

Organic additive release from plastic to seawater is lower under deep-sea conditions

Supplementary information

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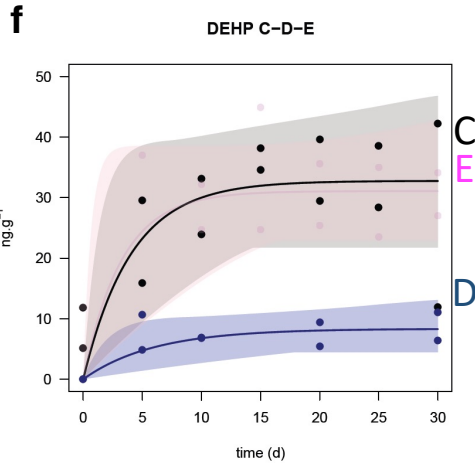
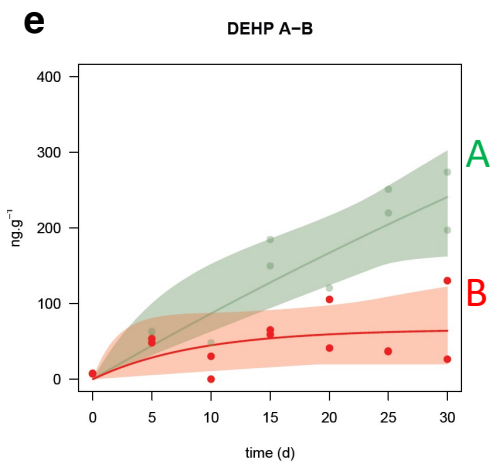
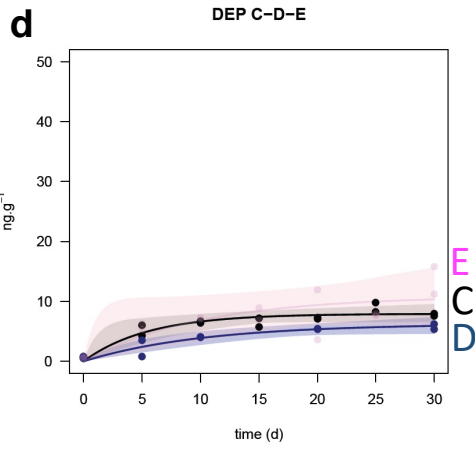
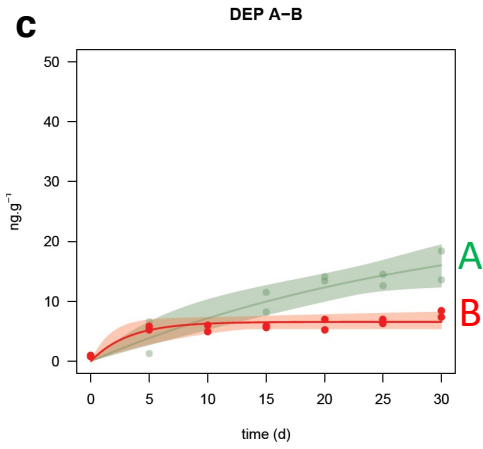
