

# Supporting Information for

## Mechanism and Inhibition of saFabI, the Enoyl

### Reductase from *Staphylococcus aureus*<sup>†</sup>

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**Table S1 Nucleotide Primers**

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Name	Sequence <sup>a</sup>
saFabI forward	5'GAGACATATGTTAAATCTTGAAAACAAAACCTTATGTCATCATGGG 3'
saFabI reverse	5' CTCGGATCCAATAACGTGAACAAAGCTGTTGAATG 3'
saACP forward	5' GGAATTCCATATGGTGGAAAATTTTCGATAAAG 3'
saACP reverse	5' CCGCTCGAGTTTTTCAAGACTGTTAATAAA 3'
A95V forward	5' GTGTATATCATTCAATCGT <u>ATTTGCTAATATGGAAG</u> 3'
A95V reverse	5' CTTCCATATTAGCAAAT <u>ACGATTGAATGATATACAC</u> 3'
I193S forward	5' CAGCTAGTCCAAG <u>CCGTACATTAAG</u> 3'
I193S reverse	5' CTTAATGTACGG <u>CTTGGACTAGCTG</u> 3'
F204S forward	5' CAAAAGGTGTGGGTGGTT <u>CCAATACAATTCTTAAAG</u> 3'
F204S reverse	5' CTTTAAGAATTGTATTGGA <u>ACCACCCACACCTTTT</u> G 3'
R40Q forward	5' GTATTTACTTACC <u>AGAAAGA</u> ACGTAGCCG 3'
R40Q reverse	5' CGGCTACGTTCTTT <u>CTGGTAAGTAAATAC</u> 3'
K41N forward	5' GTATTTACTTACCGTA <u>ACGAACGTAGCCGTAAAG</u> 3'
K41N reverse	5' CTTTACGGCTACGTT <u>CGTTACGGTAAGTAAATAC</u> 3'
R40Q/K41N forward	5' GTATTTACTTACC <u>AGAACGAACGTAGCCGTAAAG</u> 3'
R40Q/K41N reverse	5' CTTTACGGCTACGTT <u>CGTTCTGGTAAGTAAATAC</u> 3'

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<sup>a</sup> Restriction sites are italicized, and mutated sites are shown in underline.

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**Table S2: MICs of diphenyl ethers against different strains of *S. aureus***

Strains	MIC $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ )		
	Triclosan	EPP	CPP
ATCC 29213	0.03 (0.10)	0.03 (0.14)	0.03 (0.14)
N315	0.03 (0.10)	0.03 (0.14)	0.06 (0.27)
Mu50	0.06 (0.20)	0.06 (0.27)	0.12 (0.54)

**Table S3: MICs of diphenyl ethers against *S. aureus* and *E. faecalis***

Compound	MIC ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )	
	<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 25923	<i>E. faecalis</i> ATCC 19433
Triclosan	0.03	>32
EPP	0.03	>32
CPP	0.06	>32

## Figure Legends for Supplemental Information

**Figure S1: Fluorescence titration of saFabI with apo-saACP.** The excitation wavelength was 290 nm, and the emission wavelength was 336 nm.

**Figure S2: Double Reciprocal Plots for the Reaction of DDsaACP and NADPH with Wild Type saFabI** (A) Double reciprocal plot obtained by varying DDsaACP in the presence of 250  $\mu\text{M}$  NADPH ( $\circ$ ), 100  $\mu\text{M}$  NADPH ( $\bullet$ ) and 50  $\mu\text{M}$  NADPH ( $\square$ ). (B) Double reciprocal plot obtained by varying NADPH in the presence of 15  $\mu\text{M}$  DDsaACP ( $\circ$ ), 8.2  $\mu\text{M}$  DDsaACP ( $\bullet$ ), and 4.4  $\mu\text{M}$  DDsaACP ( $\square$ ).

