

TABLE S1. Strains used in this study

Organism	Serotype	Strain	ATCC	Source <sup>a</sup>	Notes
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>		Δ sterne		1	
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>		14579		1	
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>		SL4		1	
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>		HD-73		1	
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>		V583		1	
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>				1	EFSK-2
<i>Escherichia coli</i>		TOP10		1	
Group E streptococci	2	K131	123191	2	
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>		<i>Pak</i>	4357	3	
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>			11975	3	
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>			4356	3	
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i>			19992	3	
<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i>		<i>LMS2-1</i>		3	
<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i>			21052	3	
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>		HER 1184		1	
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	4b	N3013		1	
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	3b	FSLJ 1		1	
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>				1	RS823
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>				1	RS820
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>		HER1083		1	
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>			BAA-680	2	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>		RS1		1	
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>				4	vancomycin intermediate resistance IV
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>				4	vancomycin intermediate resistance III
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		RN4220		1	
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		Newman		5	methicillin sensitive - mutant LyrA
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		Newman		5	methicillin sensitive
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		MW2	BAA-1707	2	methicillin resistant - community acquired
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		192		1	methicillin resistant
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>				1	methicillin resistant from patient DS
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>				1	highly mupirocin resistant
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>				1	D712 - daptomycin resistant
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>				1	0325 - daptomycin resistant
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>		HER 1292		6	
<i>Staphylococcus simulans</i>				5	TNK3
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	Type II			1	Group B streptococcus
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>		090R		1	Group B streptococcus
<i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</i>				1	Group G streptococcus
<i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae equisimilis</i>		26RP66		1	Group C streptococcus
<i>Streptococcus equi</i>			9528	2	
<i>Streptococcus equi zooepidemicus</i>			700400	2	
<i>Streptococcus gordonii</i>			10558	2	
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>		U159		1	
<i>Streptococcus oralis</i>		35037		1	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	9V	DCC1335		1	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	6	DCC1850		1	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	15	DCC1476		1	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	11			1	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>				1	mutant Lyt 4-4
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M6	D471		1	
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M-neg	D471		1	mutant JRS75
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M6	MGAS 10394	BAA-946	2	
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M49	NZ131		7	
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M4	SmR		1	streptomycin resistant - mucoid
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M3	MGAS 315	BAA-595	2	
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M18	MGAS 8232	BAA-572	2	
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M1	CEM1ΔΦ		1	mucoid – mouse passaged
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M1	CEM1ΔΦ		1	
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M1	SF370		1	mucoid – mouse passaged
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M1	SF370		7	
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	M1	MGAS 5005	BAA-947	2	
<i>Streptococcus rattus</i>		BHT		1	
<i>Streptococcus sanguinis</i>			10556	2	
<i>Streptococcus sobrinus</i>		6715		1	
<i>Streptococcus suis</i>	9	7997		8	

<sup>a</sup> 1, The Rockefeller University Collection; 2, ATCC; 3, ContraFect Corporation, Yonkers, NY; 4, Alexander Tomasz, The Rockefeller University; 5, Olaf Schneewind, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; 6, Barry Kreiswirth, Public Health Research Institute, New Jersey, NJ; 7, Joseph Ferretti, University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, Oklahoma City, OK; 8, Jaap A. Wagenaar, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands.

A

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MTTVNEALNN VRAQVGSGVS VNGGECYALA SWYERMISPD ATVGLGAGVG WVSGAIGDTI
SAKNIGSSYN WQANGWTVST SGPFKAGQIV TLGATPGNPY GHVVIVEAVD GDRLTILEQN
YGGKRYPVRN YSAASYRQQ VVHYITPPGT VAQSAPNLAG SRSYRETGTM TVTVDALNVR
RAPNTSGEIV AVYKRGESFD YDTVIIDVNG YVWVSYIGGS GKRNYVATGA TKDGKRFGNA
WGTFK

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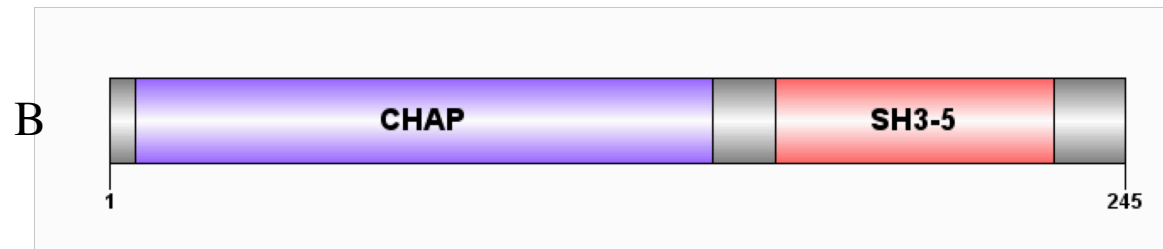


FIG. S1. PlySs2 contains an amine-terminal catalytic domain and a carboxy-terminal binding domain. (A) PlySs2 amino acid sequence. (B) The catalytic domain corresponds to residues 8-146. The binding domain spans residues 162-228.

