Spermine is a pro-oxidant that enhances the activity of anti-

tuberculosis drugs

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Supplementary Table.1

	CuOOH	Spm	CuOOH-Spm
Experiment-1 (BR-1)	133.33	66.67	35
Experiment-2 (BR-2)	100	50*	50
Experiment-3 (BR-3)	100	200	44.44
Experiment-4 (BR-4)	83.33	150	Data lost
Experiment-5 (BR-5)	146.7	142.86	58.33
Average ± Standard deviation	112.67 ± 23.52	121.90 ± 55.76	46.94 8.48

Table.1 Percentage (%) survival of M.tb under various treatments

*An outlier caused possibly a technical artefact



Supplementary Figure 1. Checkerboard assay showing the additive activities of RIF and Spm. The first column starting from cell A1 displays the MIC (indicated by the star) of RIF only (BR1 and BR2), or Spm only (BR3), while the first row, starting from cell A2 displays the MIC of Spm only (BR1 and BR2) or RIF only (BR3). The MIC of both antibiotics when combined is indicated by the star in other areas of the plate. **BR:** biological replicate, experiment performed on different days



Supplementary Figure 2. ROS levels measured after exposure of M.tb to antibiotics for approximately 4 hours using the dye (H2DCF)-based method. Bacteria were treated with 100μM Spm and/or 0.1μM RIF, 1μM INH, 0.05 μM RIF, 0.5 μM INH, and lower concentrations not shown here. ROS levels were below detection limit with the tested concentrations.



Supplementary Figure 3. Interaction of Spm with INH. 3a. Checkerboard assay showing the additive activities of INH and Spm. The first column starting from cell A1 displays the MIC (indicated by the star) of INH only (BR1 and BR2), or Spm only (BR3), while the first row, starting from cell A2 displays the MIC of Spm only (BR1 and BR2) or INH only (BR3). The MIC of both antibiotics when combined is indicated by the star in other areas of the plate. **3b. Validation by the CFUs based method**. Bacteria were exposed to either Spm and/or INH, and plated 7 days later for CFUs count. The percentage survival was derived by dividing the CFUs (multiplied by 100) of each condition to the untreated positive control (PC). Data are representative of 2 independent experiments (2 BRs).



Supplementary Figure.4 Enhanced activity of the combination of RIF-INH-Spm demonstrated by CFUs count. In the left panel, bacteria were exposed to indicated concentrations for 7 days and plated for CFUs estimation per condition. In the right panel, bacteria were exposed at lower concentrations for 14 days and results remain the same.



Supplementary Figure 5. Checkerboard assay showing the synergistic activities of BDQ and Spm. The first column starting from cell A1 displays the MIC (indicated by the star) of BDQ only, while the first row, starting from cell A2 displays the MIC of Spm only. The MIC of both antibiotics when combined is indicated by the star in other areas of the plate.



Supplementary Figure 6. Checkerboard assay showing the additive activities of CCC and Spm. The first column starting from cell A1 displays the MIC (indicated by the star) of CCC only, while the first row, starting from cell A2 displays the MIC of Spm only. The MIC of both antibiotics when combined is indicated by the star in other areas of the plate.





Supplementary Figure.7 Checkerboard assay showing the synergistic activities of PAS and Spm. The first column starting from cell A1 displays the MIC (indicated by the star) of BDQ only, while the first row, starting from cell A2 displays the MIC of Spm only. The MIC of both antibiotics when combined is indicated by the star in other areas of the plate.



Supplementary Figure.8 Spermine enhances the activity of PAS and the production of ROS by PAS. On the left panel, a range of concentrations within the MIC of PAS was tested with and without Spm over 7-9 days. There was an enhanced activity of PAS when combined with Spm, irrespective of the concentration. Viabilities were estimated by the relative fluorescence unit (RFU) of resazurin. On the right panel, another replica of the same sample was stained with H2DCF and the RFU of H2DCF was normalized to the corresponding resazurin RFU.