

Supporting Information

Controlling resistant bacteria with a novel class of β -lactamase inhibitor peptides: from rational design to *in vivo* analyses

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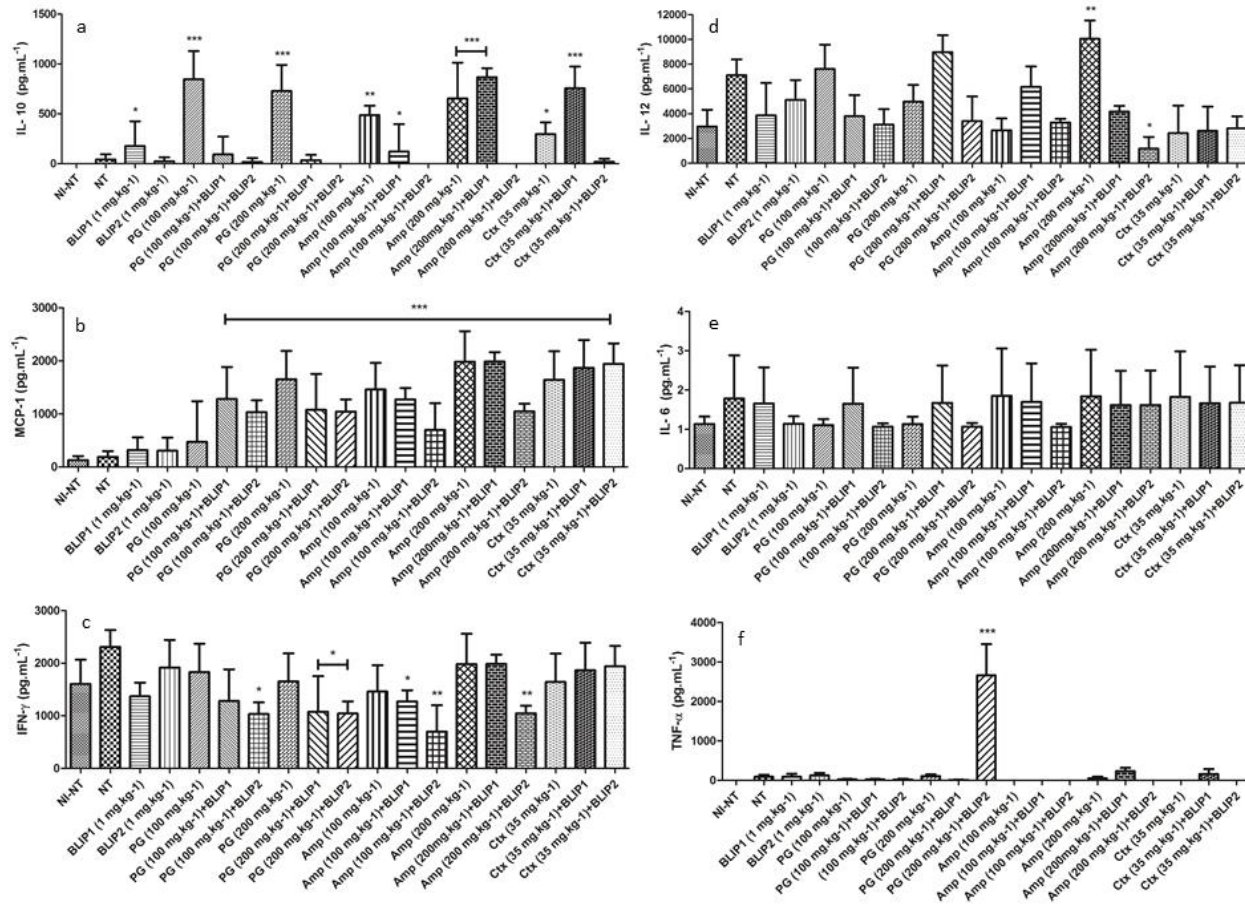
K. Hazra⁵ and Octávio L. Franco^{2,3*}