**Figure S3: Double Reciprocal Plots Showing the Effect of  $\text{NADP}^+$  on the Reaction of DDsaACP and NADPH with Wild Type saFabI** (A) Reactions were carried out in the absence of  $\text{NADP}^+$  ( $\circ$ ), or in the presence of 1.4 mM  $\text{NADP}^+$  ( $\bullet$ ) and 2.7 mM  $\text{NADP}^+$  ( $\square$ ). (B) Reactions were carried out in the absence of  $\text{NADP}^+$  ( $\circ$ ), or in the presence of 0.7 mM  $\text{NADP}^+$  ( $\bullet$ ) and 1.4 mM  $\text{NADP}^+$  ( $\square$ ).

**Figure S4: Fluorescence Titration of saFabI with DDsaACP** Excitation wavelength is 290 nm, and emission wavelength is 336 nm.

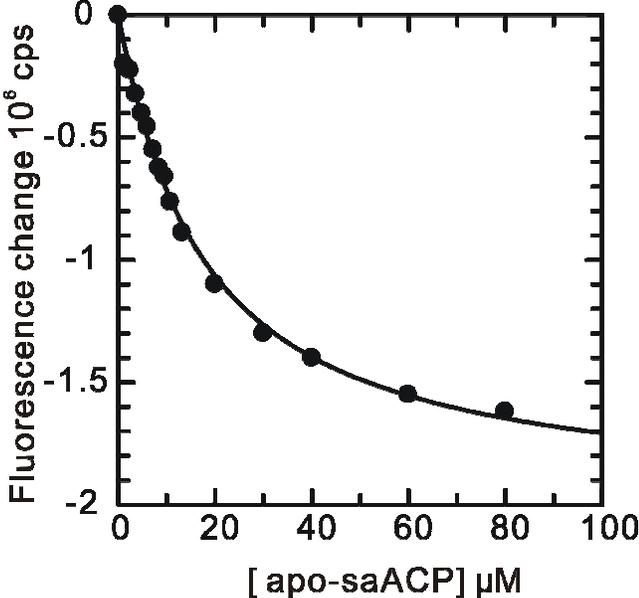
**Figure S5. Fluorescence Titration of saFabI with the Diphenyl Ether Inhibitors** Fluorescence titration of saFabI with triclosan (A), EPP (B) and CPP (C), respectively. The excitation wavelength was 290 nm, and the emission wavelength was 336nm.

**Figure S6: Inhibition of A95V saFabI by the Diphenyl Ethers** (A) Triclosan: 0 (○), 11.0 (●), 38.6 (□) and 65.0 μM (■) triclosan. (B) EPP: 0 (○), 0.9 (●), 1.8 (□) and 5.0 μM (■) EPP. (C) CPP: 0 (○), 3.1 (●), 6.2 (□) and 12.4 μM (■) CPP.

