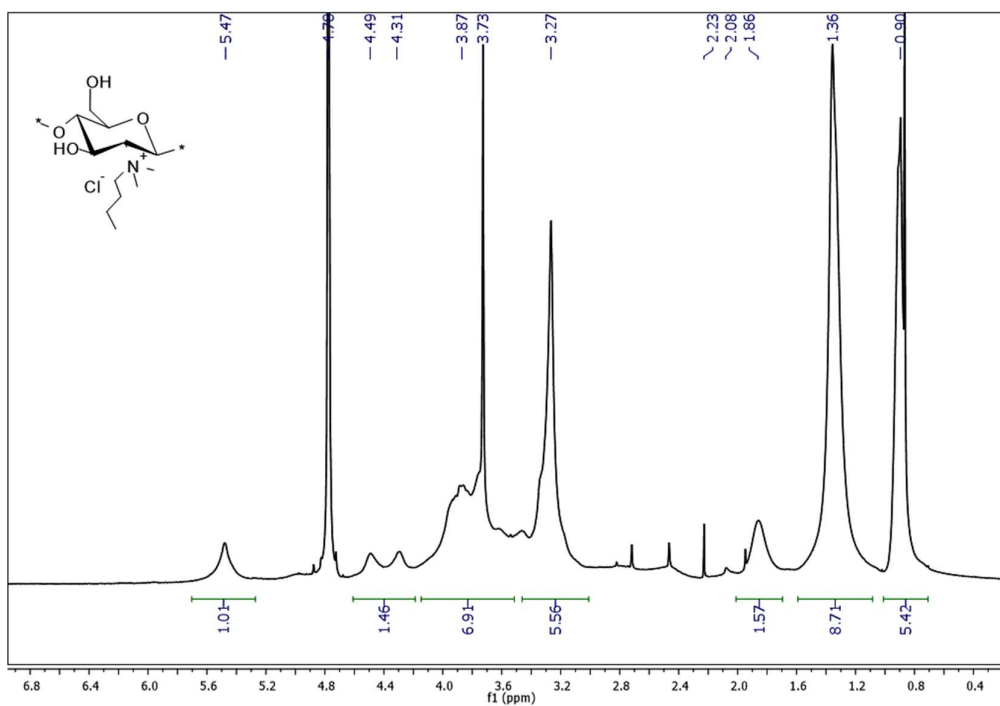
### *N*-(2-(*N,N,N*-trimethylammoniumyl)acetyl) chitosan (2)



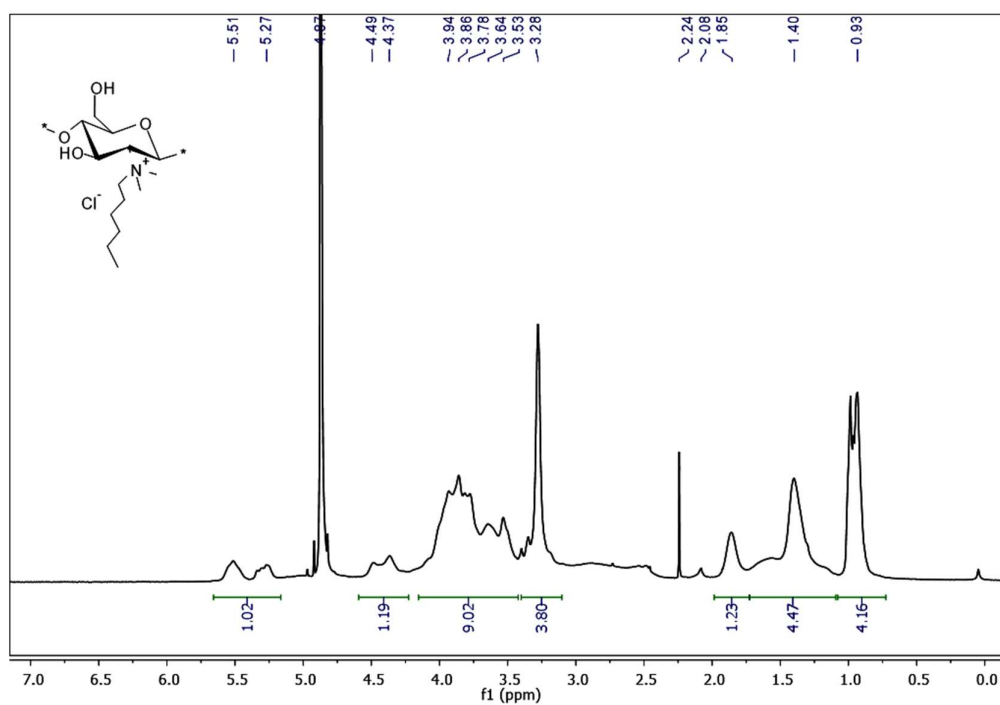
***N*-ethyl-*N,N*-dimethyl chitosan (3)**