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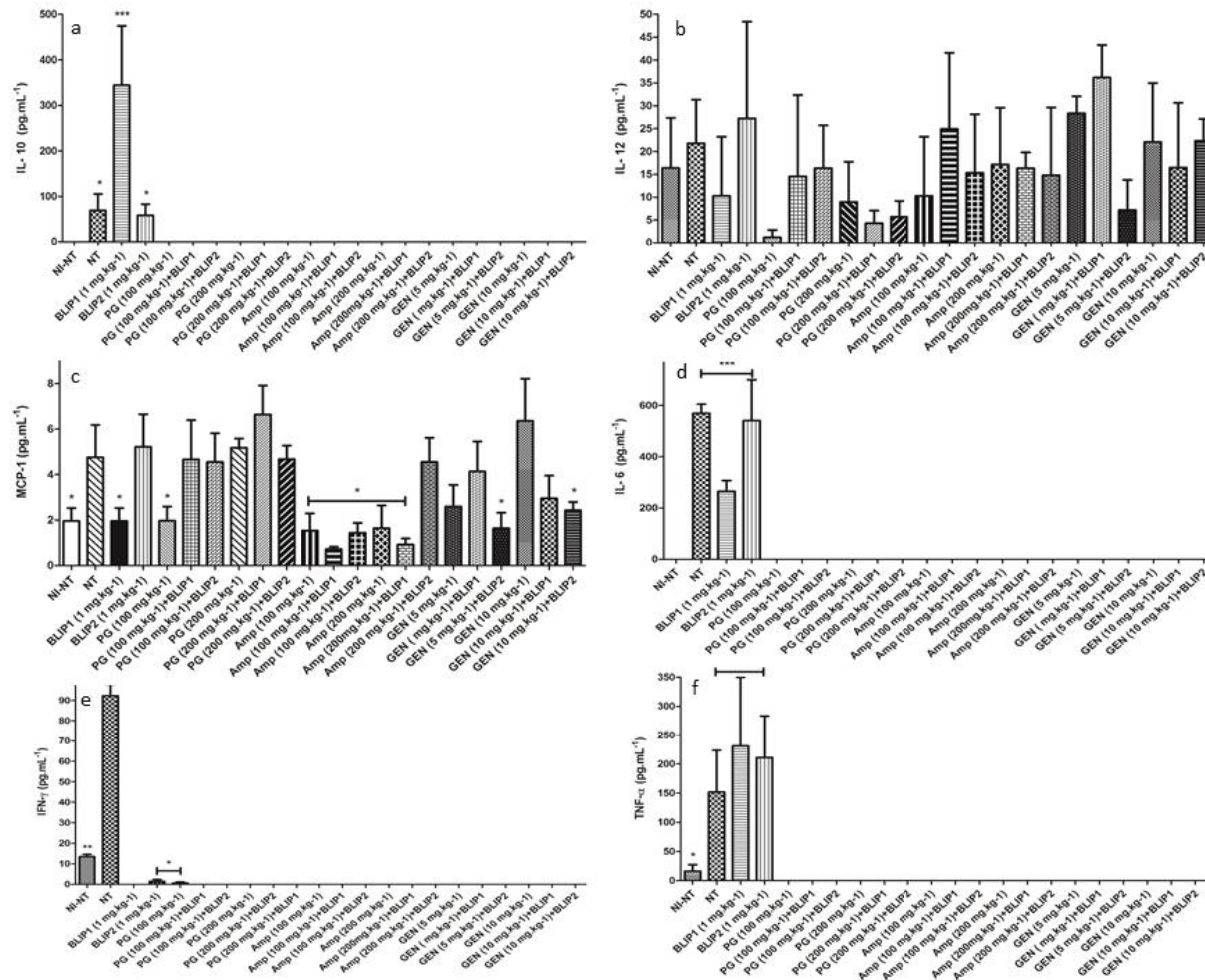
S1- Supplementary Table 1.
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Supplementary Table 1. Data derived after fitting the raw heat associated data with nonlinear regression.