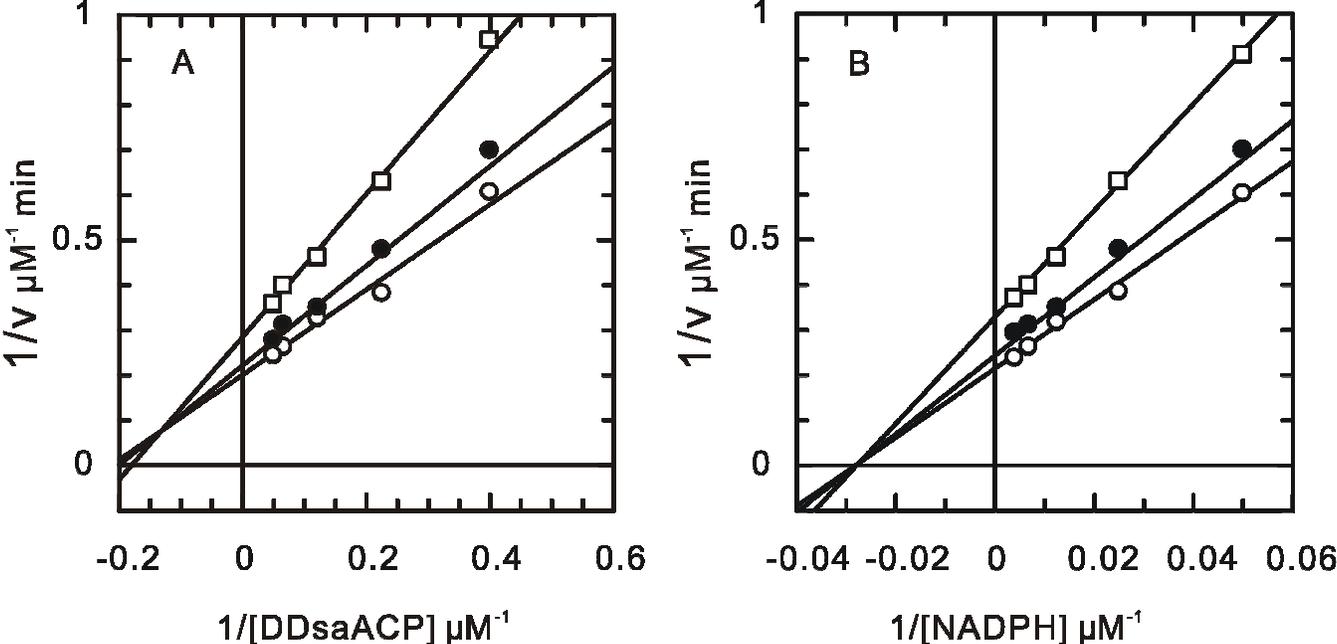
**Figure S7: Inhibition of I193S saFabI by the Diphenyl Ethers** (A) Triclosan: 0 (○), 0.22 (●), 0.44 (□) and 0.88 μM (■) triclosan. (B) EPP: 0 (○), 0.21 (●) and 0.35 μM (□) EPP. (C) CPP: 0 (○), 0.31 (●) and 0.62 μM (□) CPP.

**Figure S8: Inhibition of F204S saFabI by the Diphenyl Ethers** (A) Triclosan: 0 (○), 0.28 (●), 0.55 (□) and 1.10 μM (■) triclosan. (B) EPP: 0 (○), 0.24 (●), 0.47 (□) and 1.10 μM (■) EPP. (C) CPP: 0 (○), 0.64 (●), 1.28 (□) and 2.48 μM (■) CPP.

Figure S1: Fluorescence titration of saFabI with apo-ACP.



**Figure S2: Double Reciprocal Plots for the Reaction of DDsaACP and NADPH with Wild Type saFabI**



**Figure S3: Double Reciprocal Plots Showing the Effect of NADP<sup>+</sup> on the Reaction of DDsaACP and NADPH with Wild Type saFabI**