A

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PlySs2  TVNEALNNVRAQVSGVSVGNGECYALASWYERMI SPDATVGLGAGVGVVSGAIGDTISA
PlyC    ----NLANAQAQVG--KYIGDGCYAWVWWSARVCG-YSISYSTGDPMLP-LIGDGMNA
          * *.:*****  :*:~***** ..*:.  ..  :..  :.*  ..  *** :.*
          ↑
PlySs2  KNIGSSYNWQAN-----GWTVSTSG---PFKAGQIVTLGATPGNP-----YGHVVIVEAV
PlyC    HSIHLGWDWSIANTGIVNYPVGTVGRKEDLRVGAIWCATAFSGAPFYTGQYGHTGTIESW
          :.*  :~*:.  ..*.* *  :~* *  * . * *  ***. *~*:.
          ↑
PlySs2  DGDRLTILEQNYGKRYPVRNYSAASYRQQVVHYI---
PlyC    SDTTVTVLEQNILG-SPVIRSTYDLNTFLSTLTGLITFK
          ..  :*:***** *  :*. *  :.  .  .  *
  
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B

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PlySs2  KAGQIVTLGATPGNPYGHVVIVEAVD--GDR--LTILEQNYGG
        K G +V          YGH+ IV  D  GD  +T+LEQN+ G
ClyS    KYGDVVVWTTGNFATYGHIAIVTNPDPYGDLQYVTVLEQNWNG
  
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FIG. S2. PlySs2 enzymatic domain alignment. (A) The CHAP domains of the streptococcal lysins PlySs2 and PlyC (subunit A, GenBank no. AAP42310) are aligned here. Amino-acid identities are indicated with underlying asterisks and highlighting. The positions of the presumptive catalytic residues (cysteine and histidine, for which the domain is named) are indicated with arrows. (B) The aligned catalytic domains of the staphylococcal lysins PlySs2 and ClyS.

