

Figure S1. Examples of LC-MS of some peptides used in this study.

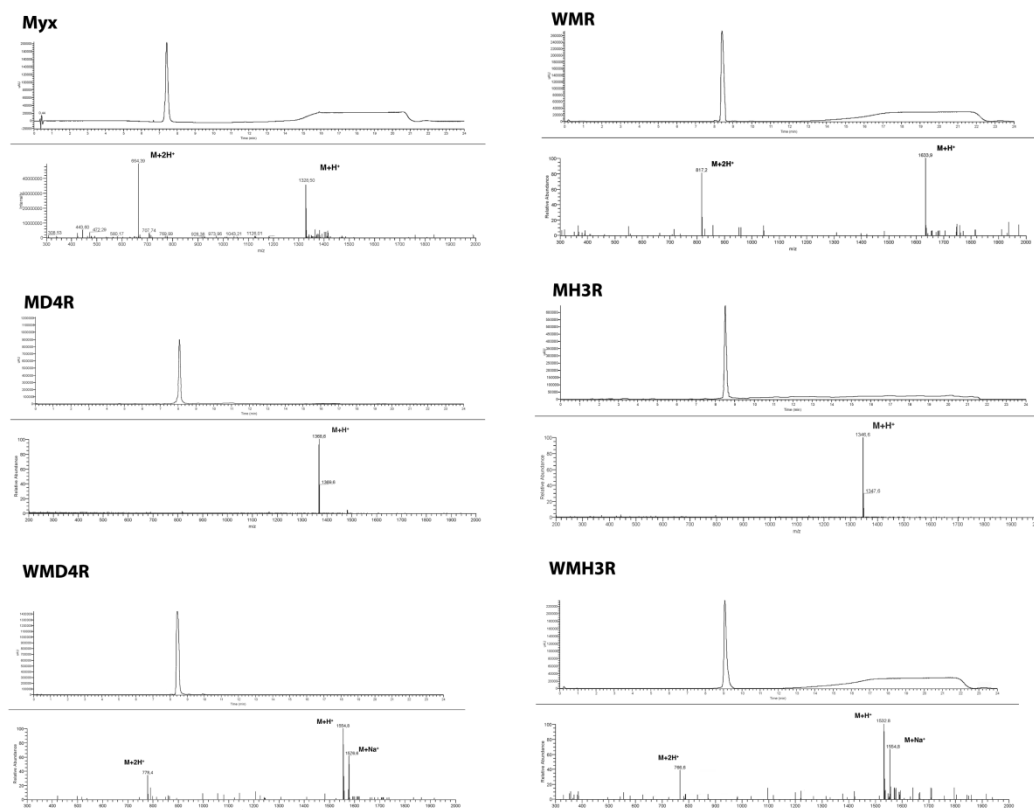


Figure S2. A) 2D [¹H, ¹H] NOESY spectrum of Myxinidin acquired in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH=7.4; B) One dimensional proton spectra of Myxinidin in phosphate buffer (red) and in presence of TFE (50/50 v/v) (black). The H_N and aromatic proton region is reported in panel B.