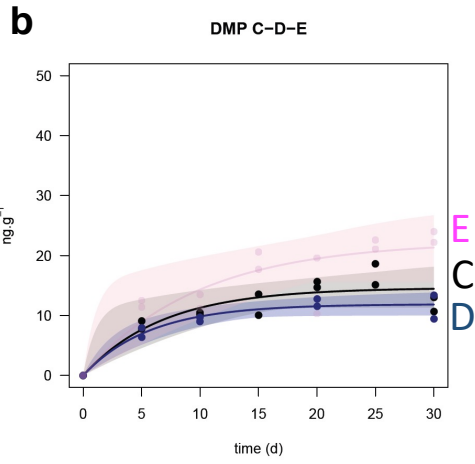
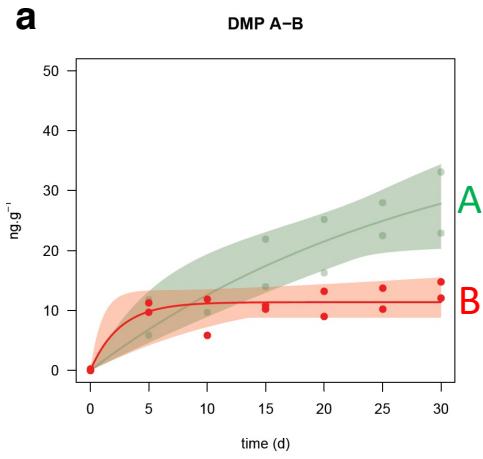
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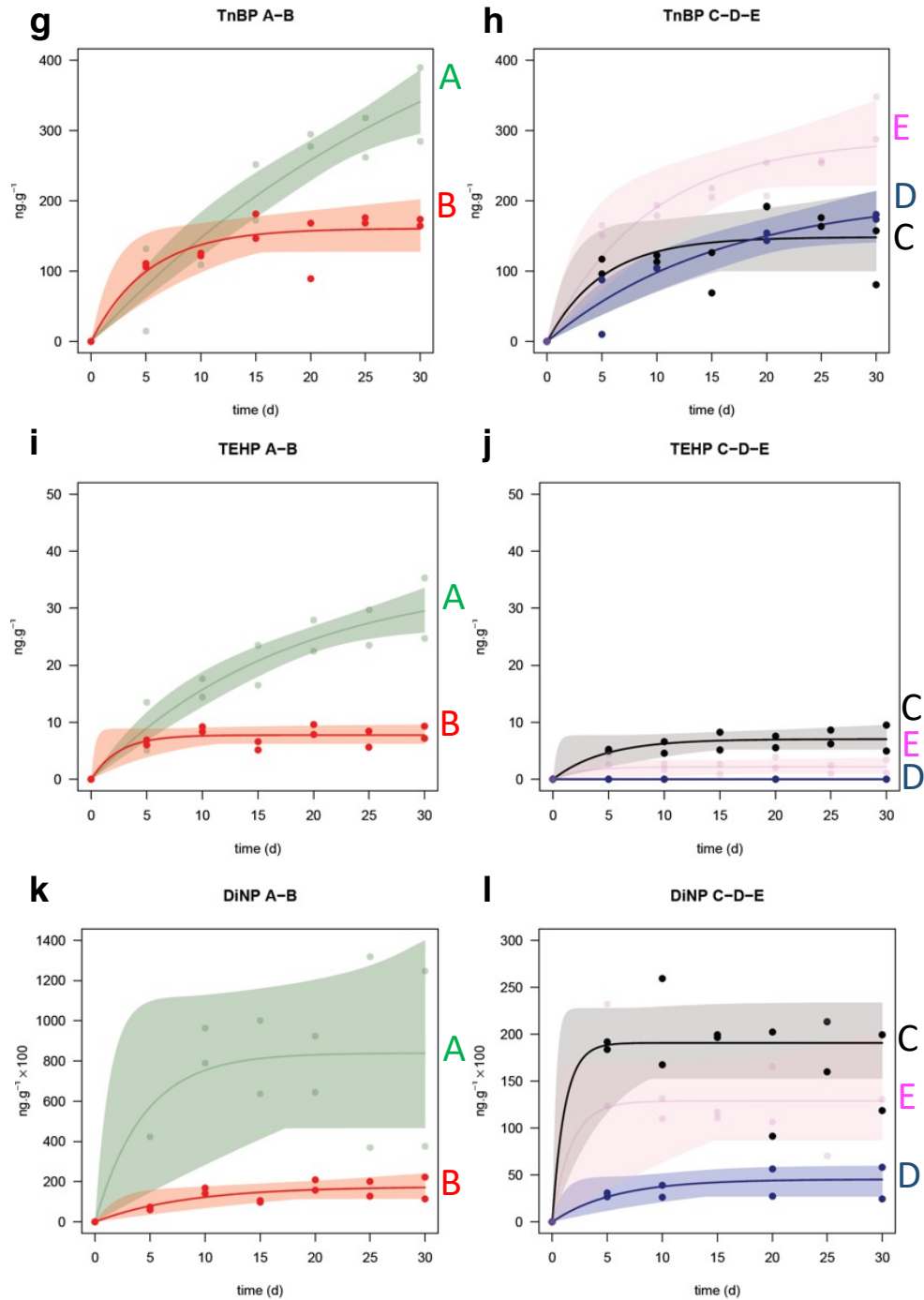
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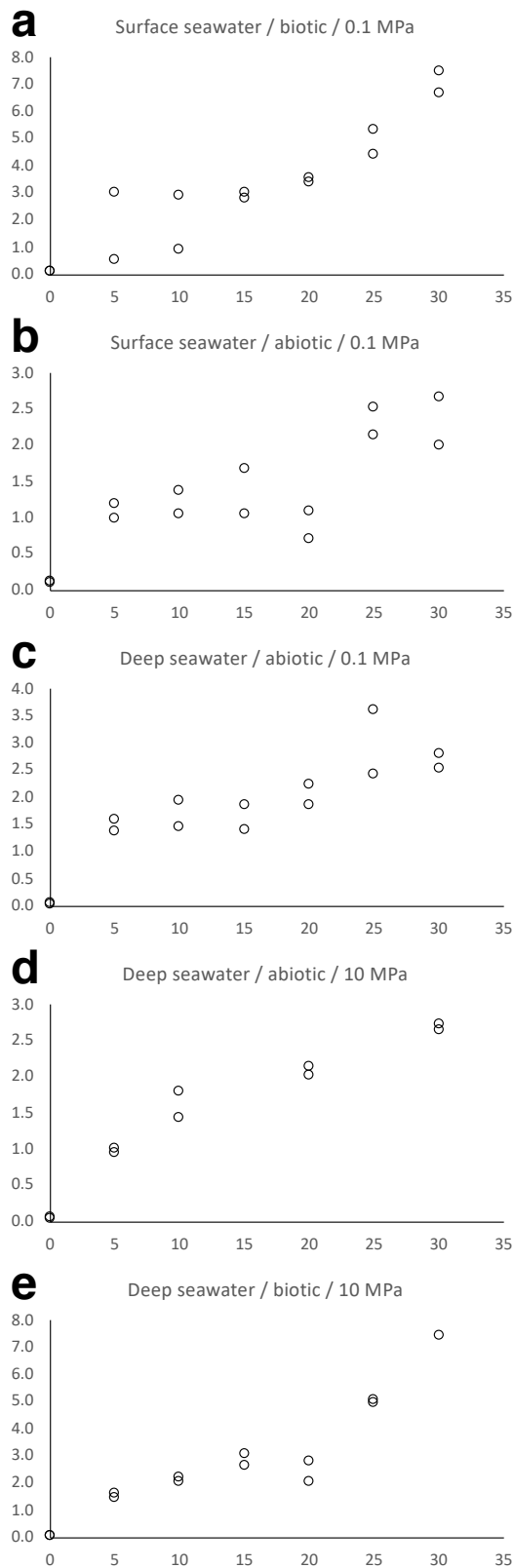
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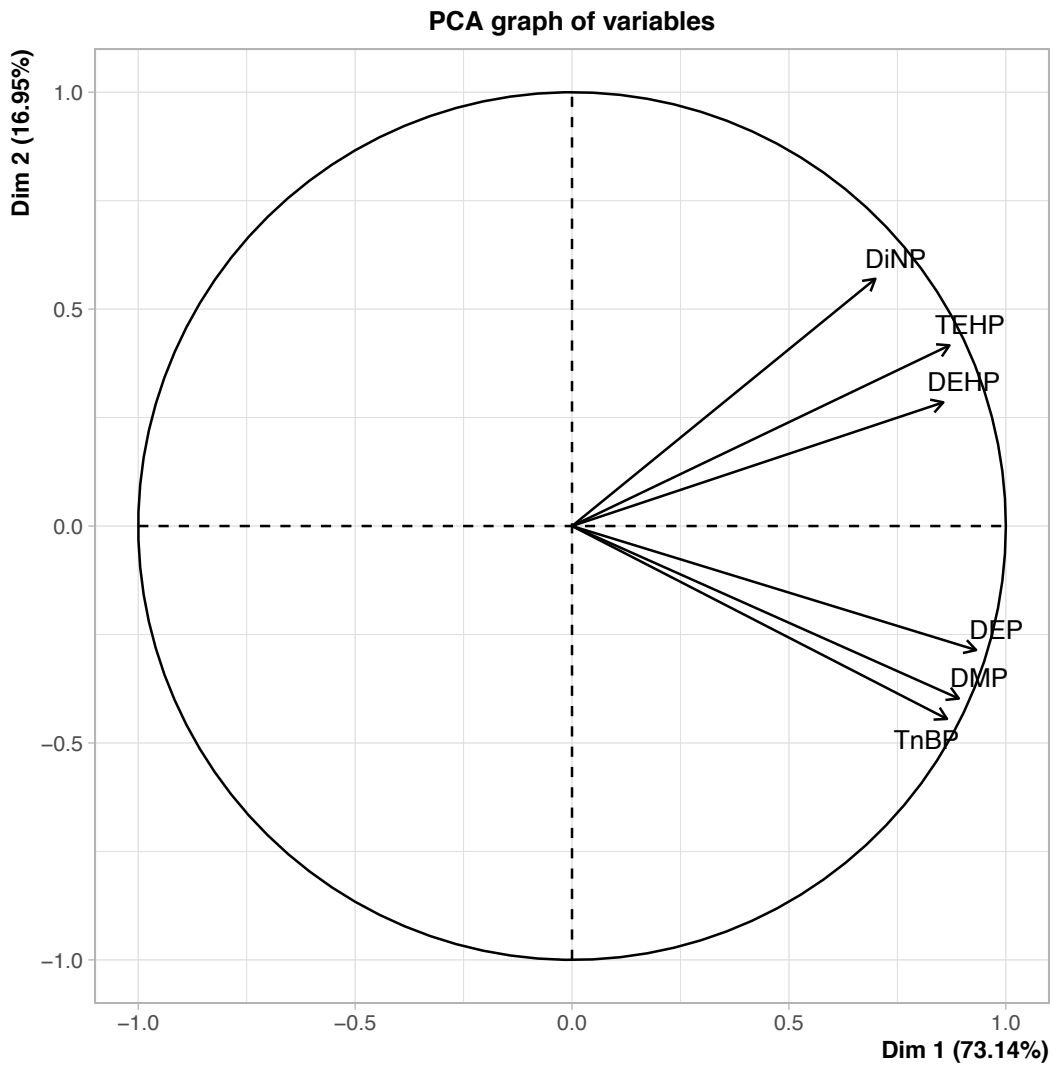




