

Supporting information

A comparative analysis of peptide-delivered antisense antibiotics employing diverse nucleotide mimics

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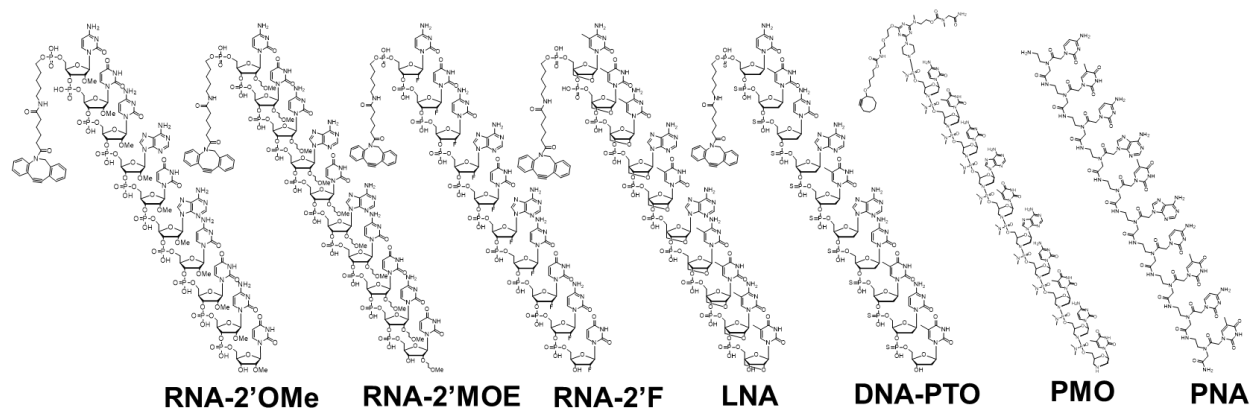
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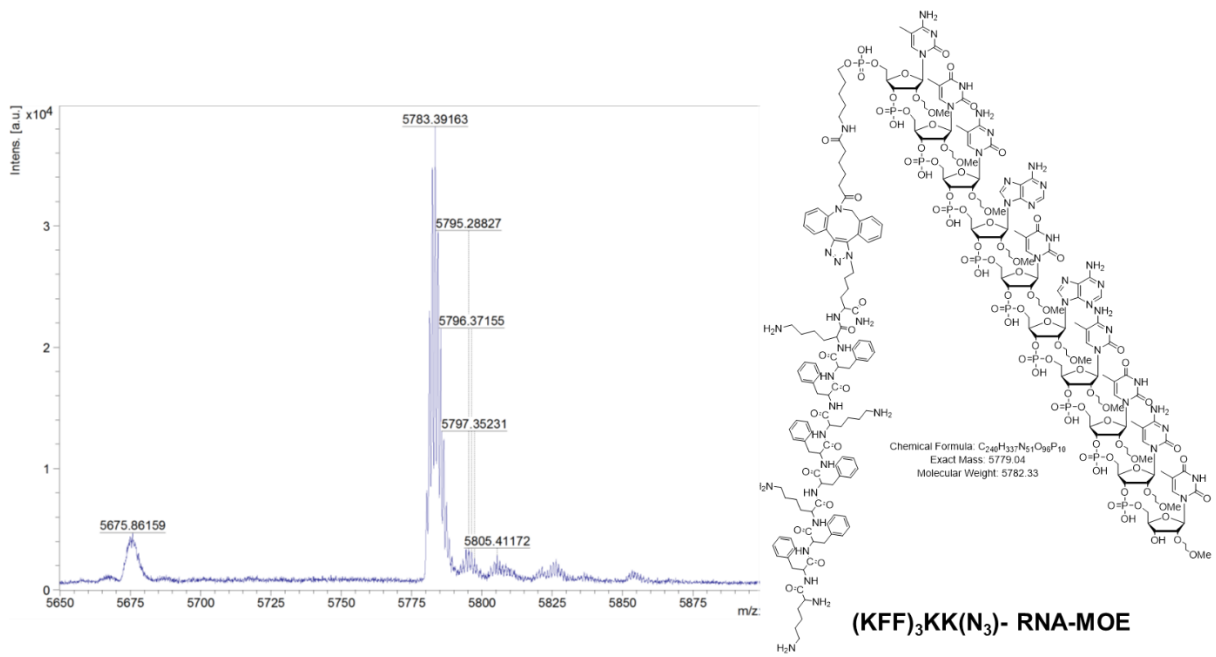
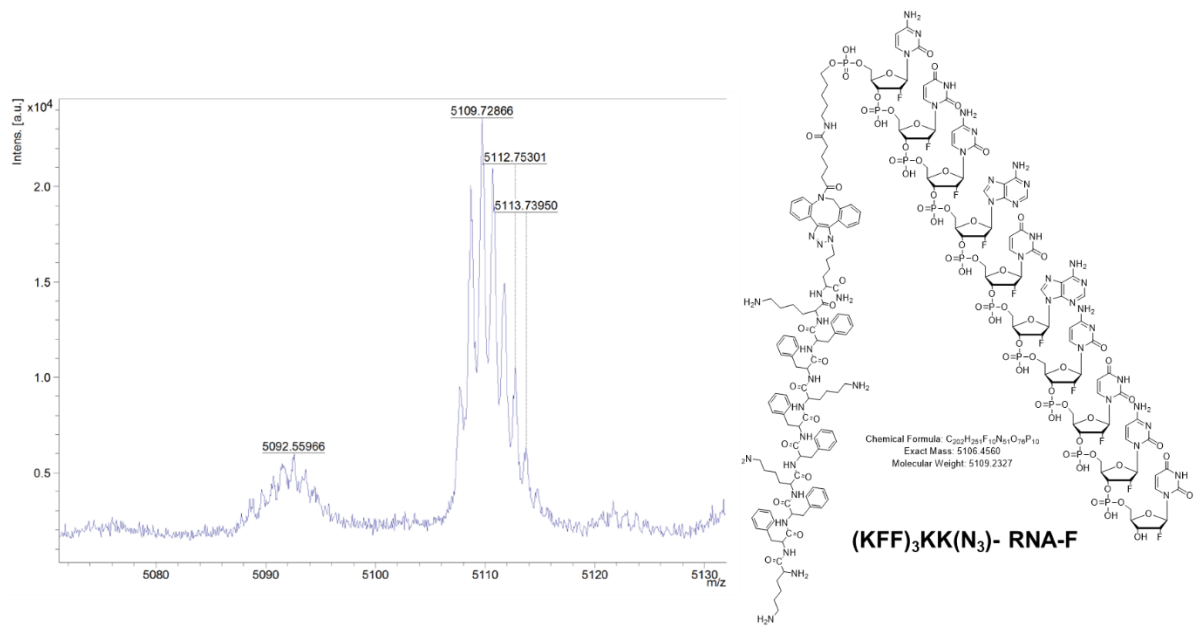
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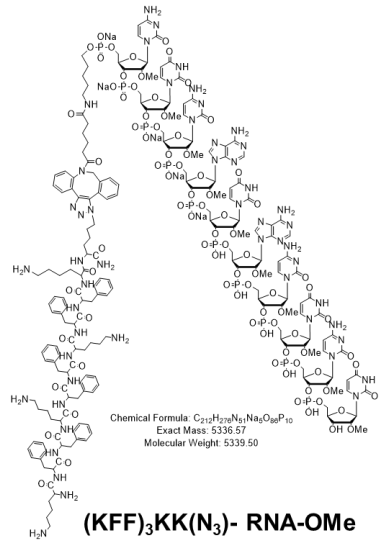
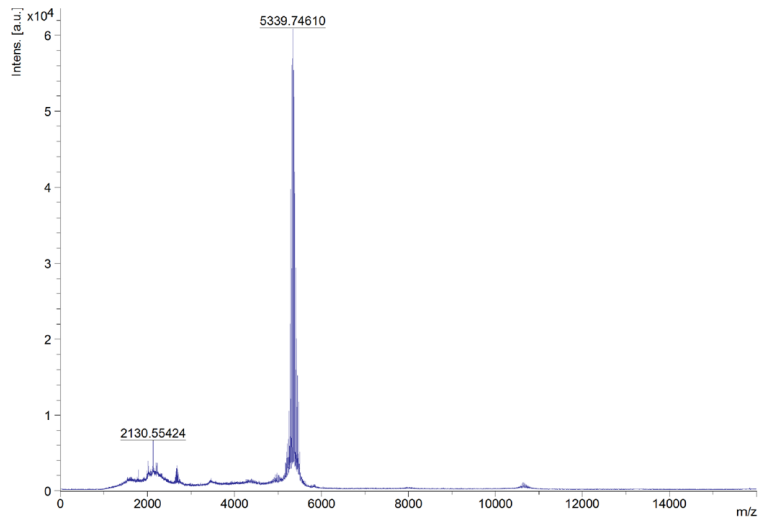
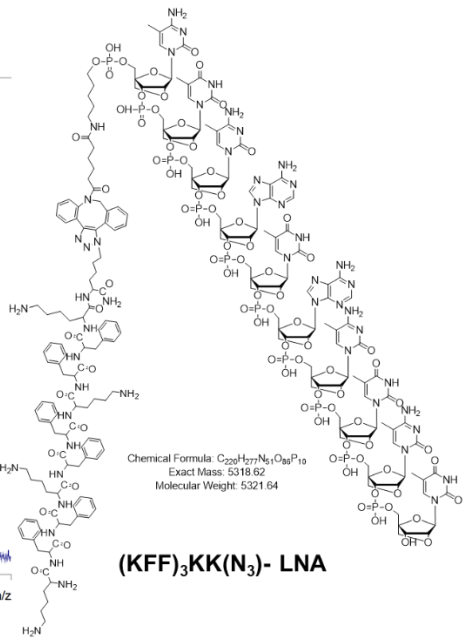
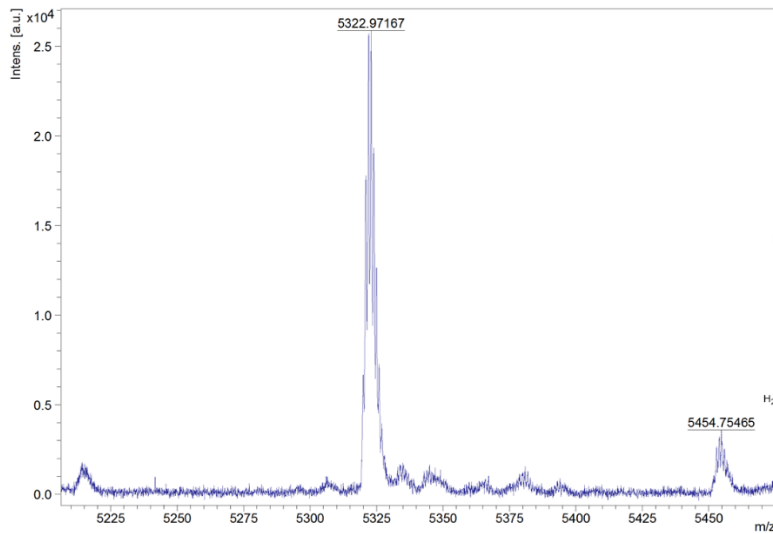
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Supplementary Table S1. Oligonucleotide sequences used for the generation of the AcpP(1-17)::GFP fusion construct (p.15)

