Supplementary Information

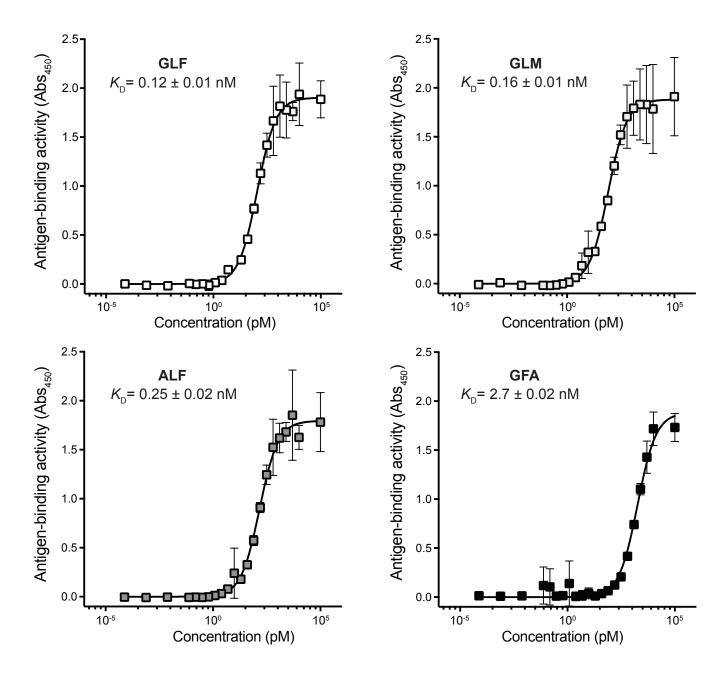
Isolation of full-length IgG antibodies from combinatorial libraries expressed in the cytoplasm of *Escherichia coli*