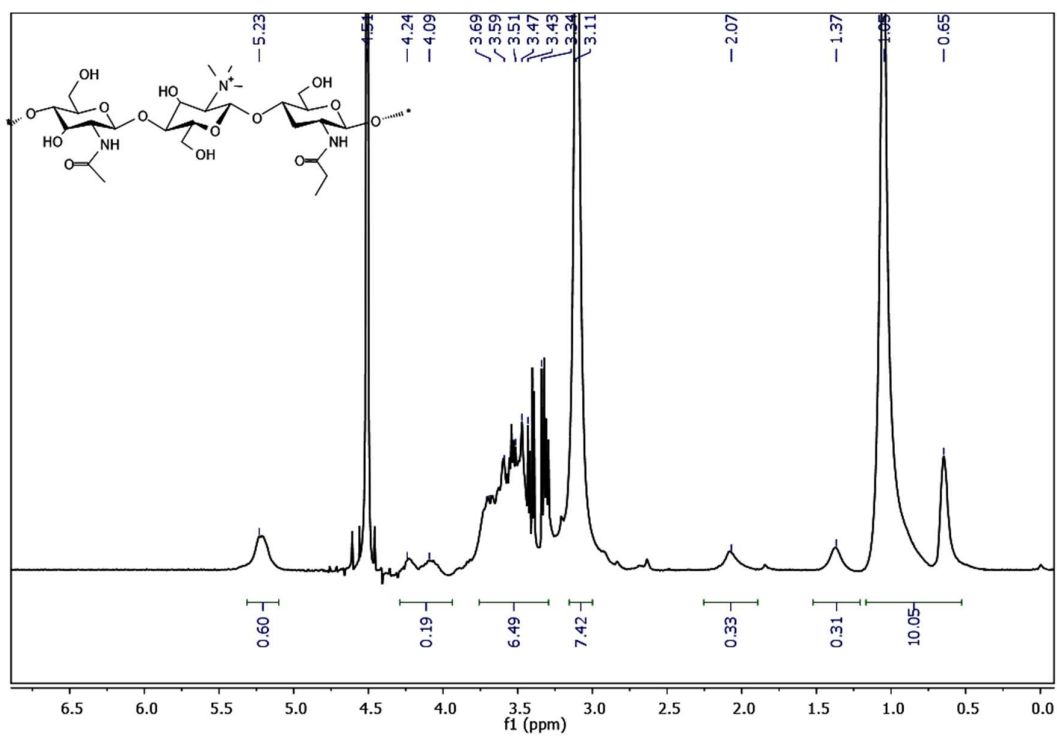
***N*-butyl-*N,N*-dimethyl chitosan (4)**