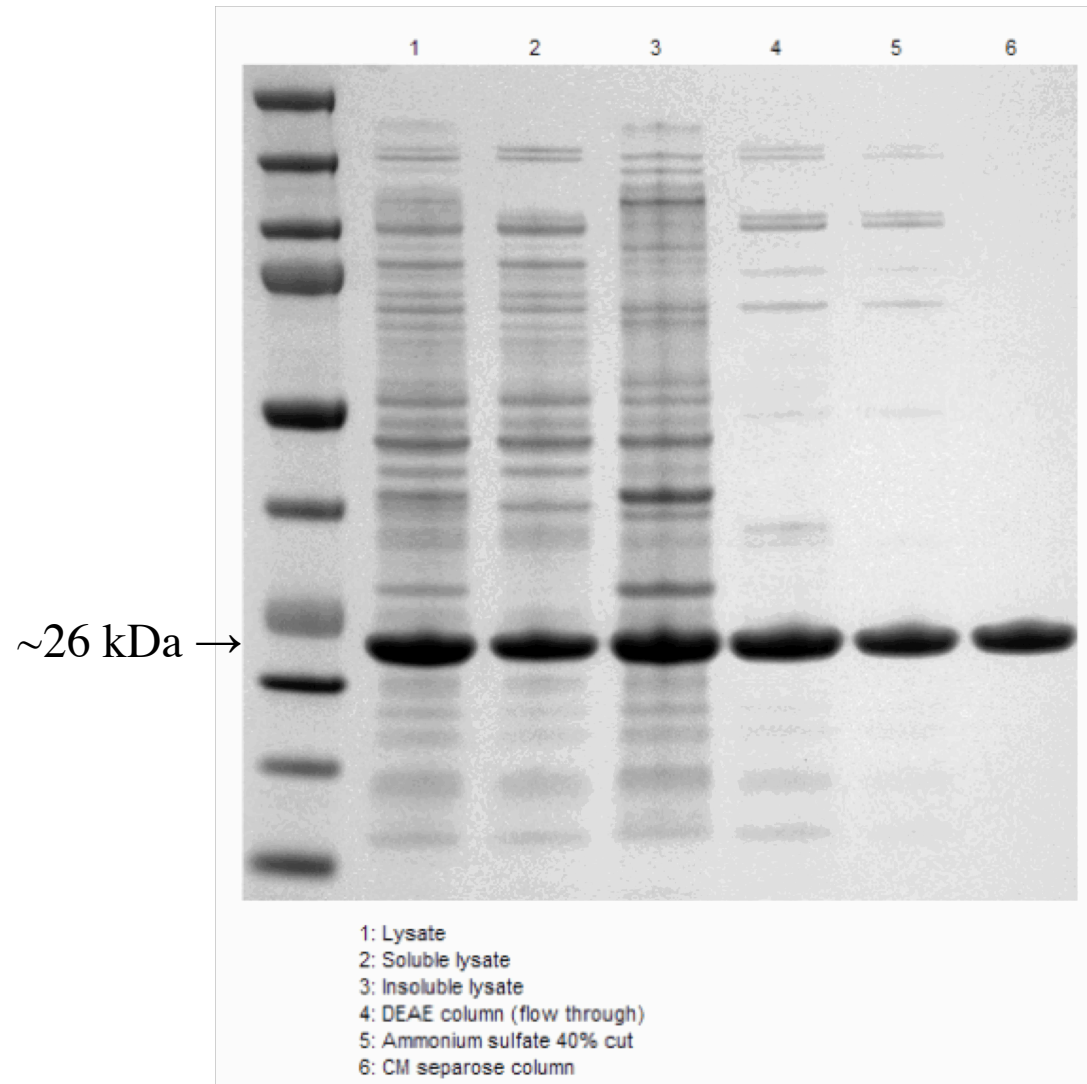


FIG. S3. PlySs2 corresponded to bands at ~26 kDa on SDS-PAGE. All PlySs2 purification samples were run on 4-12% Bis-Tris gels at 200 V for ~40 mins and stained with Coomassie. Lane 1: Whole cell lysate from *E. coli*. Lane 2: Supernatant from lysed *E. coli*. Lane 3: Pellet from lysed *E. coli*. Lane 4: The DEAE column flow through containing PlySs2. Lane 5: Resuspended pellet from 40% ammonium sulphate precipitation. Lane 6: A single band at ~26 kDa indicating the purity of PlySs2 after the CM column.