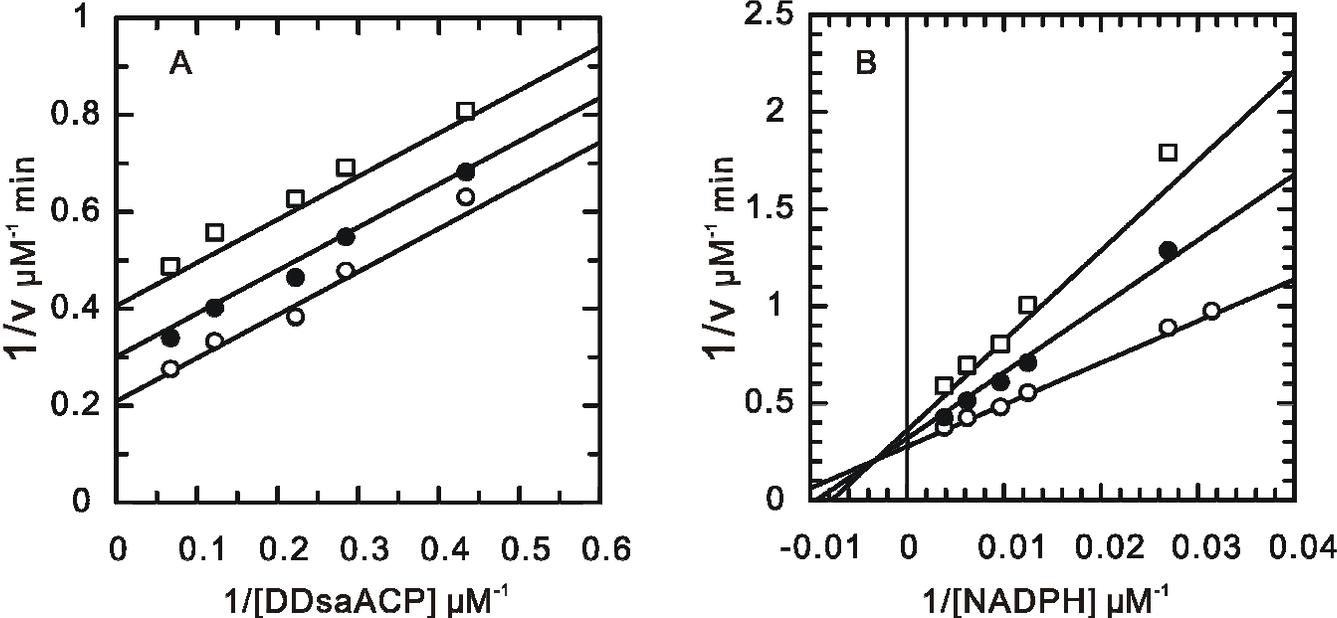


Figure S4: Fluorescence Titration of saFabI with DDsaACP.

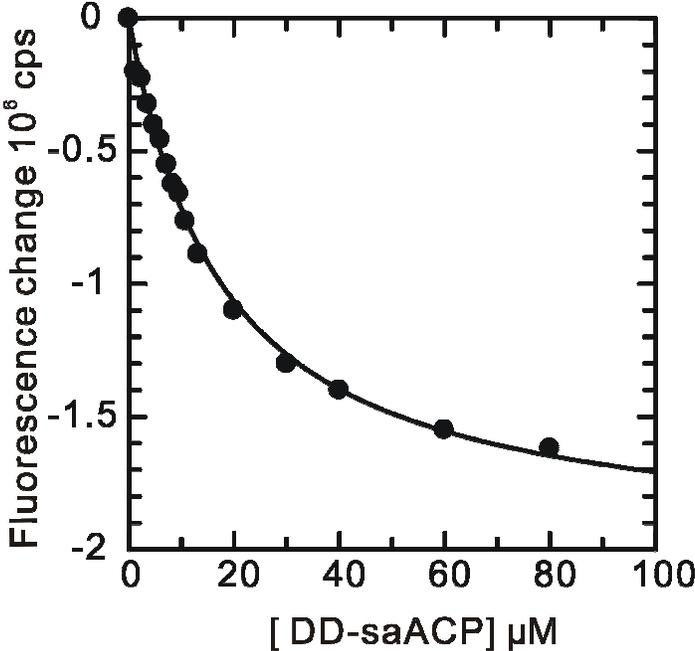


Figure S5. Fluorescence Titration of saFabI with the Diphenyl Ether Inhibitors.

