Supplementary Information for Essock-Burns et al.

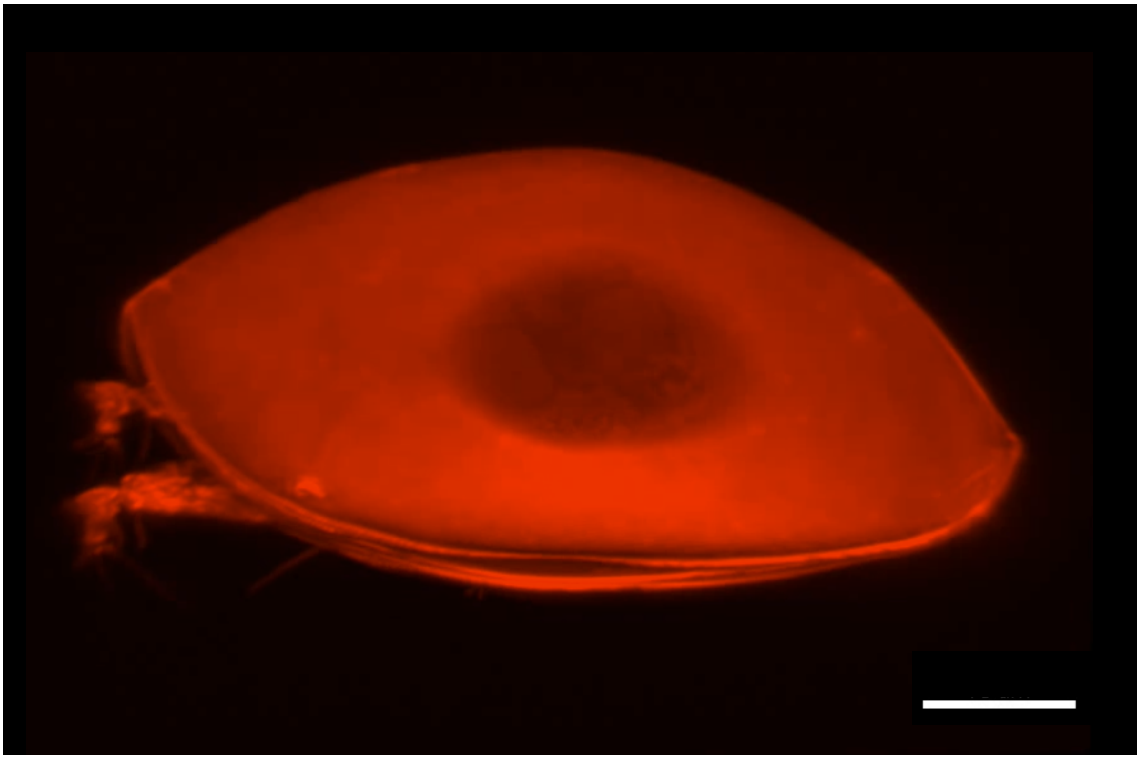


Figure S1. Confocal microscope image of a cyprid with extruded antennules, stained with Hoescht 34222 nuclear stain. No bacteria are seen (they would be seen as blue dots) and only the autofluorescence of the animal is visible, in red, the scale bar is 70 µm.