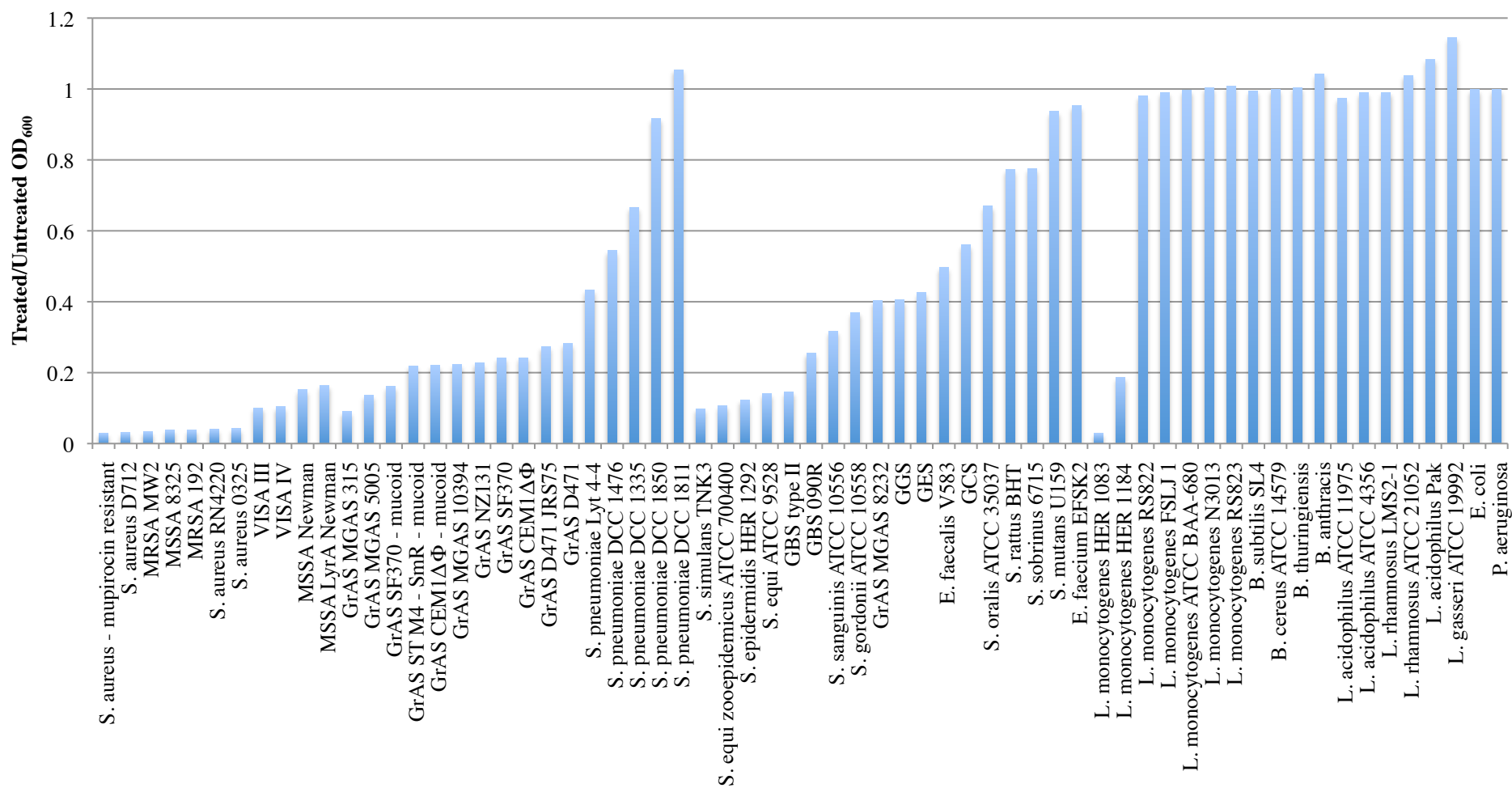


FIG. S4. PlySs2 displayed activity against various species over 60 minutes. Multiple strains of staphylococci (including MRSA, MSSA, and VISA), streptococci, enterococci, *Listeria*, bacilli, and lactobacilli were tested for susceptibility to PlySs2 activity. *Escherichia* and *Pseudomonas* were tested as Gram-negative controls. Log-phase cultures were exposed to 32  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  PlySs2 for 60 minutes in PB. The final OD<sub>600</sub> of the treated samples was divided by the final OD<sub>600</sub> of the untreated samples to generate the normalized values. Complete lysis registers a ratio of  $\sim 0.02$ . The following abbreviations apply: ST, serotype; MSSA, methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus*; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; VISA, vancomycin-intermediate *S. aureus*; GrAS, group A streptococci, *S. pyogenes*; GBS, *S. agalactiae*; GGS, group G streptococci; GES, group E streptococci; GCS, group C streptococci.