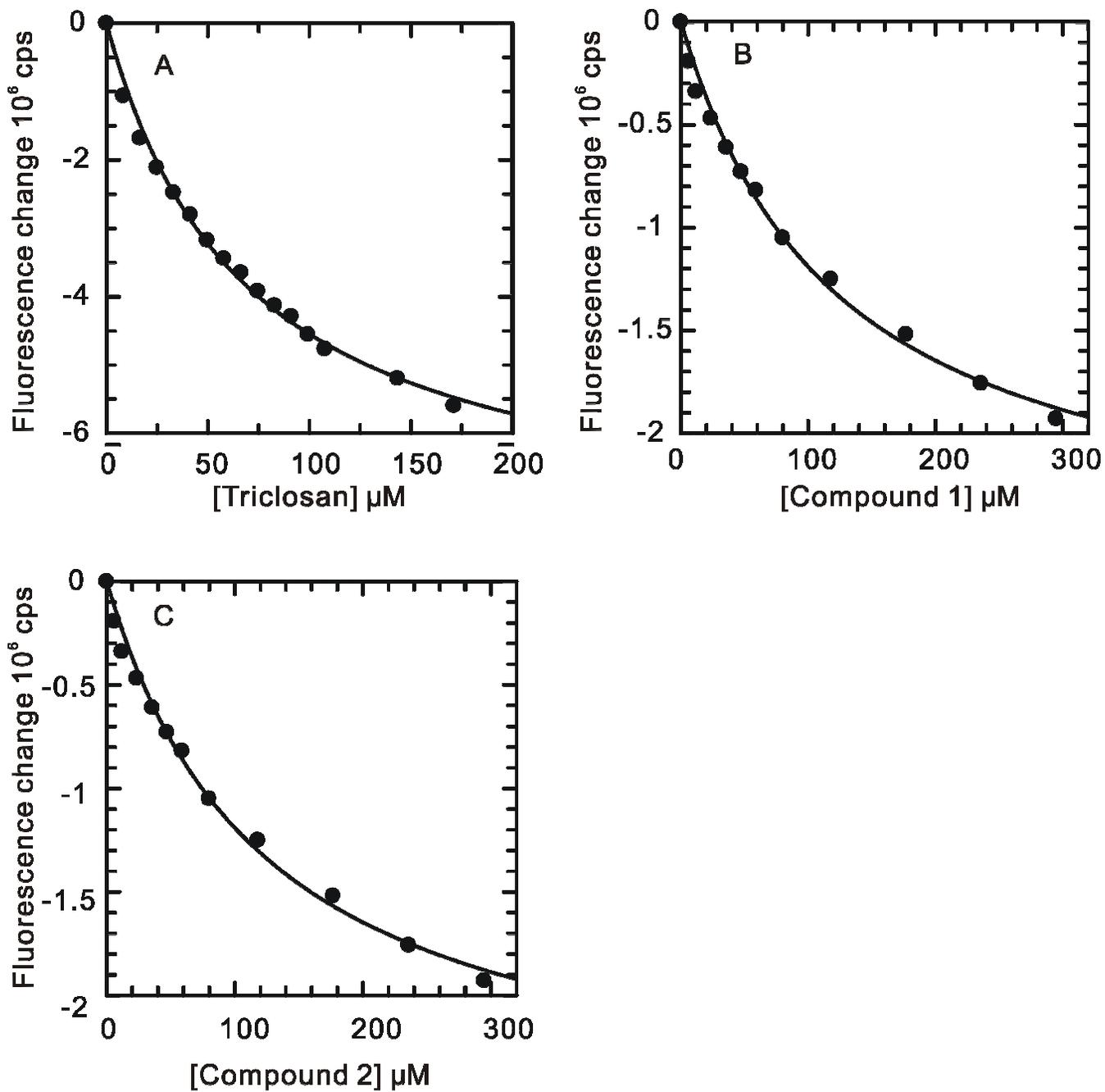


Figure S6: Inhibition of A95V saFabI by the Diphenyl Ethers.