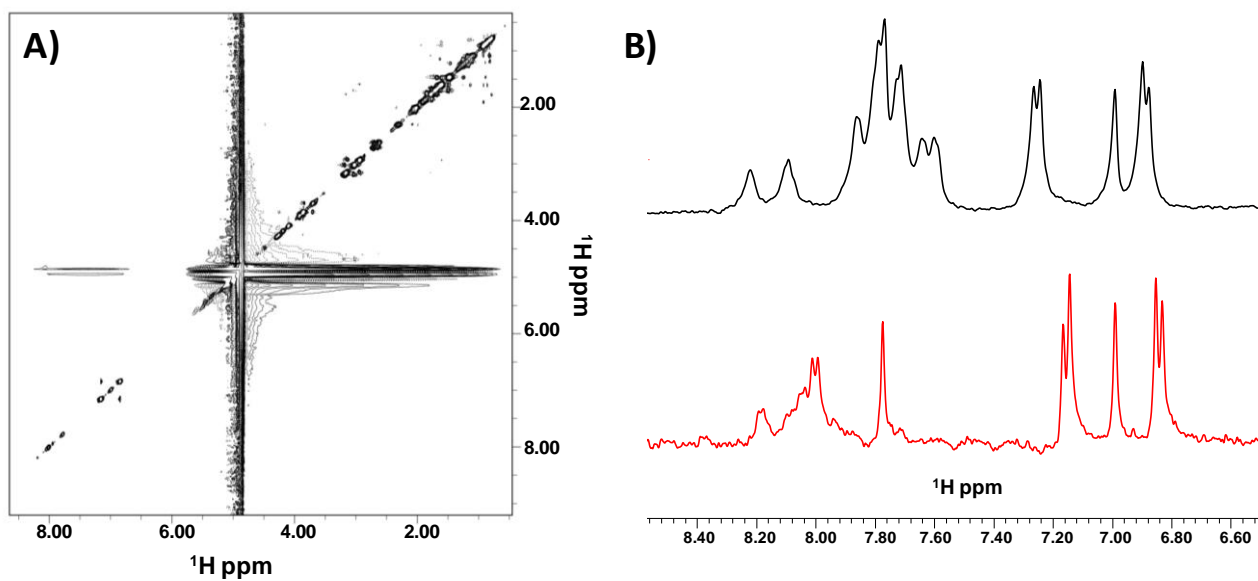


Figure S3. Comparison of 2D [^1H , ^1H] TOCSY (right side) and 2D [^1H , ^1H] NOESY (left side) of Myxinidin in phosphate buffer/TFE (50/50 v/v).

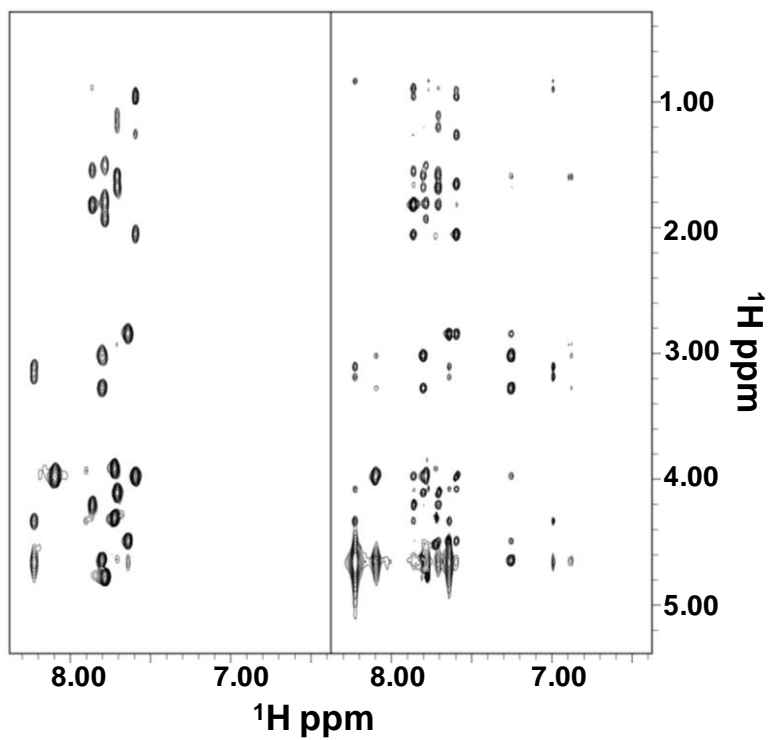


Figure S4. H α chemical shift deviations from random coil values ($\delta_{obs}-\delta_{rc}$) evaluated in a solution containing 50% TFE. Data are set equal to zero for the unassigned H α chemical shift of Gly1.