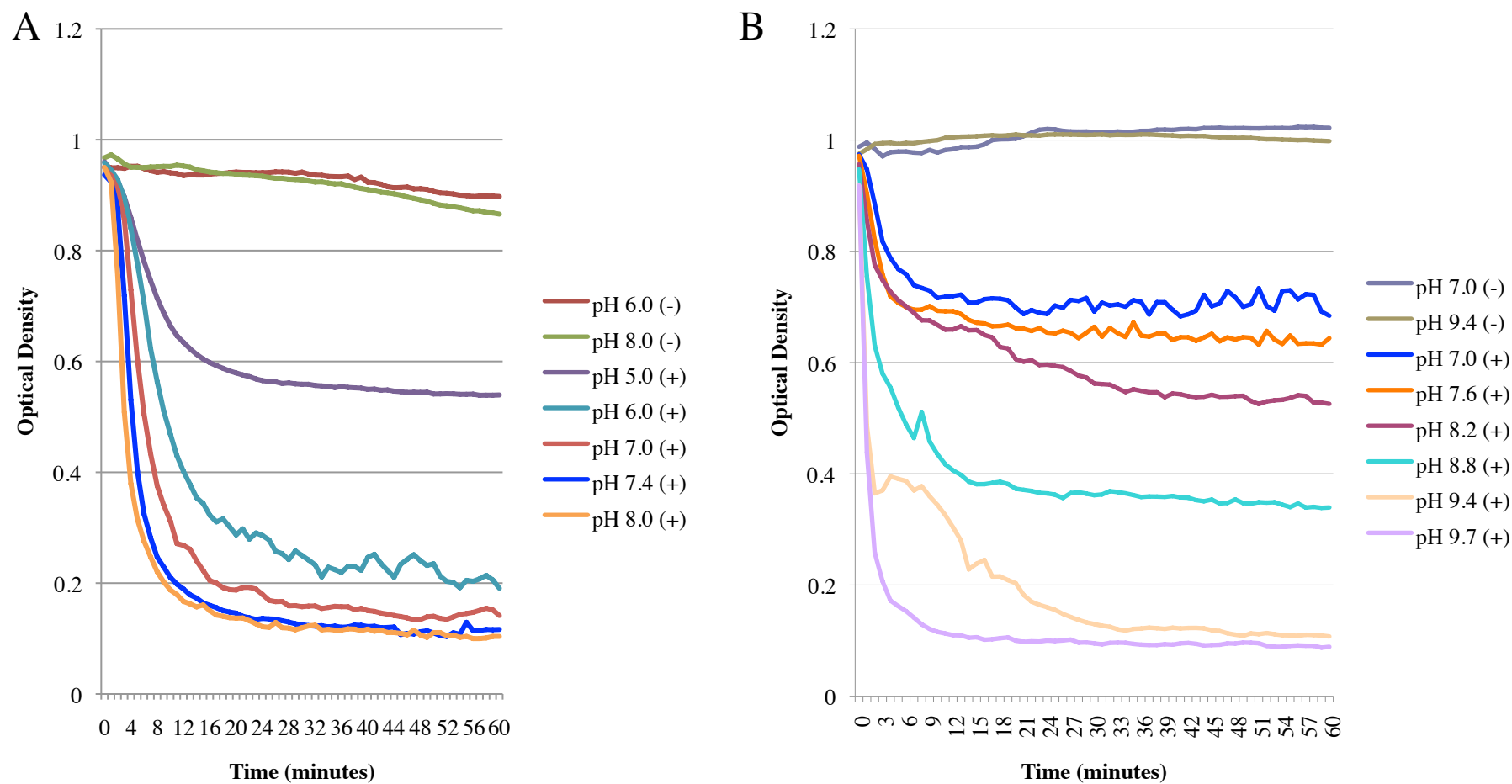


FIG. S5. PlySs2 was found to have the most acute activity in basic pH levels. To test the optimal pH for PlySs2 activity, 32  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  PlySs2 was mixed with log-phase *S. suis* 7997 suspended to a final  $\text{OD}_{600}$  of 1.0 in phosphate/citrate buffer (A) or bis-tris propane (B) at various pH levels. In controls (-), ddH<sub>2</sub>O replaced PlySs2. Spectrophotometric readings were taken at  $\text{OD}_{600}$  every minute over an hour.

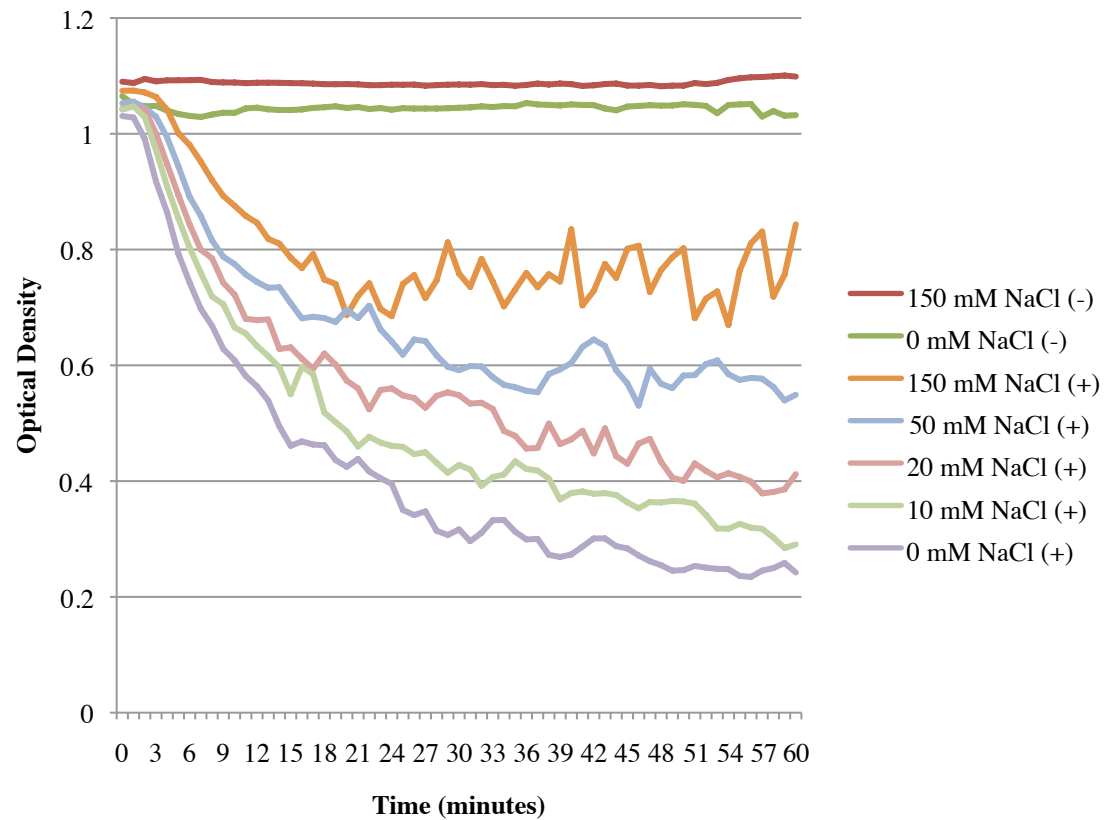


FIG. S6. The greatest PlySs2 activity registered at 0 mM NaCl. Log-phase *S. suis* 7997 were centrifuged and resuspended in PB to OD<sub>600</sub> ~1.0. To test the optimal salinity for PlySs2 activity, 32 µg/ml PlySs2 was mixed with *S. suis* strain 7997 in phosphate buffer at different NaCl concentrations. In controls (-), PB replaced PlySs2. Spectrophotometric readings were taken at OD<sub>600</sub> every minute over an hour.