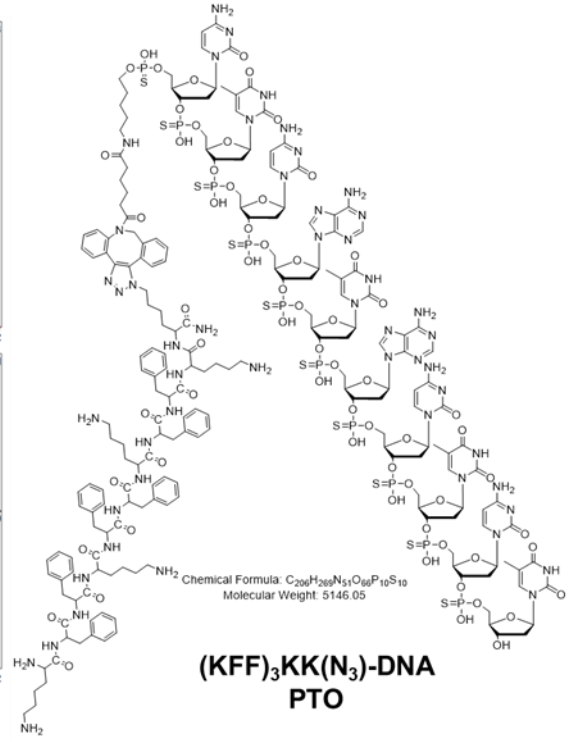
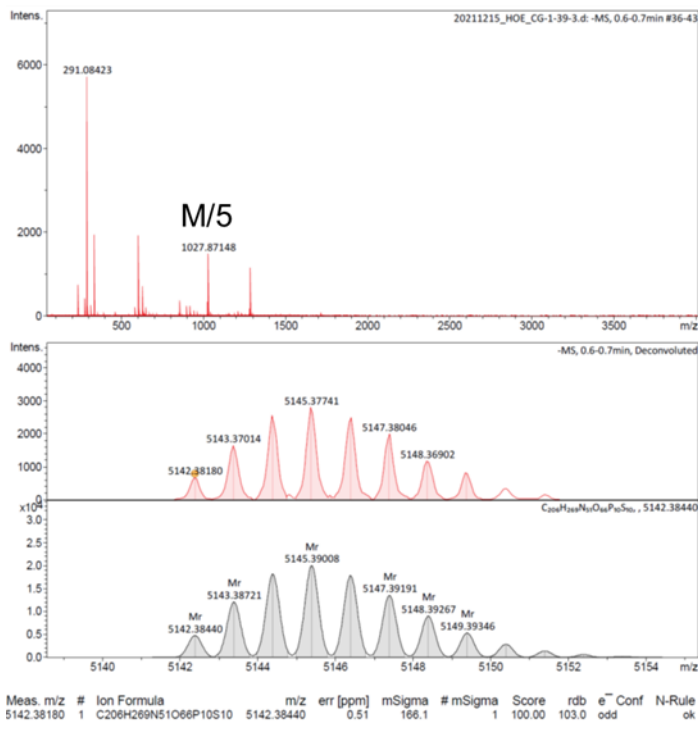


