



Figure S4 - (A) Schematic representation of the sialic acid utilization locus of *T. maritimum*. (B) Model of sialic acid utilization. The cell surface-anchored sialidase SiaA cleaves terminal sialic acids associated to host glycoconjugates; free sialic acid binds to the SusD-family lipoprotein to allow transport across the outer membrane by the SusC-family porin; the transport from the periplasm to the cytoplasm is driven by the bifunctional NanTN encompassing a MFS permease domain and a maturase domain producing *N*-acetylneuraminidate; the *N*-acetylneuraminidate lyase NanA cleaves the latter to produce pyruvate and *N*-acetyl-D-mannosamine which is subsequently converted to *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine by the *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine 2-epimerase Age. E.C. numbers are indicated in *italics*.