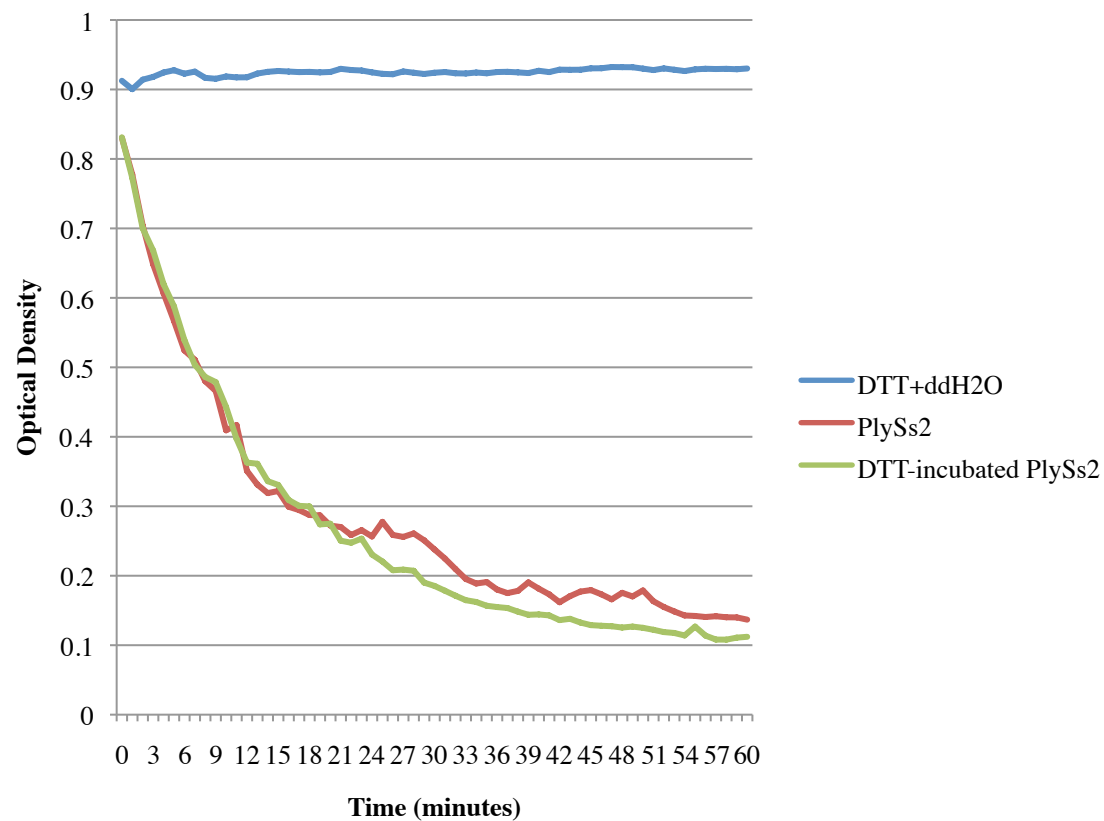


FIG. S7. Dithiothreitol (DTT) does not inhibit PlySs2 activity. Log-phase *S. suis* 7997 were centrifuged and resuspended in PB to  $OD_{600} \sim 1.0$ . PlySs2 was incubated in 5 mM DTT at room temperature for 60 minutes. Incubated or unincubated PlySs2 was added at 32  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . In controls (-), PB replaced PlySs2. Spectrophotometric readings were taken at  $OD_{600}$  every minute over an hour.