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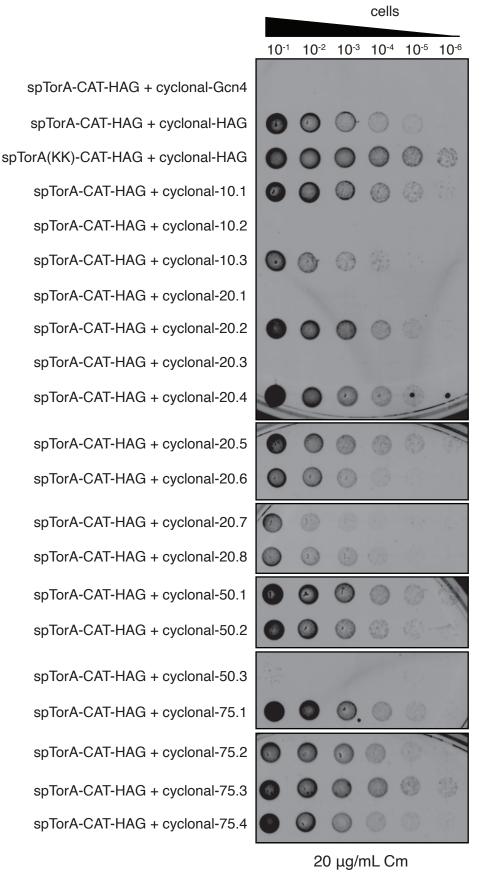
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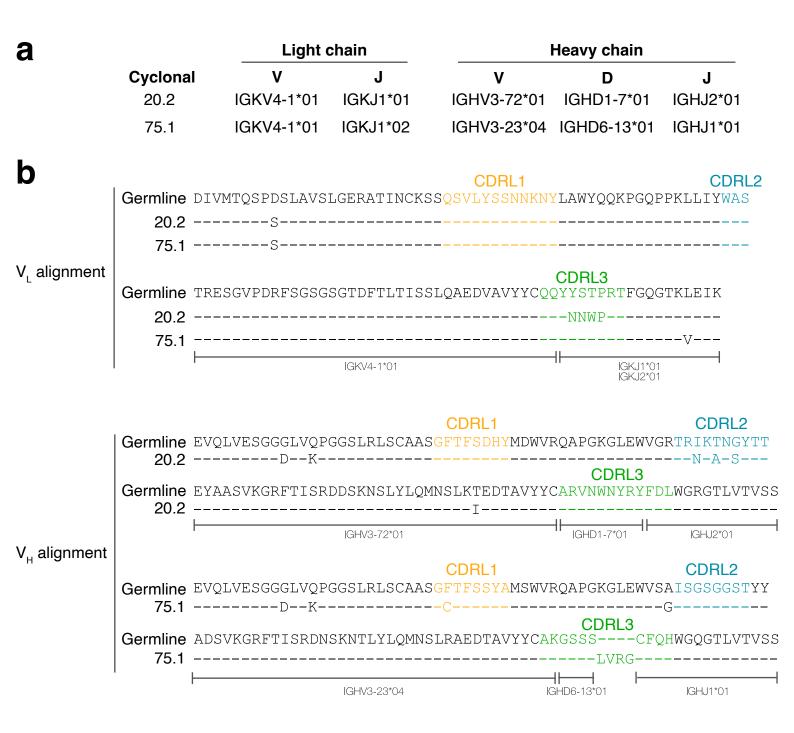
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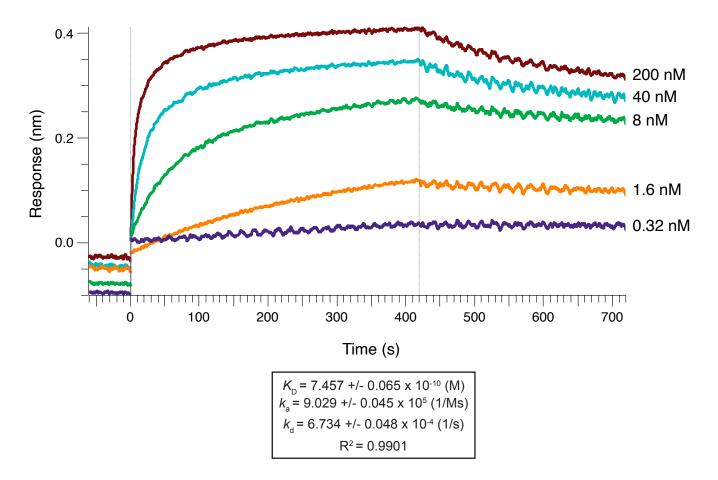
Supplementary Figure 1. Affinity determination of cyclonal antibodies. Binding affinity of cyclonals GLF, GLM, ALF, and GFA determined by ELISA with purified GST-Gcn4-PP as immobilized antigen. Absorbance was measured at 450 nm for each cyclonal variant and the resulting measurements were analyzed using GraphPad Prism 9 to determine $K_{\rm D}$. Data are the average of biological replicates (n = 3) and error bars represent the standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 2. Genetic selection of lead cyclonal IgG candidates against HAG peptide. Selective spot plating of SHuffle T7 Express cells carrying a plasmid encoding spTorA-CAT-HAG along with a second plasmid encoding a cyclonal IgG candidate that was selected for binding to the HAG peptide antigen. A total of 5 µl of 10-fold serial diluted cells was plated on LB-agar supplemented with 20 µg/ml chloramphenicol (Cm) as well as 0.4 % arabinose and 1 mM isopropyl β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) to induce chimeric antigen and cyclonal expression, respectively. Cross-pairing the non-cognate Gcn4 cyclonal with HAG antigen or the HAG cyclonal with export-defective spTorA(KK)-CAT-HAG served as negative controls. Spot plating results are representative of at least three biological replicates.



Supplementary Figure 3. Immunoglobulin variable domain sequence analysis by IgBLAST of cyclonal hits. (a) Germline gene usage and (b) assignment of 20-2 and 75-1 putative germline sequences using NCBI IgBLAST (Ye et al., 2013 *Nucleic Acids Research*).



Supplementary Figure 4. Binding analysis of anti-HAG cyclonal. Biolayer interferometry (BLI) affinity measurements for the anti-HAG cyclonal against GST-HAG. The cyclonal IgG was purified by protein A-based affinity capture. Response data are representative of replicate (n = 2) BLI experiments.