Figure S1. Light microscopy images of E. coli UTI89 grown under static or shaking conditions, UTI89 *Δfim*, UTI89 *ΔfimH* and UTI89 *ΔfimH/pfimH* incubated with canine blood with/without D-mannose (10× magnification).

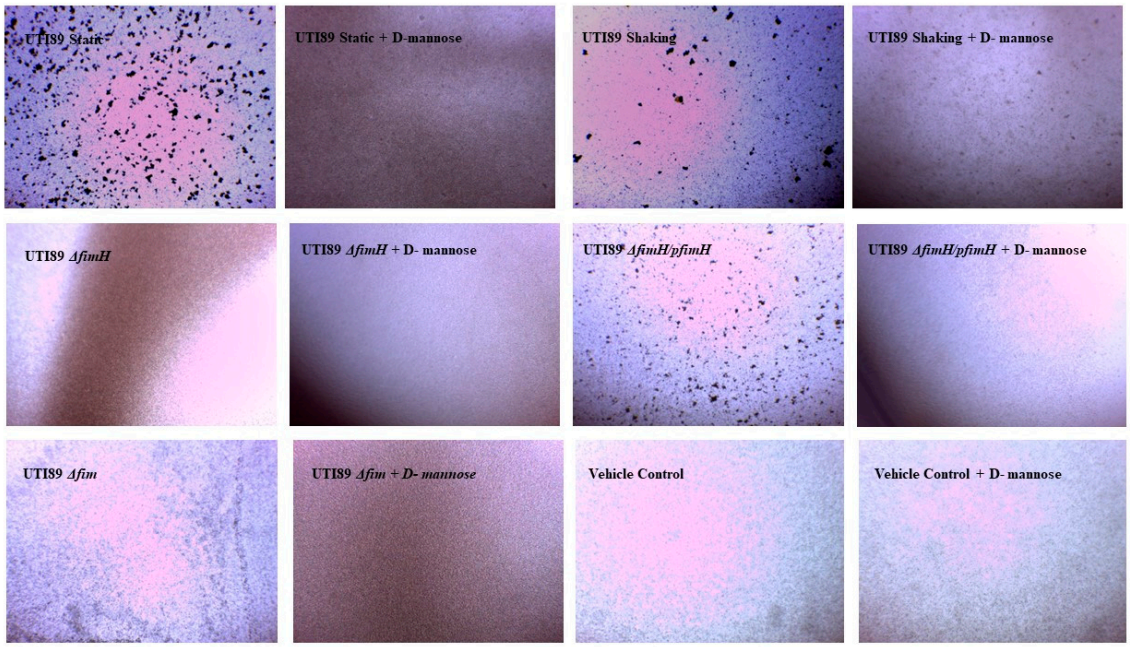

Table S1. Red Blood Cell Hemagglutination of various constructs of UTI89 with/without D-mannose.

	UTI89 Static	**UTI89 Shaking**	**UTI89 *ΔfimH***	**UTI89 *ΔfimH/pfimH***	**UTI89 Δ*fim***
Mannose (–)	+++	+	–	++	–
Mannose (+)	–	–	–	–	–

"–": No agglutination "+": Low agglutination "++": Moderate agglutination "+++": High agglutination.

Figure S2. Inverted light microscopy images revealed that UTI89 grown statically has increased interaction with both MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 breast cancer cells compared to the UTI89 grown under shaking conditions (×20 magnification; arrows point to the enlarged area).

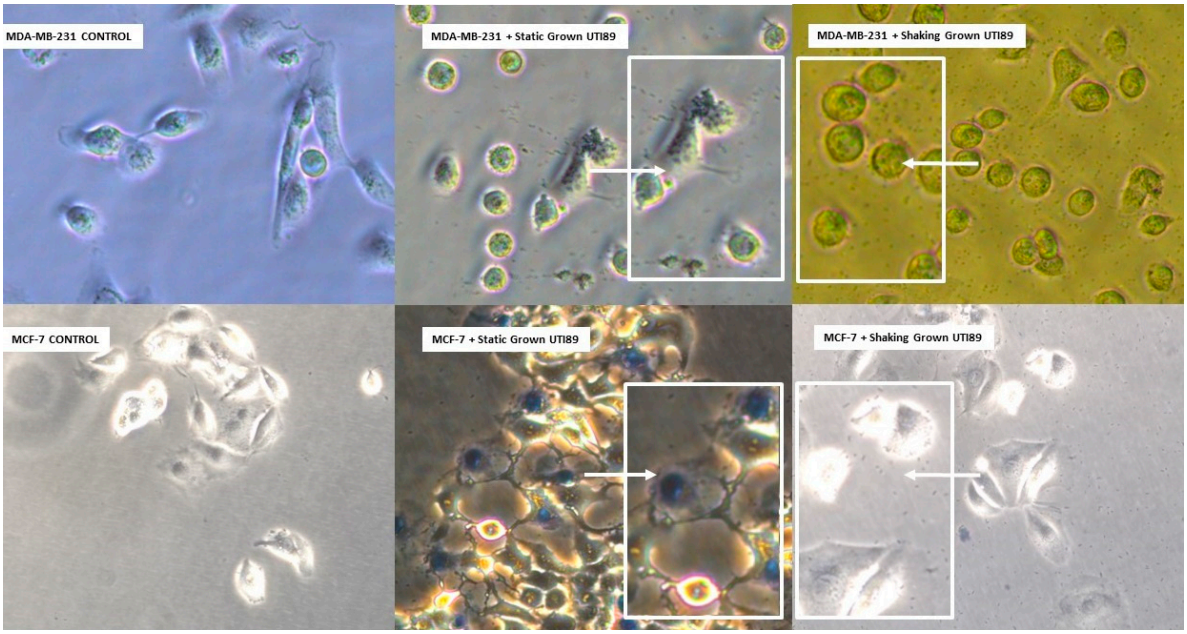

Figure S3. Inverted light microscopy images revealed significant cell surface area reduction in MDA-MB-231 cells upon incubation with both static and shaking UTI89 compared to MCF-7 breast cancer cells (×20 magnification).