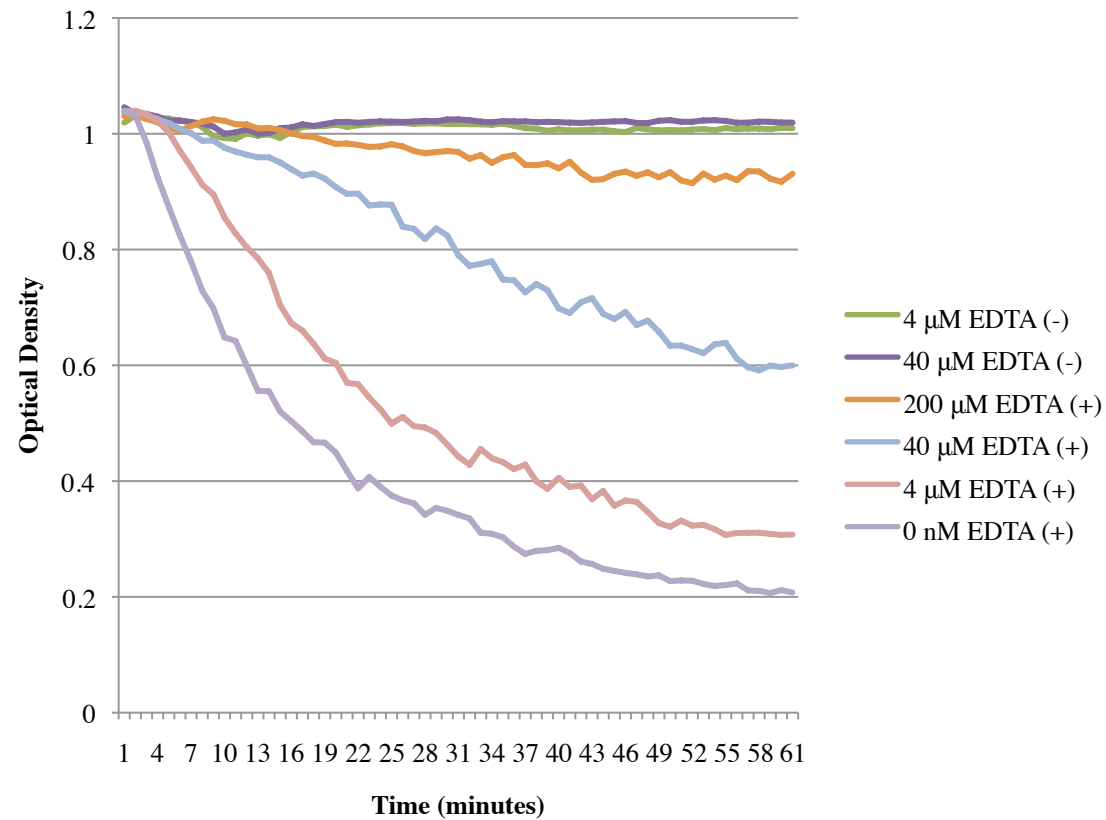


FIG. S8. Minimal ion depletion from ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA) inhibits PlySs2 activity. Log-phase *S. suis* 7997 were centrifuged and resuspended in PB to  $OD_{600} \sim 1.0$ . PlySs2 was added at  $32 \mu\text{g/ml}$  to cells with various concentrations of EDTA. In controls (-), PB replaced PlySs2. Spectrophotometric readings were taken at  $OD_{600}$  every minute over an hour.

