

## Supplementary Materials

### Degradation of Decabromodiphenyl Ether in an Aerobic Clay Slurry Microcosm Using a Novel Immobilization Technique

Jung-Shan Hsu <sup>1,2</sup>, Ting-Yu Yu <sup>1</sup>, Da-Jiun Wei <sup>1</sup>, Wann-Neng Jane <sup>3</sup>, Yi-Tang Chang <sup>1,\*</sup>

\*Corresponding author:

Yi-Tang Chang, Ph.D.

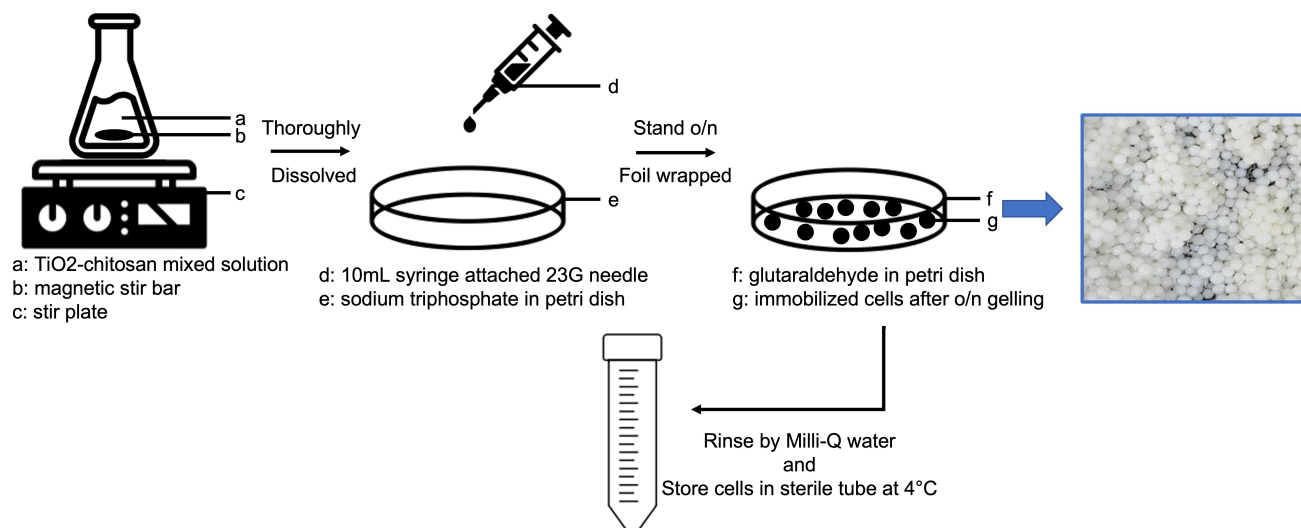
Distinguished Professor, Department of Microbiology

Dean, School of Science

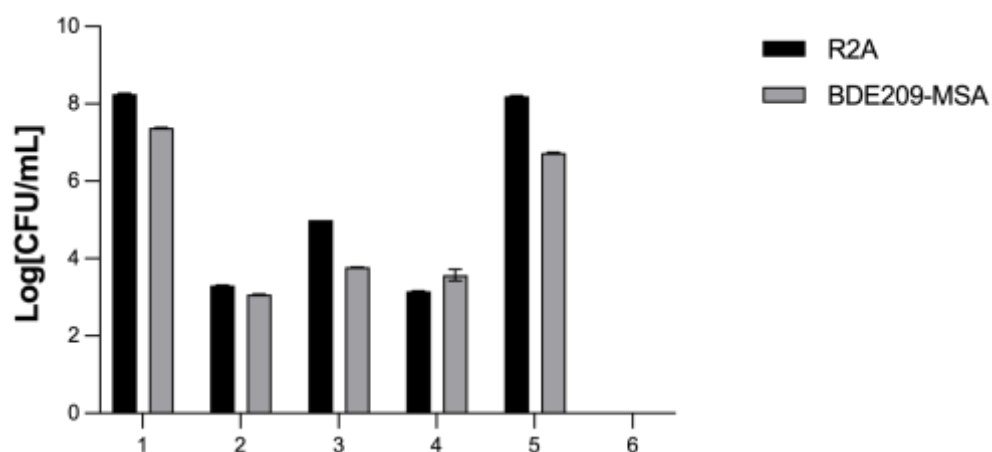
Soochow University,

70, LinXi Rd., Shinlin District, 11102, Taipei, Taiwan

E-mail: [ytchang@scu.edu.tw](mailto:ytchang@scu.edu.tw); [timchang08@gmail.com](mailto:timchang08@gmail.com)



**Figure S1.** Schematic of the TiO<sub>2</sub>-immobilization procedure.



**Figure S2** The viability of the Da-An bacteria in the various chemicals used in the immobilization procedure. Value 1-6 on the X axis is defined as each step of [Table 3](#), including the various chemicals used during the immobilization procedure. Step: 1: Control-0.85% NaCl; step 2: 1% acetic acid; step 3: 0.1% TiO<sub>2</sub> in 1% acetic acid; step 4: 0.05% TiO<sub>2</sub> in 1% acetic acid; step 5: 1% sodium triphosphate; step 6: 0.25% glutaraldehyde.

(a)



(b)



**Figure S3.** Photographs of the  $\text{TiO}_2$  immobilized chitosan beads. (a) Before use in the dye degradation experiment. (b) After use in the dye degradation experiment.