

**Atmospheric chemistry of carboxylic acids: microbial implication *versus*
photochemistry**

M. Vaïtilingom^{1,2,3,4*}, T. Charbouillot^{3,4,5,6}, L. Deguillaume^{3,4}, R. Maisonobe^{1,2}, M. Parazols^{1,2,5,6}, P. Amato^{1,2},
M. Sancelme^{1,2}, and A.-M. Delort^{1,2*}

^[1] Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, Laboratoire de Synthèse Et Etude de Systèmes à Intérêt
Biologique, BP 10448, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

^[2] CNRS, UMR 6504, F-63177 Aubière, France

^[3] Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, OPGC, Laboratoire de Météorologie Physique (LaMP),
BP 10448, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

^[4] CNRS, UMR 6016, F-63177 Aubière, France

^[5] Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, Laboratoire de Photochimie Moléculaire et
Macromoléculaire (LPMM), BP 10448, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

^[6] CNRS, UMR 6505, F-63177 Aubière, France

^[*] Corresponding authors: M. Vaïtilingom and A.-M. Delort

Tel: 00 33 473 40 77 14; Fax: 00 33 473 40 77 17

E-mail address: mickael.vaitilingom@univ-bpclermont.fr

a-marie.delort@univ-bpclermont.fr

Figure S1: Monitoring of succinate during incubation of “marine” and “continental” artificial cloud water media at 17°C in absence and presence of bacteria of *P. syringae* (13b2 strain).

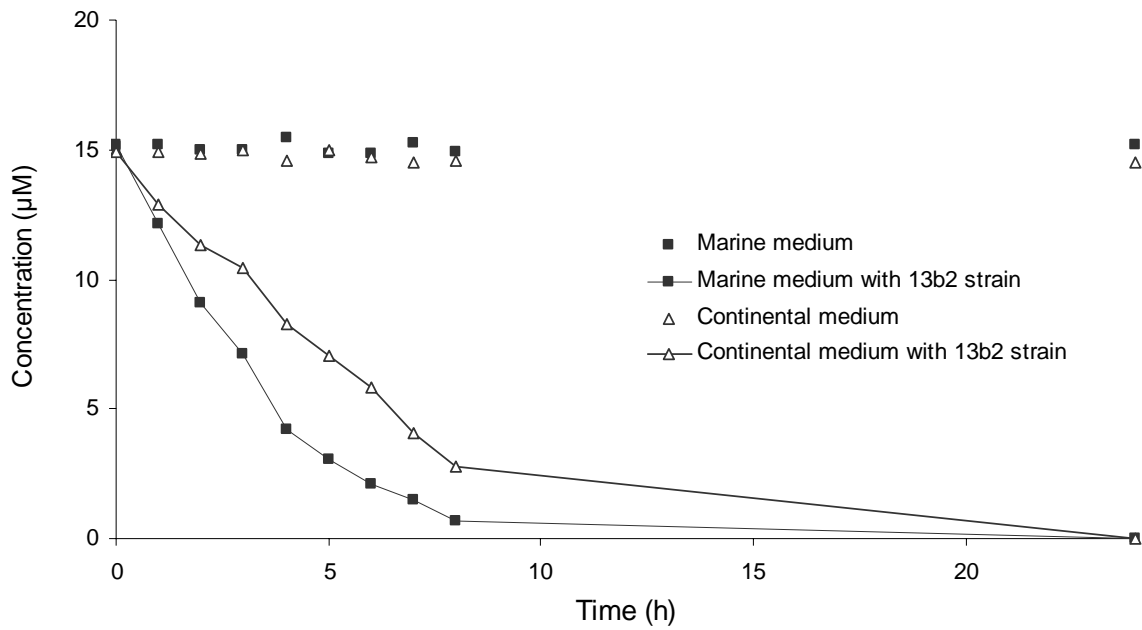


Figure S2. Values of $\ln ([C]/[C_0])$ of succinate over the 6 first hour of incubation of “marine” and “continental” artificial cloud water media at 17°C in presence of bacteria of *P. syringae* (13b2 strain).