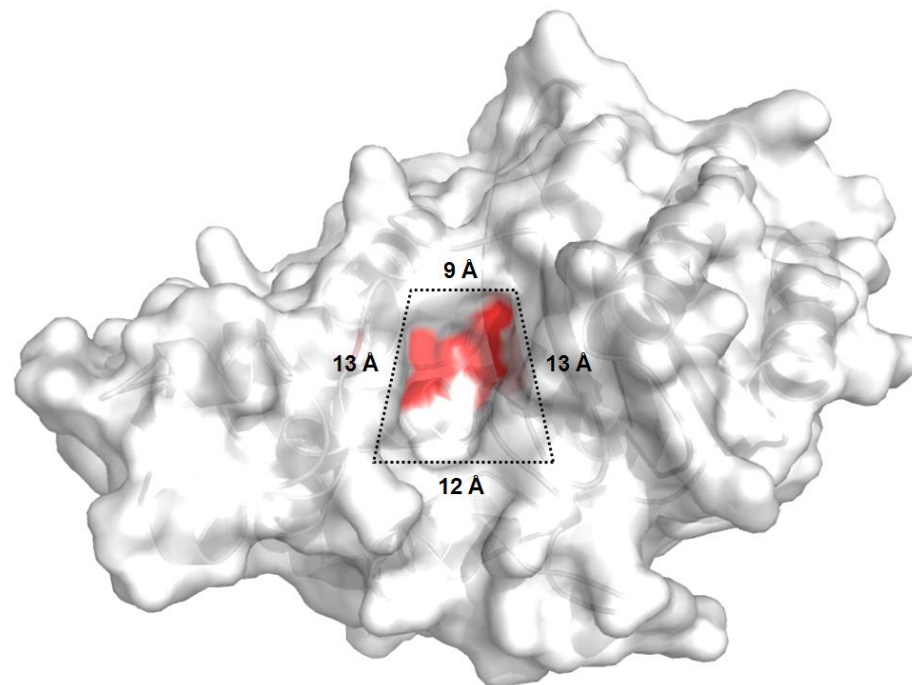
Parameters	dBLIP-1	dBLIP-2
K	$6.33 \pm 0.52E^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$	$4.5 \pm 0.18E^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$
ΔH	$-12.9 \pm 0.56E^4 \text{ cal.mol}^{-1}$	$-35.7 \pm 0.82E^3 \text{ cal.mol}^{-1}$
ΔS	-415 cal/mol/deg	$-98.6 \text{ cal/mol/deg}$



Supplementary Figure 1. dBLIP-1 and dBLIP-2 effects on immune response of mice in *in vivo* model under *Staphylococcus aureus* infection. Determination of IL-10 (A), MCP-1 (B), IFN- γ (C), IL-12 (D), IL-6 (E) and TNF- α (F) in *S. aureus* groups treated with dBLIP 1 and 2 alone or in combination with (PG) penicillin, (AMP) ampicillin and (CFX) cefotaxime. Bars represent means and SEs from three to six independent experiments. Results are shown as mean \pm SD from triplicate measurements. * p , 0.05; ** p , 0.01; *** p , 0.001; comparison by ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test.



Supplementary Figure 2. dBLIP-1 and dBLIP-2 effects on immune response of mice in *in vivo* model under *Escherichia coli* infection. Determination of IL-10 (A), MCP-1 (B), IFN- γ (C), IL-12 (D), IL-6 (E) and TNF- α (F) in *E. coli* groups treated with dBLIP 1 and 2 alone or in combination with (PG) penicillin, (AMP) ampicillin and (GEN) gentamicine. Bars represent means and SEs from three to six independent experiments. Results are shown as mean \pm SD from triplicate measurements. *p, 0.05; **p, 0.01; ***p, 0.001; comparison by ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test.



Supplementary Figure 3. Three-dimensional structure of *E. coli* β -lactamase firstly utilized for peptide design. The trapezoid highlight (dotted lines) represents the catalytic pocket area (red region) and neighbour regions used for docking analysis.

Supplementary Table 2. β -Lactamases present in different clinical isolates here studied. AmpC lactamases correspond to cephalosporinases.

ESBLs correspond to extended-spectrum β -lactamases and MBL to metallo- β -lactamase.

Clinical isolates	Beta-lactamases	
ID No 2101123 <i>E. coli</i>	AmpC	ESBL
ID No 6881 <i>E. coli</i>	AmpC	MBL
ID No 1812446 <i>E. coli (blaKPC)</i>	AmpC	MBL
ID No 6817 <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	AmpC	ESBL
ID No 7314 <i>S. aureus</i>	AmpC	ESBL
ID No ATCC33591 <i>S. aureus</i>	Ampc	TEM-1 like β - lactamase
ID No 6591 <i>B. cereus</i>	AmpC	ESBL

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Supplementary Table 3. Peptides rationally designed evaluated against β -lactamases. Assays were *in vitro* performed toward β -lactamases from *E. coli* and *S. aureus* showing the presence (+) or absence of inhibition activity (-).

Peptides	Sequence	Activity
dBLIP-1	KKGEE	+
dBLIP-2	KQGQE	+
dBLIP-3	KNGNE	-
dBLIP-4	KNPNE	-
dBLIP-5	KQPQE	-
dBLIP-6	KGPGE	-
dBLIP-7	KGPAE	-