Supplementary Figure S1. Chemical structures of ASOs used in this study.

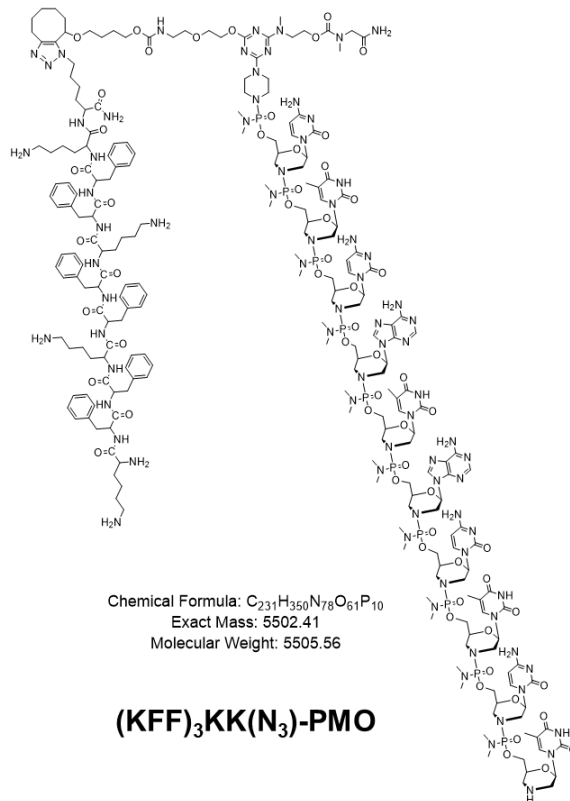
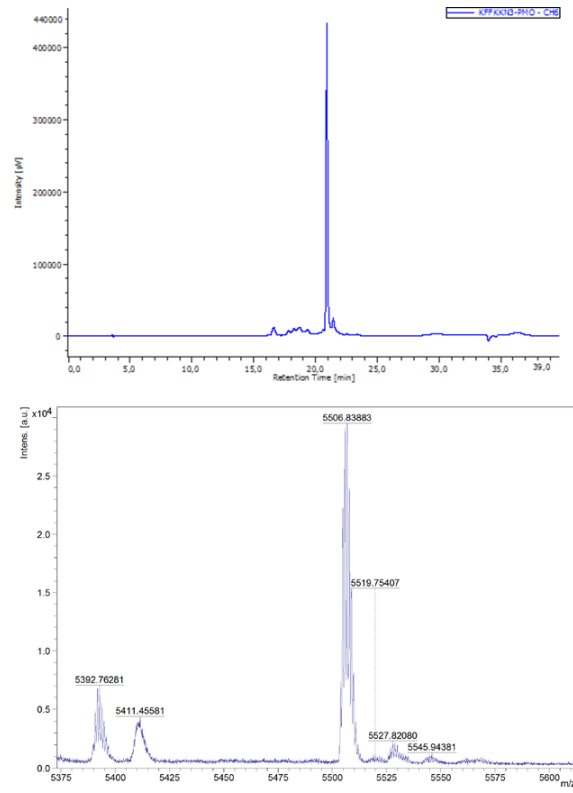
A**B**