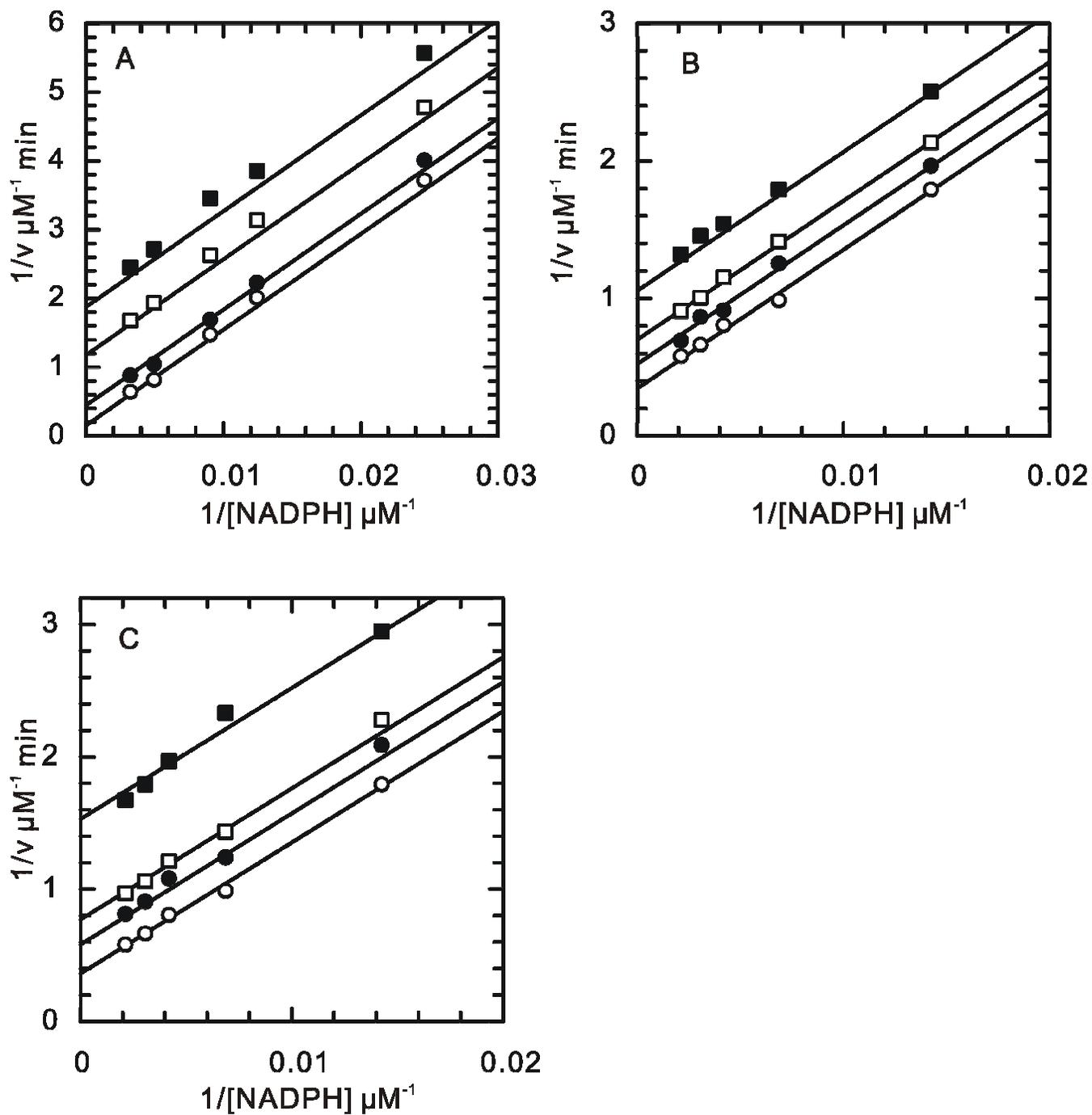


Figure S7: Inhibition of I193S saFabI by the Diphenyl Ethers.