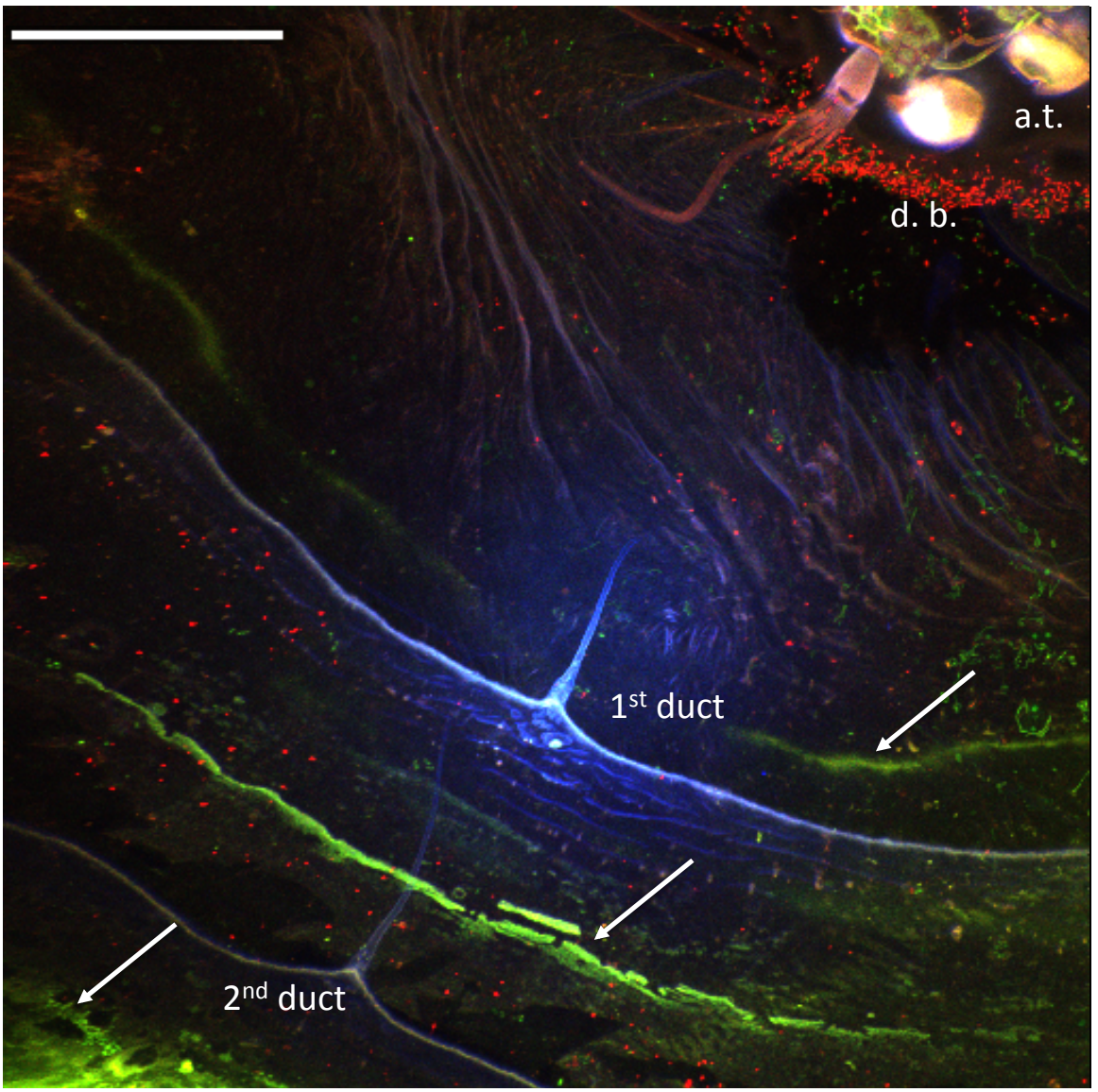


Figure S2. Confocal microscope image of a juvenile barnacle 6-7 days after settlement and metamorphosis, stained with STYO 9/Propidium Iodide to show live (green dots) and dead (red dots) bacteria. The antennules (a.t.) are visible in the upper right corner, surrounded by dead bacteria (d.b.). Two sets of autofluorescent capillary and duct rings are observed and the material fluorescing blue is apparent at the base of the 1st duct. The patchy material (arrows) is observed in three areas, and it appears more structured with tears separating pieces, than at previous stages, the scale bar is 50 μm.