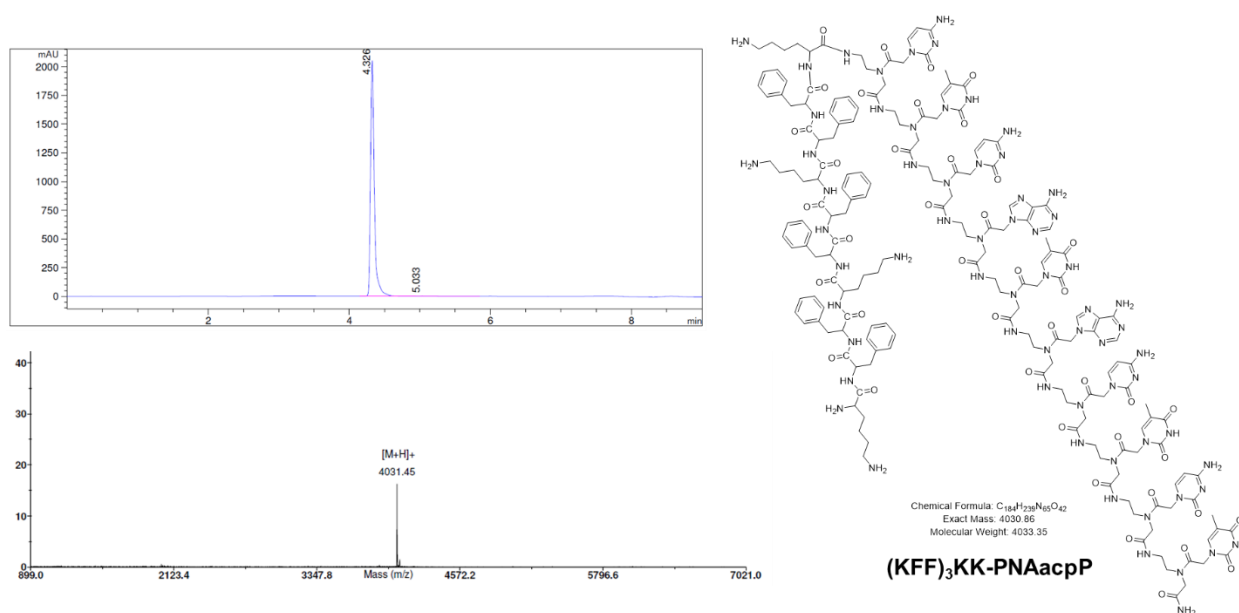
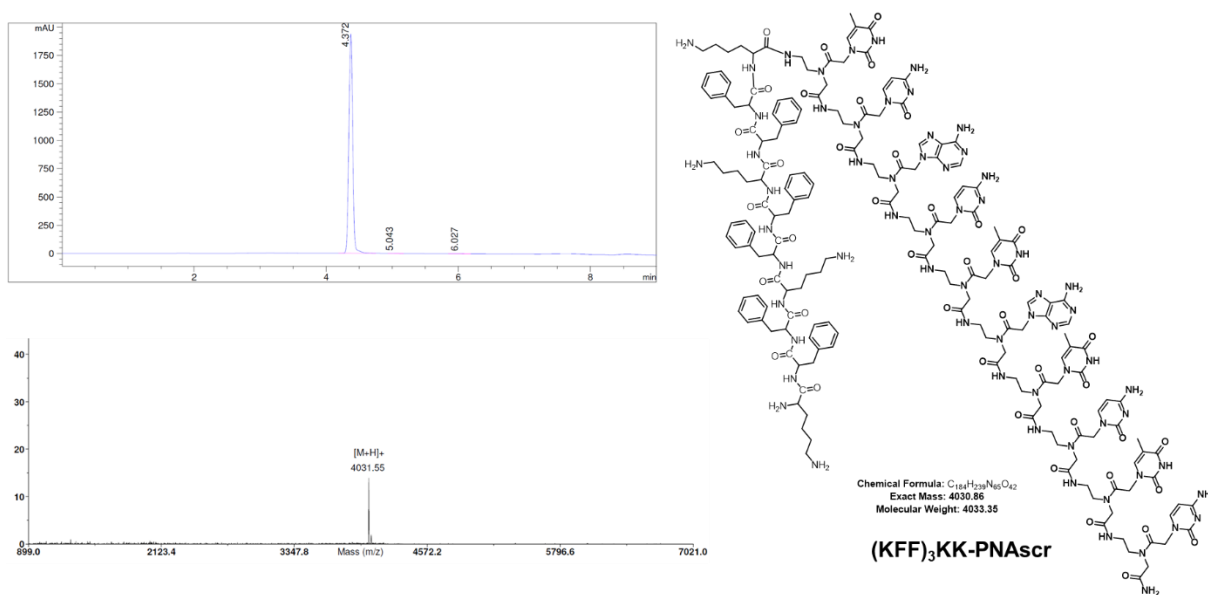
C**D**

E

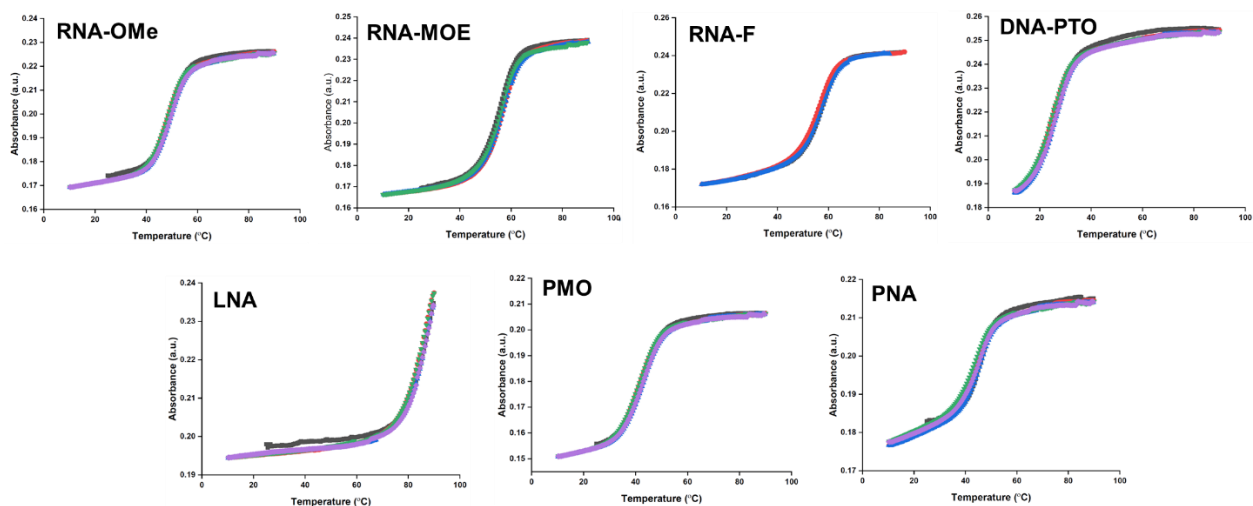


F



G**H**

Supplementary Figure S2. Structures and mass spectra of KFF conjugated ASOs used in this study. Structures and mass spectra (MALDI or ESI-MS) of (KFF)₃KK(N₃) conjugated to RNA-MOE (A), RNA-F (B), RNA-OMe (C), LNA (D), DNA-PTO (E) PMO (F), KFF₃K-PNAacpP (G) and KFF₃K-PNAscR. The upper panel of panels F-H show HPLC chromatograms of the PMO and PNA conjugates.