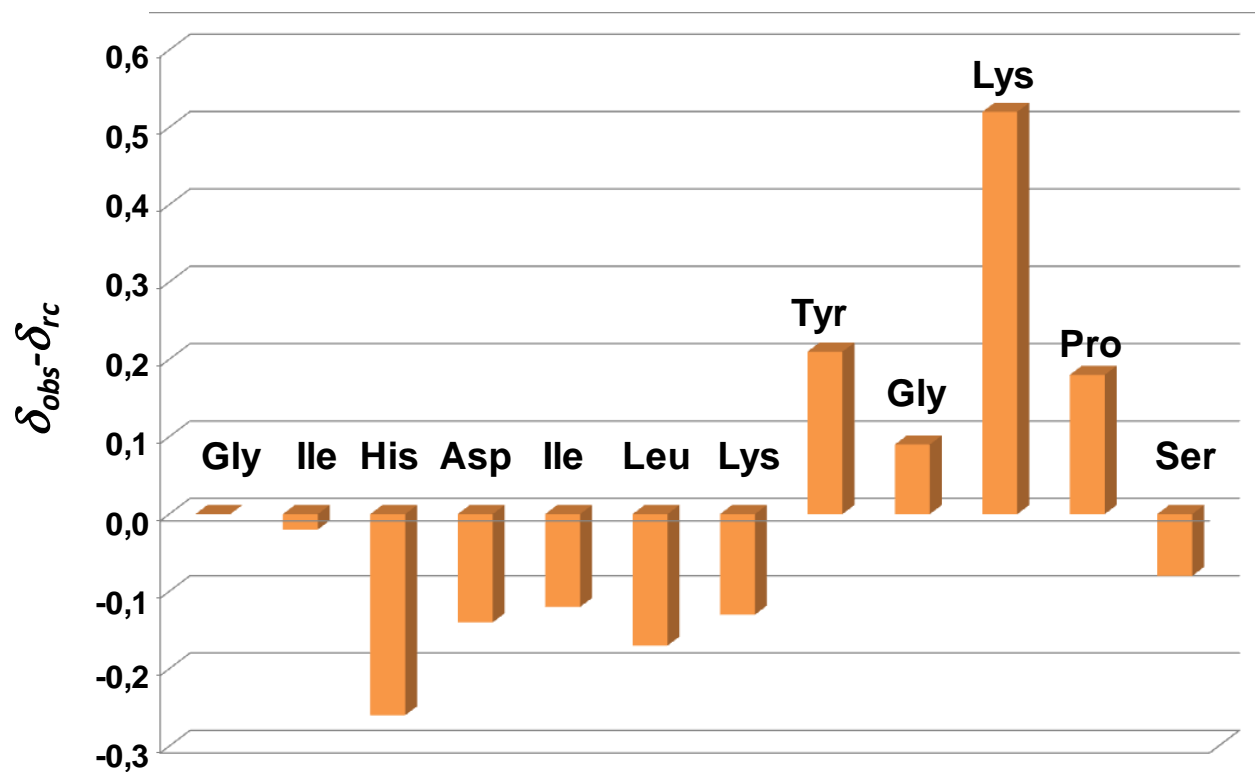


Table S1. Chemical shifts ppm of Myxinidin evaluated at 298 K in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH=7.4/TFE (50/50 v/v).

Residue	H_N	H_α	H_β	H_γ	Others
1Gly					
2Ile		4.07	1.84	H _γ CH ₂ 1.28-1.42 H _γ CH ₃ 0.84	Hδ _{CH₃} 0.92
3His	8.22	4.33	3.10-3.19		Hδ ₂ 6.99 Hε ₁ 7.78
4Asp	7.64	4.49	2.83-2.85		
5Ile	7.59	3.97	2.05	H _γ CH ₂ 1.26-1.64 H _γ CH ₃ 0.98	Hδ _{CH₃} 0.88
6Leu	7.86	4.18	1.56-1.81	1.82	0.88-0.92
7Lys	7.70	4.10	1.59-1.68	1.12-1.20	Hδ 1.61 Hε 2.93
8Tyr	7.80	4.64	3.01-3.27		Hδ 7.25 Hε 6.90
9Gly	8.09	3.97			
10Lys	7.78	4.75	1.80-1.93	1.51	Hδ 1.75 Hε 3.06
11Pro		4.51	2.32	2.06-2.10	Hδ 3.74-3.84
12Ser	7.72	4.30	3.91		

Table S2. Statistics for Myxinidin NMR ensemble of structures.

NOE upper distance limits	142
Angle constraints	42
Residual target function, Å²	0.35
Residual NOE violations	
Total Number	2
Number >0.2 Å	2
Maximum violation, Å	0.27
Residual angle violations	
Total Number	0
Atomic pairwise RMSD, Å	
Backbone atoms (a.a. 2-9)	0.24±0.06
Ramachandran statistics^{&}	
Residues in core regions	92.2%
Residues in allowed regions	6.1%
Residues in generous regions	1.7%
Residues in disallowed regions	0.0%

[&]Procheck NMR analysis (residues 1-12) (*Laskowski RA et al., (1996) AQUA and PROCHECK-NMR: programs for checking the quality of protein structures solved by NMR. J Biomol NMR, 8 (4): 477-486.*)

Table 3S. Myxinidin analogues MIC on different microbial strains					
MIC value (μM)					
Peptide	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>S. typhimurium</i>	<i>K. pneumonia</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
Myxinidin	5	30	20	10	10
G 1	>50	10	3	>50	10
I 2	>50	>50	>50	>50	30
H 3	>50	15	10	30	20
D 4	>50	>50	>50	30	5
I 5	20	10	4	20	20
L 6	>50	>50	>50	20	5
K 7	15	15	15	20	10
Y 8	20	>50	>50	20	10
G 9	5	15	10	10	10
K 10	15	>50	>50	10	20
P 11	>50	30	10	30	10
S 12	>50	>50	>50	30	>50

Table 4S. Myxinidin analogues MIC on different microbial strains					
MIC value (μM)					
Peptide	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>S. typhimurium</i>	<i>K. pneumonia</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
Myxinidin *	5	30	20	10	10
WMR-NH₂ *	2	2	1.2	3	2.2
WMR-COOH	10	4	10	20	4
MH3R-NH₂ *	5	20	5	5	10
WMH3R-NH₂	5	30	25	15	5
WMH3R-COOH	15	5	8	30	15
MD4R-NH₂ *	2.2	10	3	3	10

WMD4R-NH₂	8	35	12	6	4
WMD4R-COOH	8	12	10	12	8

* The data relative to these peptides have been obtained in a previous work (16).

Table 5S. Lipid composition of different bacteria					
lipid	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>S. typhimurium</i>	<i>K. pneumonia</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
PE	85	60	76	82	0
PG	10	21	17	5	57
CL	5	11	7	6	19