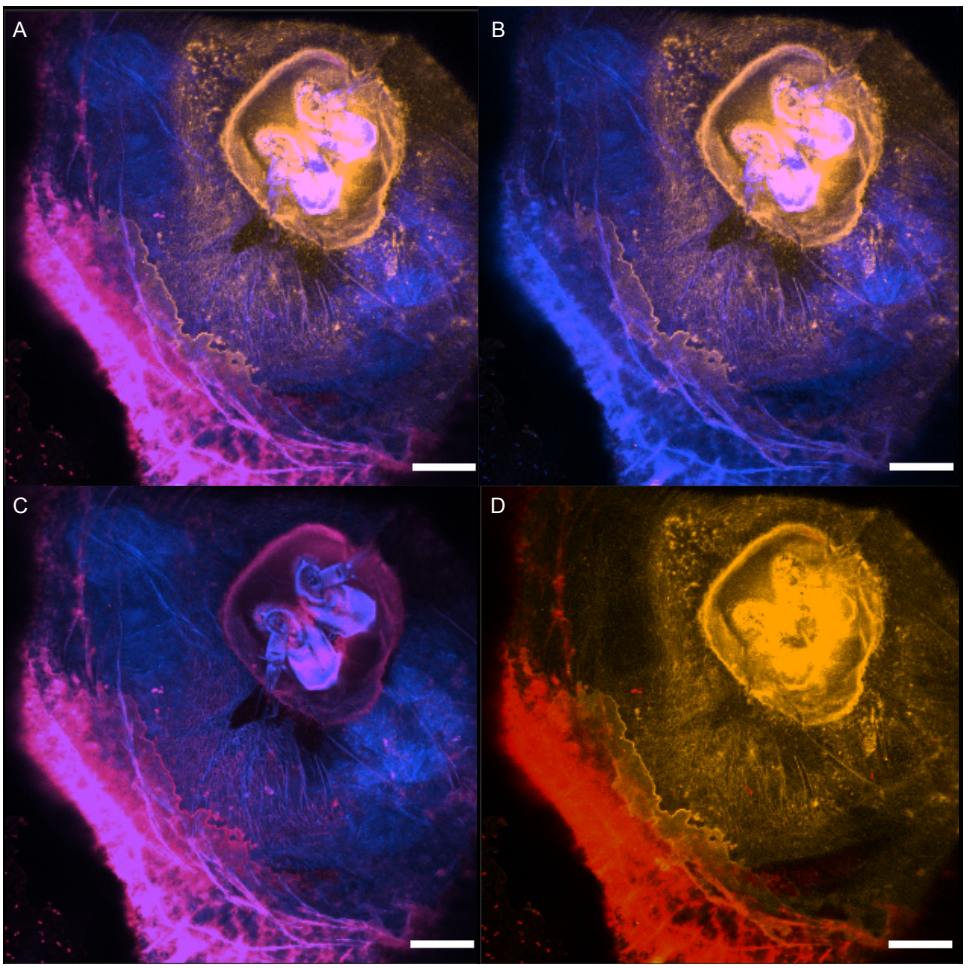
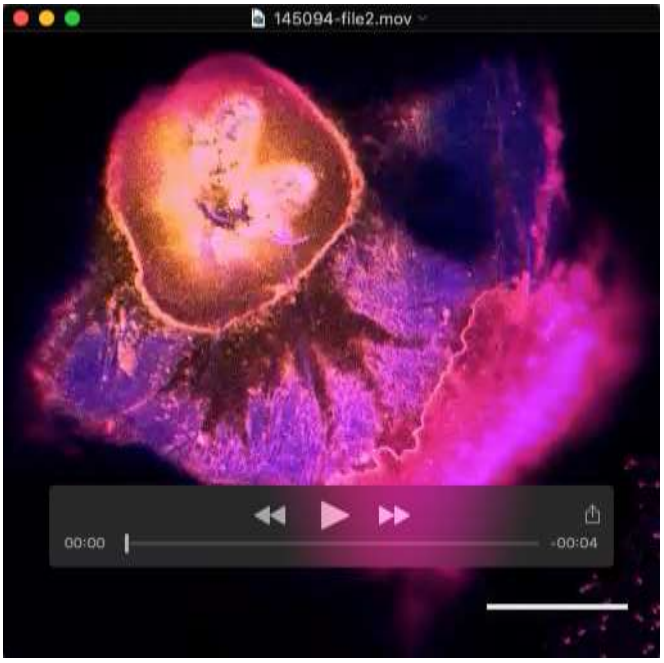


Figure S3. A stage 6 barnacle showing the separate channels, left is autofluorescence and right is ProQ Diamond stain for phosphoprotein. Separation reveals the phosphoprotein staining is not limited to the adhesive plaque but also interacts with the material ring amidst rings of cuticle; the scale bars are 30 μm.



Movie 1. A Confocal microscope Z-stack spanning the depth of the interface of a Stage 6 barnacle stained with SYPRO Ruby for protein (in red/pink) and Pro-Q Diamond for phosphoprotein (in yellow/orange). The autofluorescence of the animal excited with 405 nm light (in blue), the scale bar is 50 μm.