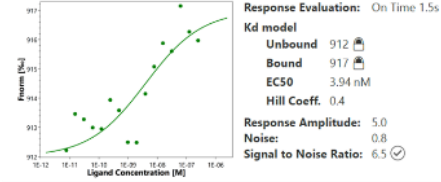


Supplementary Figure S3. Assessment of melting temperatures of each ASO:RNA duplex. Thermal melting curves of ASOs hybridized to target *acpP* RNA (10 nt). At least three cycles of melting and cooling have been performed for all the samples

A

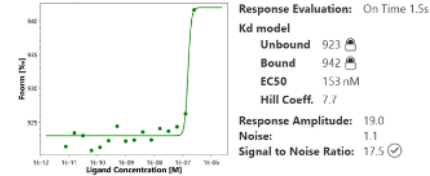
RNA OMe

Dose Response



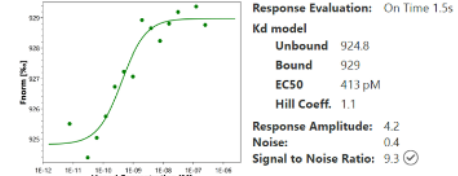
RNA F

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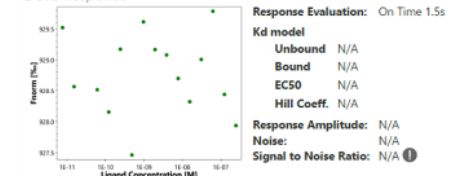
RNA MOE