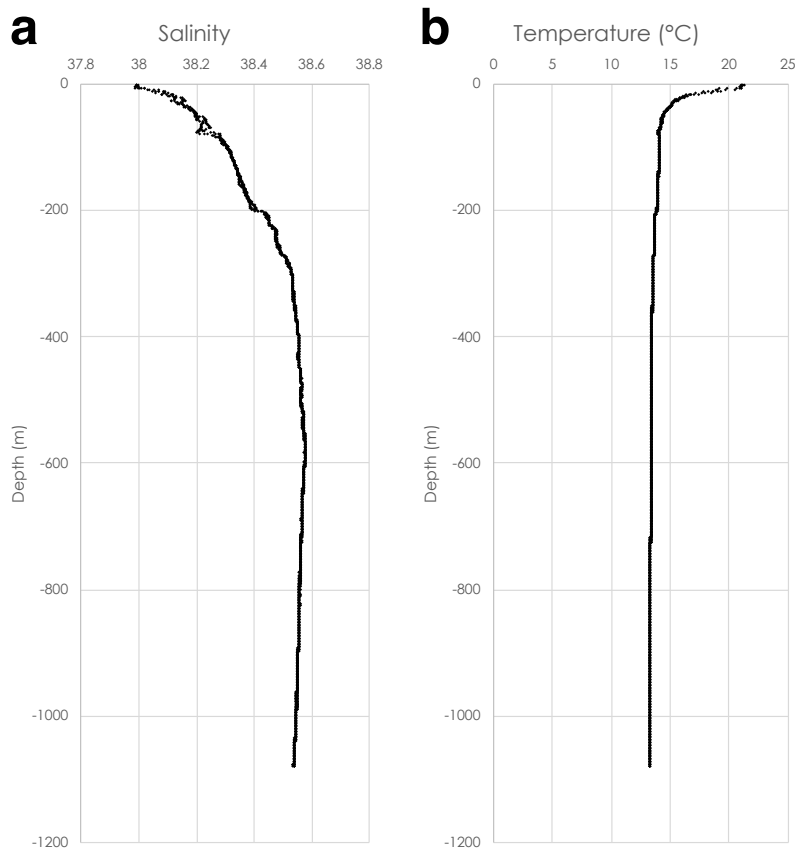
Supplementary Figure 1. Release of plastic additives from polyethylene (dimethyl phthalate DMP panel **a** and **b**, diethyl phthalate DEP panels **c** and **d**, diethylhexyl phthalate DEHP panels **e** and **f**, tri-n-butyl phosphate TnBP panels **g** and **h**, tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate TEHP panels **i** and **j**) and PVC (diisononyl phthalate DiNP panels **k** and **l**) upon a 30-days exposure to 0.1 and 10 MPa under biotic and abiotic conditions and in water originating from surface or deep-sea environments. Error bands represent the 95% confidence intervals.