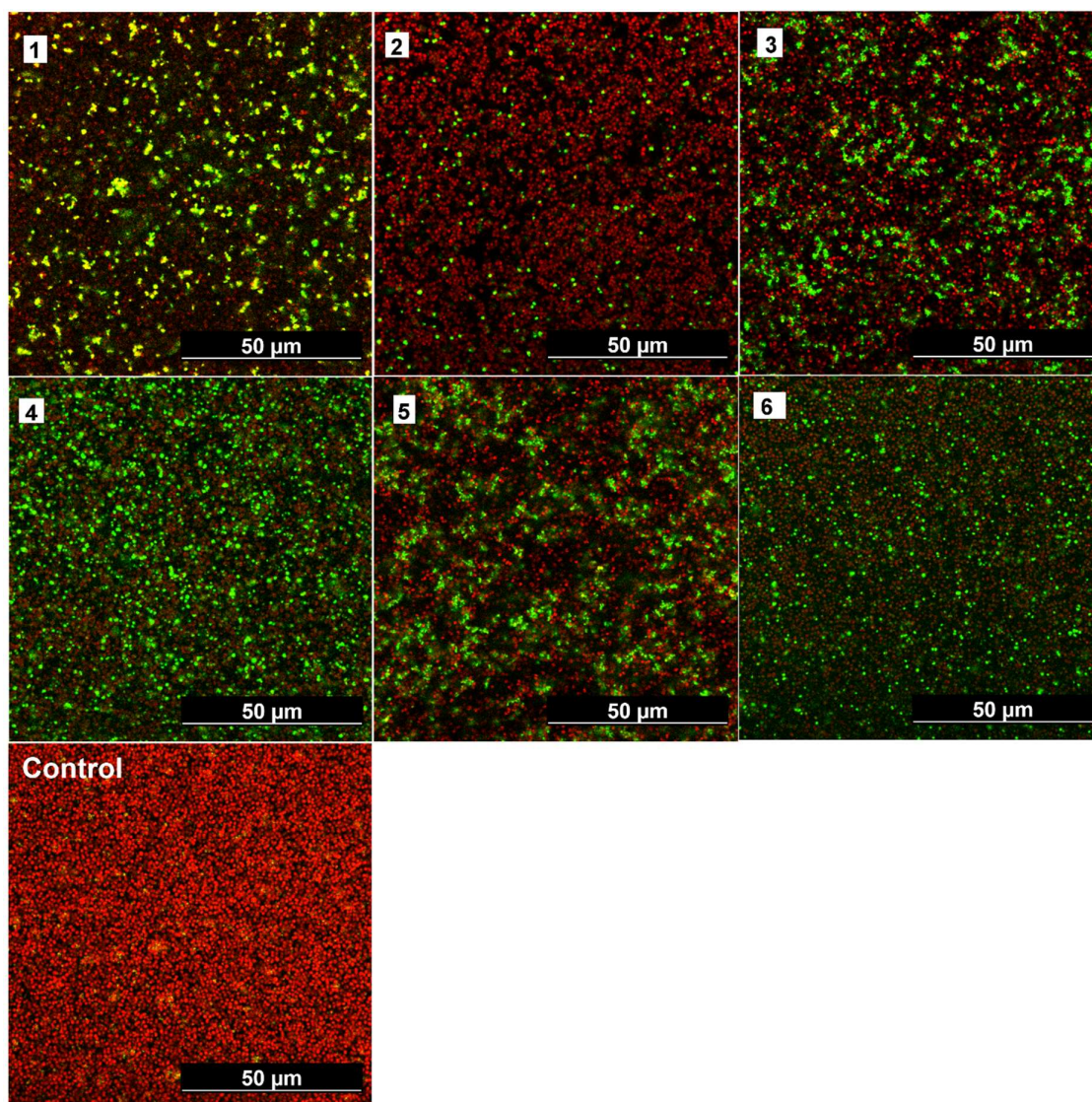
***N*-hexyl-*N,N*-dimethyl chitosan (5)**



***N*-acetyl-*N*-stearoyl-*N',N'',N'''*-trimethyl chitosan (6)**



## 2. Confocal Laser Scanning Microscope images



**Figure S1.** *S. aureus* biofilms after treatment with the quaternary chitosan derivatives were stained with DNA-binding stains that distinguish living (red) and dead (green) cells based on membrane integrity. (1= 100xMBC TMC; 2= 100xMBC TMAC; 3= 100xMBC N-ethyl-N,N-dimethyl chitosan; 4= 100xMBC N-butyl-N,N-dimethyl chitosan; 5= 100xMBC N-hexyl-N,N-dimethyl chitosan; 16= 100xMBC N-acetyl-N-stearoyl-N,N,N-trimethyl chitosan; Control= Growth control).