Dose Response



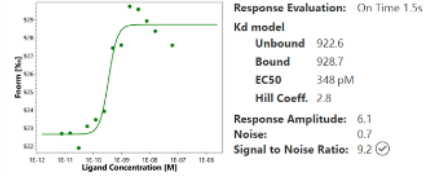
DNA PTO

Dose Response



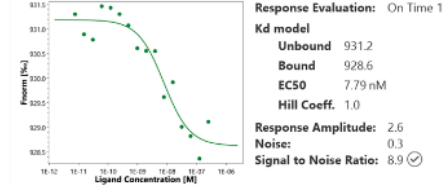
LNA

Dose Response



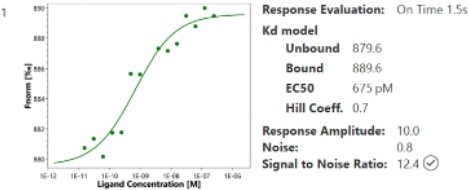
PMO

Dose Response



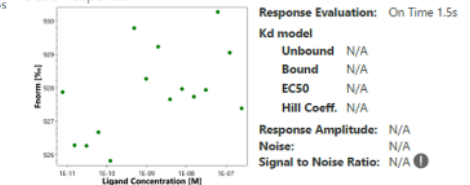
PNA-acpP

Dose Response



PNA-scr

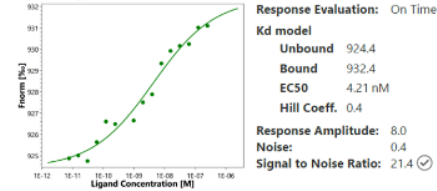
Dose Response



B

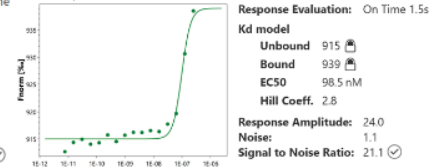
RNA OMe

Dose Response



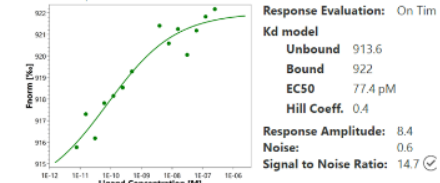
RNA F

Dose Response



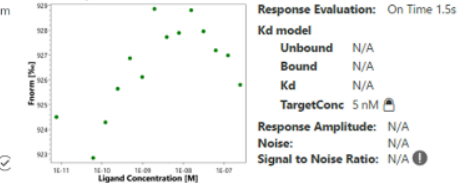
RNA MOE

Dose Response



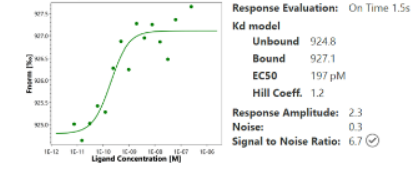
DNA PTO

Dose Response



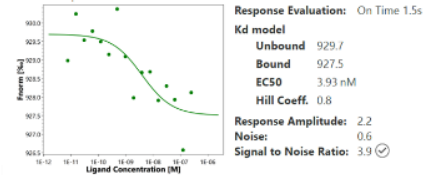
LNA

Dose Response



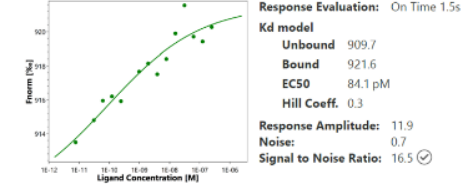
PMO

Dose Response



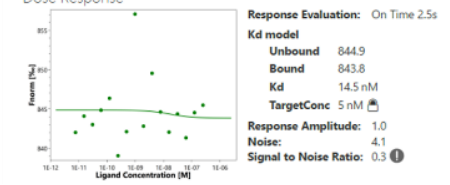
PNA-acpP

Dose Response



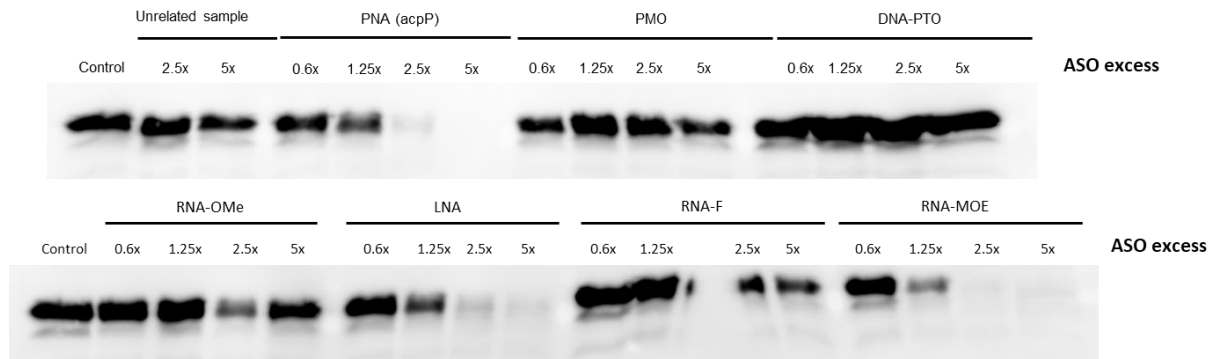
PNA-scr

Dose Response

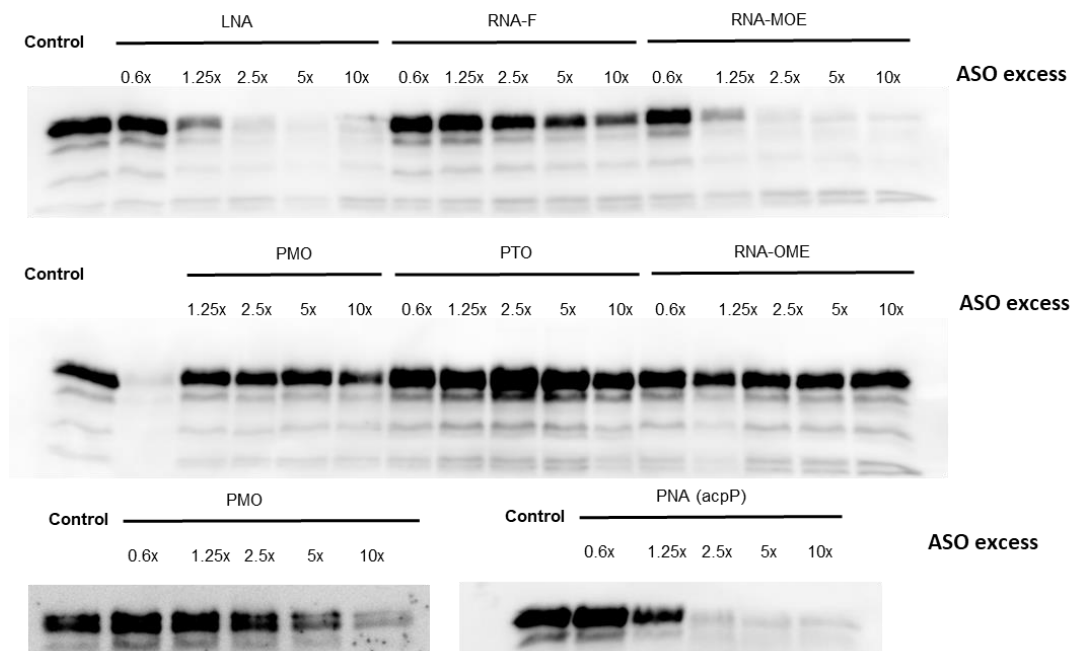


Supplementary Figure S4. Microscale thermophoresis assay. PNA with a scrambled sequence was used as a negative control. Data of two independent experiments (presented in panel A and B) were analyzed to obtain ΔF_{norm} values using the MO Affinity Analysis software (NanoTemper Technologies GmbH, Munich, Germany). The fitting for EC_{50} values was done with the Hill equation using the MO Affinity Analysis software. The EC_{50} values presented in Table 1 are the mean \pm S.D. of these two independent experiments. Please note that the opposite trend of the binding curve observed for the PMO sample is a common occurrence in MST technology. The 'direction' of the curve is dependent on the specific properties of the measured molecules and does not influence the analysis.

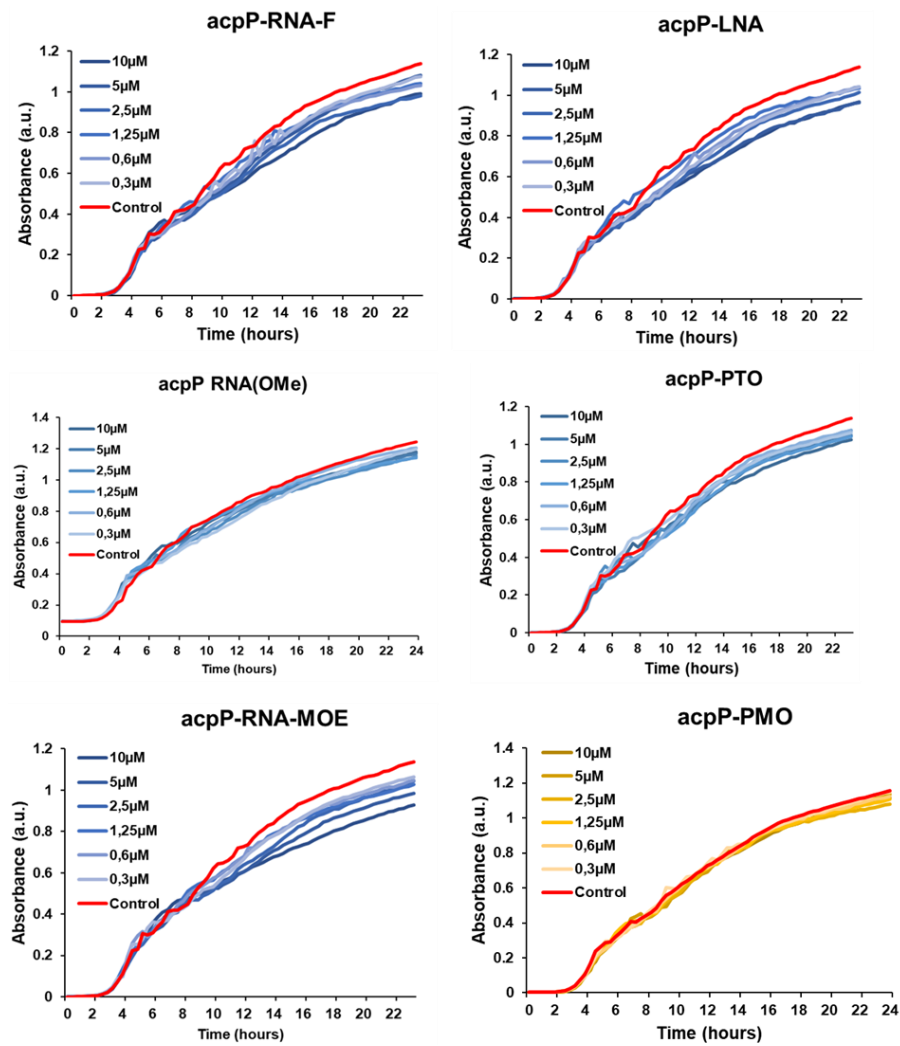
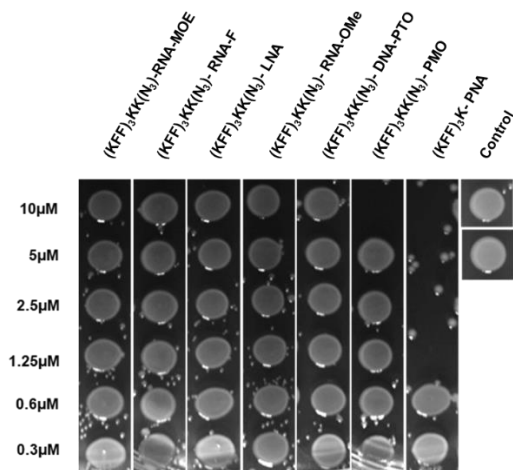
Repeat 1