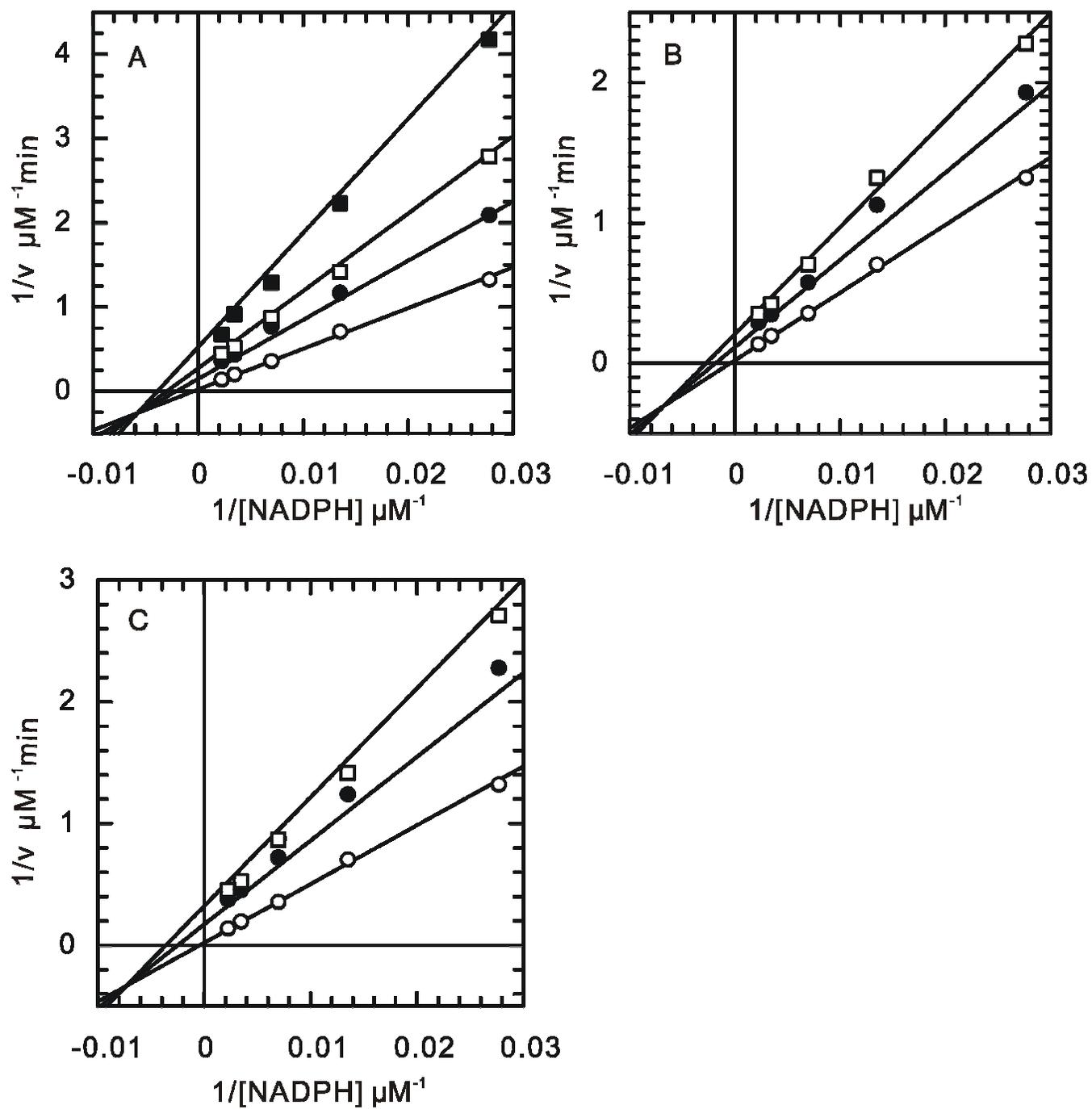


Figure S8: Inhibition of F204S saFabI by the Diphenyl Ethers.