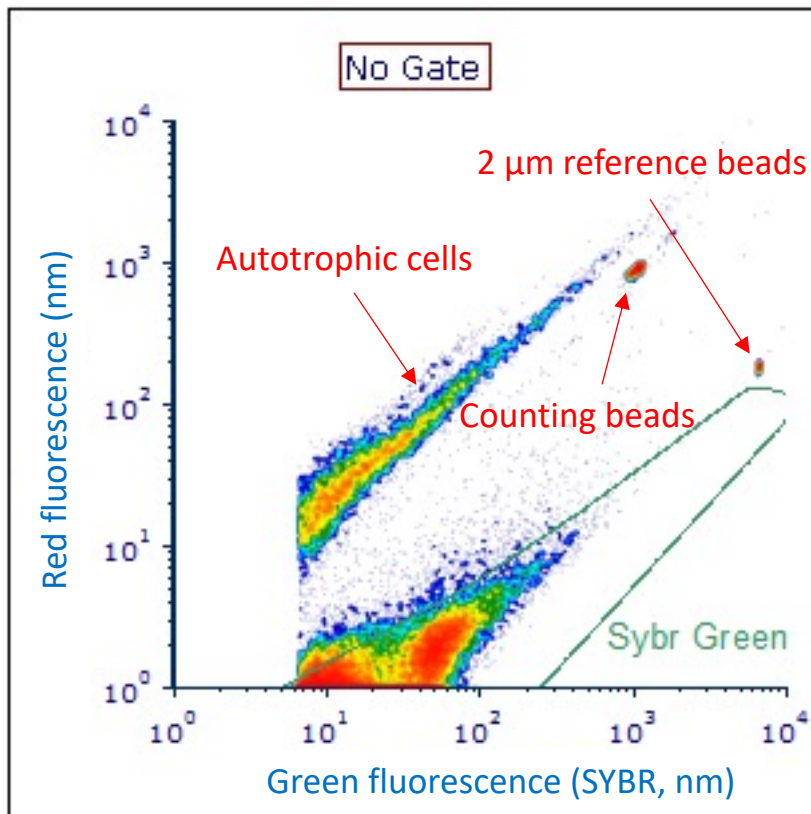
Supplementary Figure 2. Bisphenol S release from polyvinyl chloride (ng g⁻¹) upon a 30-day exposure under varying conditions of seawater quality (surface seawater panels **a** and **b**, deep seawater panels **c**, **d**, **e**), prokaryote presence (biotic/abiotic) and pressure (0.1 and 10 MPa).



Supplementary Figure 3. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) performed on all additives release data.



Supplementary Figure 4. Salinity (panel **a**) and temperature (panel **b**) profiles at the deep seawater sampling site (43.068223 °N, 5.468057 °E, 15 km from Marseille coastline) made at 1000 m depth the 6th june 2018.



Supplementary Figure 5. Gating and sorting strategy for flow cytometry data. Reference beads are Fluoresbrite™ (Polysciences). Counting beads are Trucount™ (BDBiosciences). Elimination of autotrophic cells and identification of SYBR Green positive cells based on i) red fluorescence of chlorophyll a (detection via a 670LP filter, removing signals with wavelengths above 670nm), and ii) the green fluorescence due to SYBR Green (detection via a 530/30BP filter capturing signals with wavelengths between 515 and 545nm).