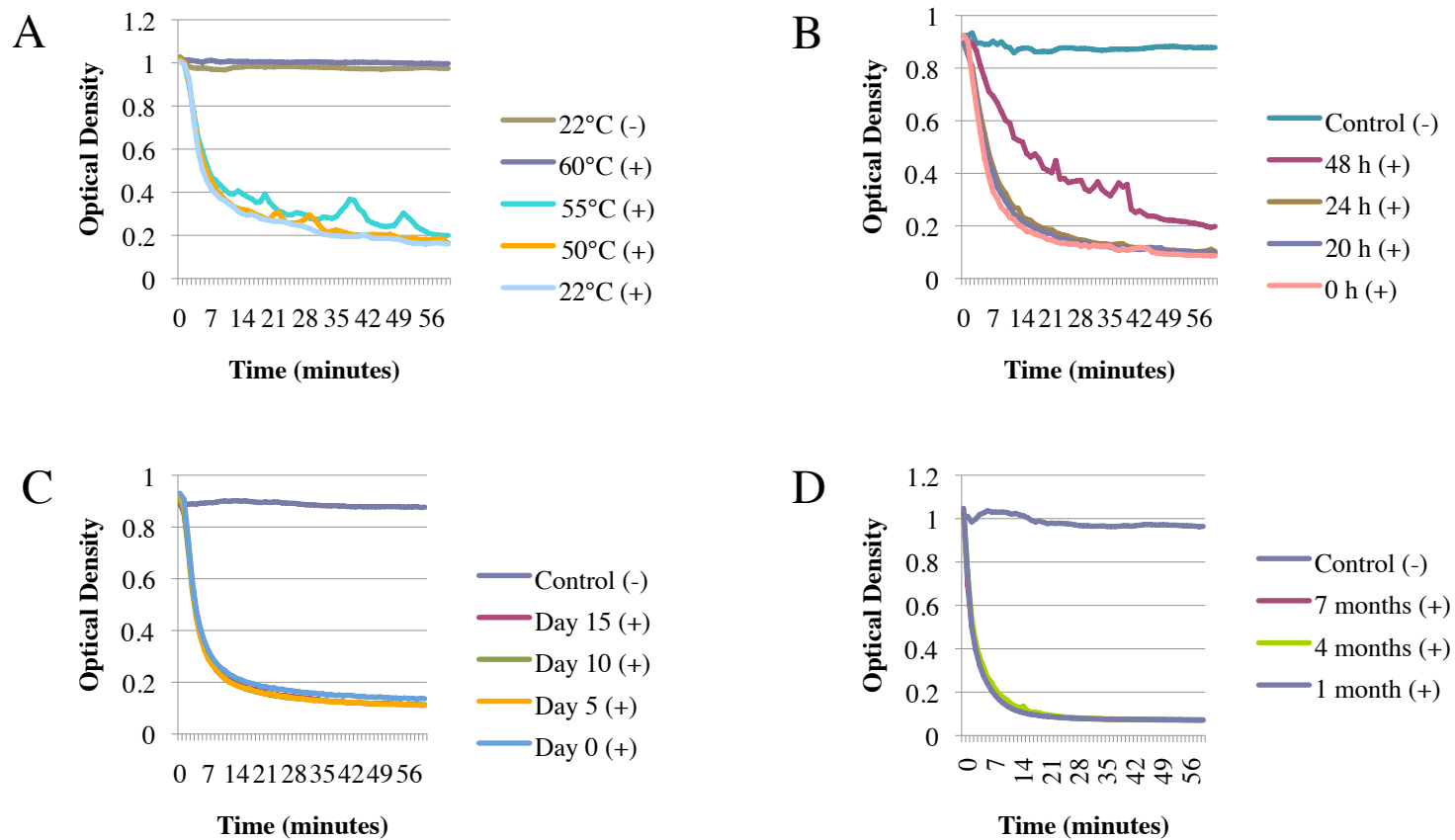


FIG. S9. PlySs2 is stable under a variety of conditions. PlySs2 was incubated: (A) for 30 minutes at various temperatures, then cooled; (B) at 37°C for different increments of time; (C) at 4°C for different numbers of days; (D) at -80°C for different numbers of months. For each test, 32  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  PlySs2 was added to *S. suis* 7997 cells at an  $\text{OD}_{600}$  of  $\sim 1.0$ . Spectrophotometric readings were taken at  $\text{OD}_{600}$  every minute over an hour.

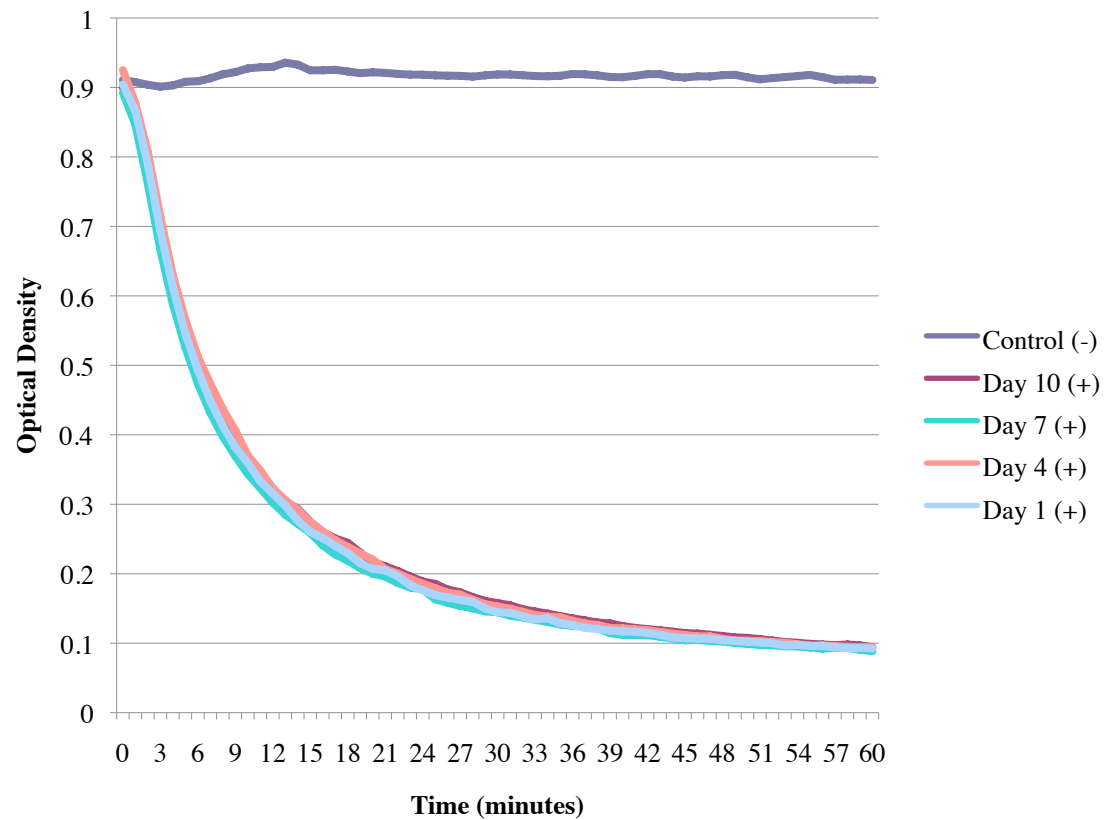


FIG. S10. PlySs2 is stable and active after ten, consecutive freeze-thaws. Log-phase *S. suis* 7997 were centrifuged and resuspended in PB to  $OD_{600} \sim 1.0$ . PlySs2 was taken from  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  to room temperature and back to  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  on subsequent days from Day 1 to Day 10. A sample from each day was added to cells at  $32 \mu\text{g/ml}$ . In controls (-), PB replaced PlySs2. Spectrophotometric readings were taken at  $OD_{600}$  every minute over an hour.