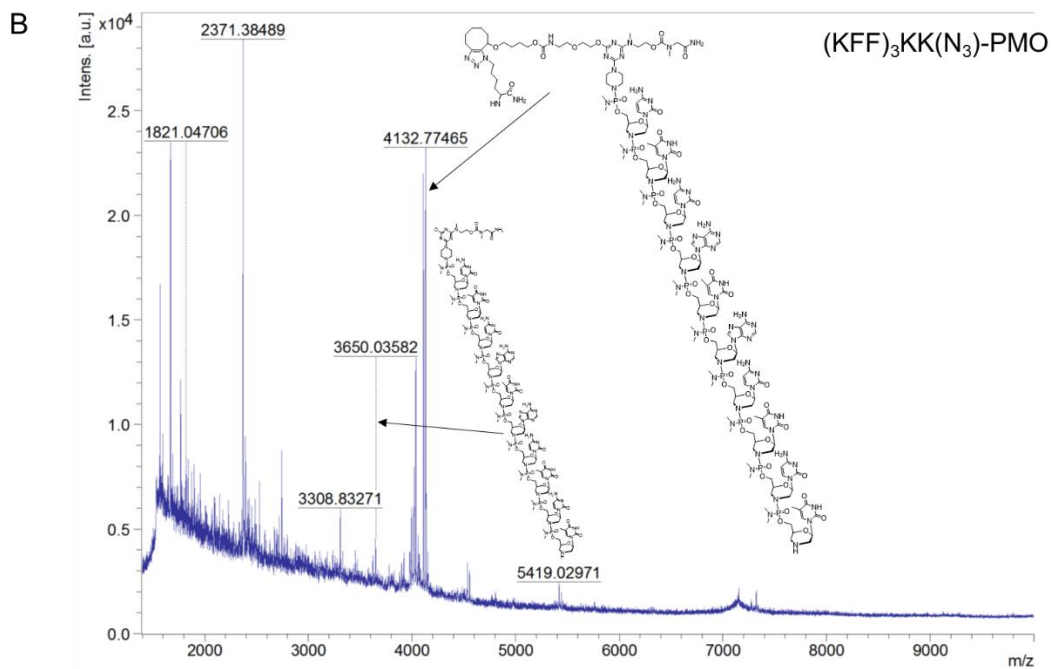
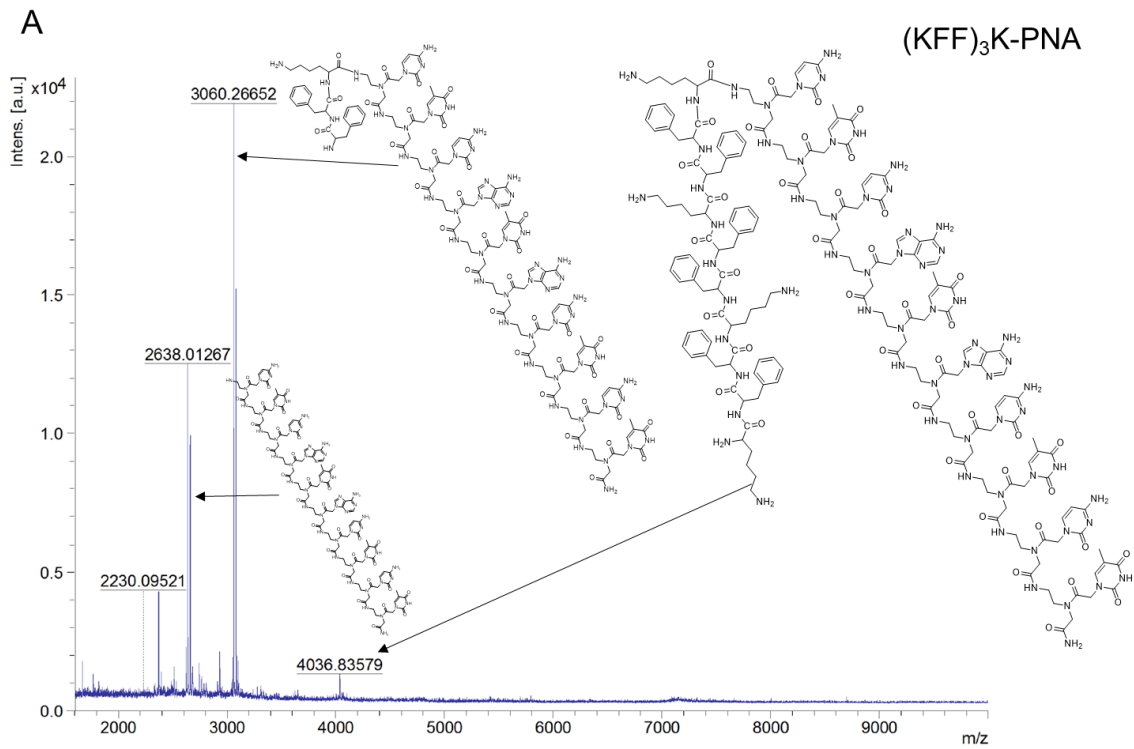
Repeat 2



Supplementary Figure S5. *In vitro* translation assay. Western blot analysis of *in vitro* translation reactions using the acpP(1-17)::gfp mRNA as template and different ASO concentrations ranging from 0.625 μ M to 10 μ M as indicated. Blots were probed with anti-GFP antibody. Results from two independent *in vitro* translation experiments are presented. Control used here is water. In repeat 2, the PMO sample was run a third time to include the 0.6x concentration and this gel was used for the quantitation presented in Figure 3.

A**B**

Supplementary Figure S6. Antibacterial assays. A. Growth kinetics of *Salmonella* treated with unconjugated ASOs. Unconjugated PNA is not included here, but was previously shown to be inactive against *Salmonella* (see *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2021, 49, 4705) B. Spotting assay of *Salmonella* treated with KFF-ASO conjugates.



Supplementary Figure S7. Detection of fragments of KFF conjugates of PNA and PMO in the periplasm of *Salmonella*. MALDI-TOF based detection of fragments of KFF conjugates of PNA (A) and PMO (B) in the periplasm of *Salmonella* 15 minutes post-treatment.

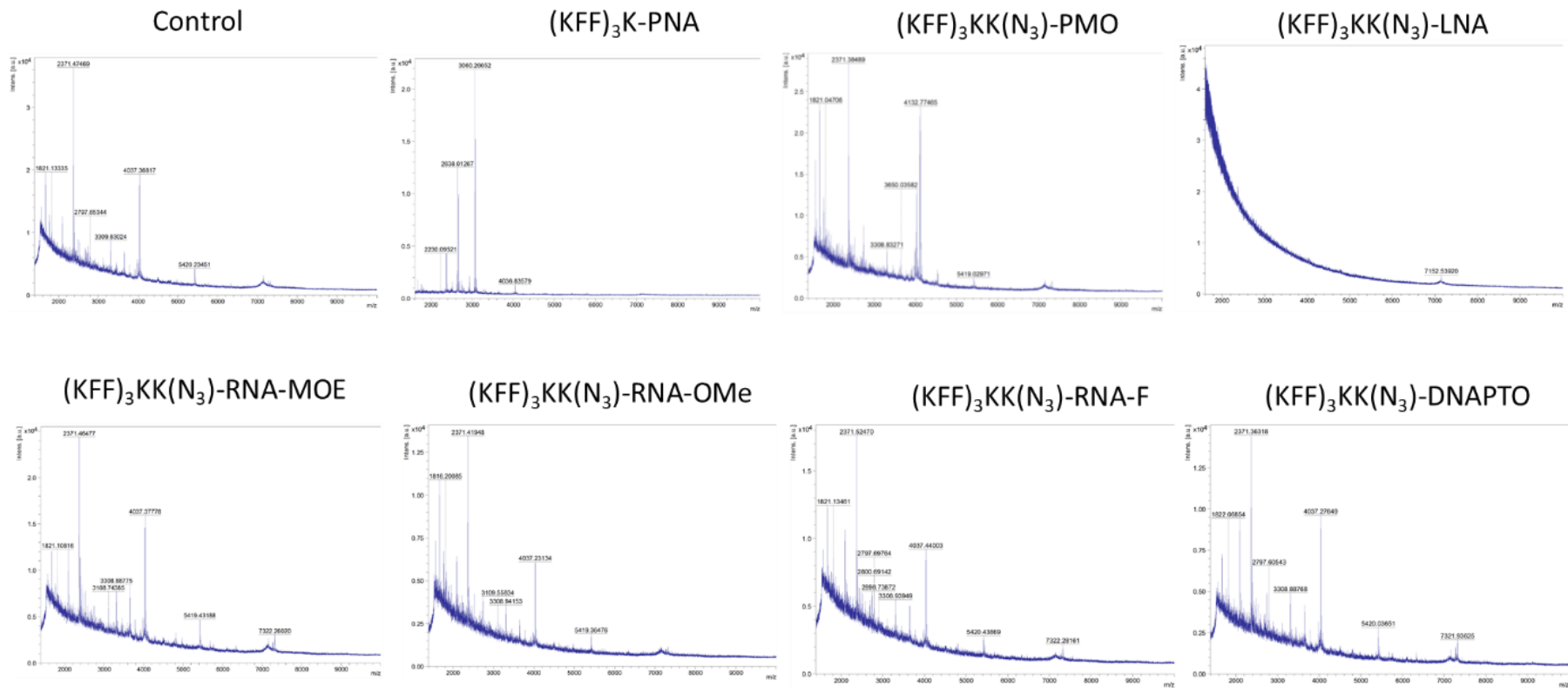


Figure S8: MALDI-TOF spectra of the periplasm of *Salmonella* post-treatment with different KFF-ASO conjugates.

Supplementary Table S1. Oligonucleotide sequences used for the generation of the AcpP(1-17)::GFP fusion construct. Table includes internal oligonucleotide number (JVO-), target gene name, and the respective oligonucleotide sequence in 5' to 3' orientation. Fw: forward, rv: reverse. Underlined sequence: T7 promoter sequence, italic sequence: overlap with *gfp*.

Oligo (JVO-)	Gene	Sequence (5'-3')
19760	<i>acpP</i> -fw	<u>TAATACGACTCACTATAGA</u> ACCATCGCGAAAGCGAGTT
19761	<i>acpP</i> -rv	<i>TCCAGTGAAAAGTTCTTCTCCTTTGCTAGCGCCCAGCTGTT</i> CGCCGATAAT
19762	<i>gfp</i> -fw	GCTAGCAAAGGAGAAGAACTTTTCAC
19763	<i>gfp</i> -rv	TTATTTGTAGAGCTCATCCATGCC