

# Supplemental Table 1

**Supplemental Table 1.** *P. aeruginosa* strain isolate information.

<b><i>P. aeruginosa</i> Strain</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>PAO1</b>	Infected wound (ATCC 15692)
<b>PA103</b>	Sputum (ATCC 29260)
<b>H25815</b>	Tracheal aspirate
<b>H28822</b>	Catheterized urine
<b>M57-15</b>	Mucoid CF isolate
<b>M69781</b>	Sputum
<b>T63621</b>	Tracheal aspirate
<b>W40423</b>	Sputum
<b>W41033</b>	Urine
<b>W43532</b>	Bronchial washing

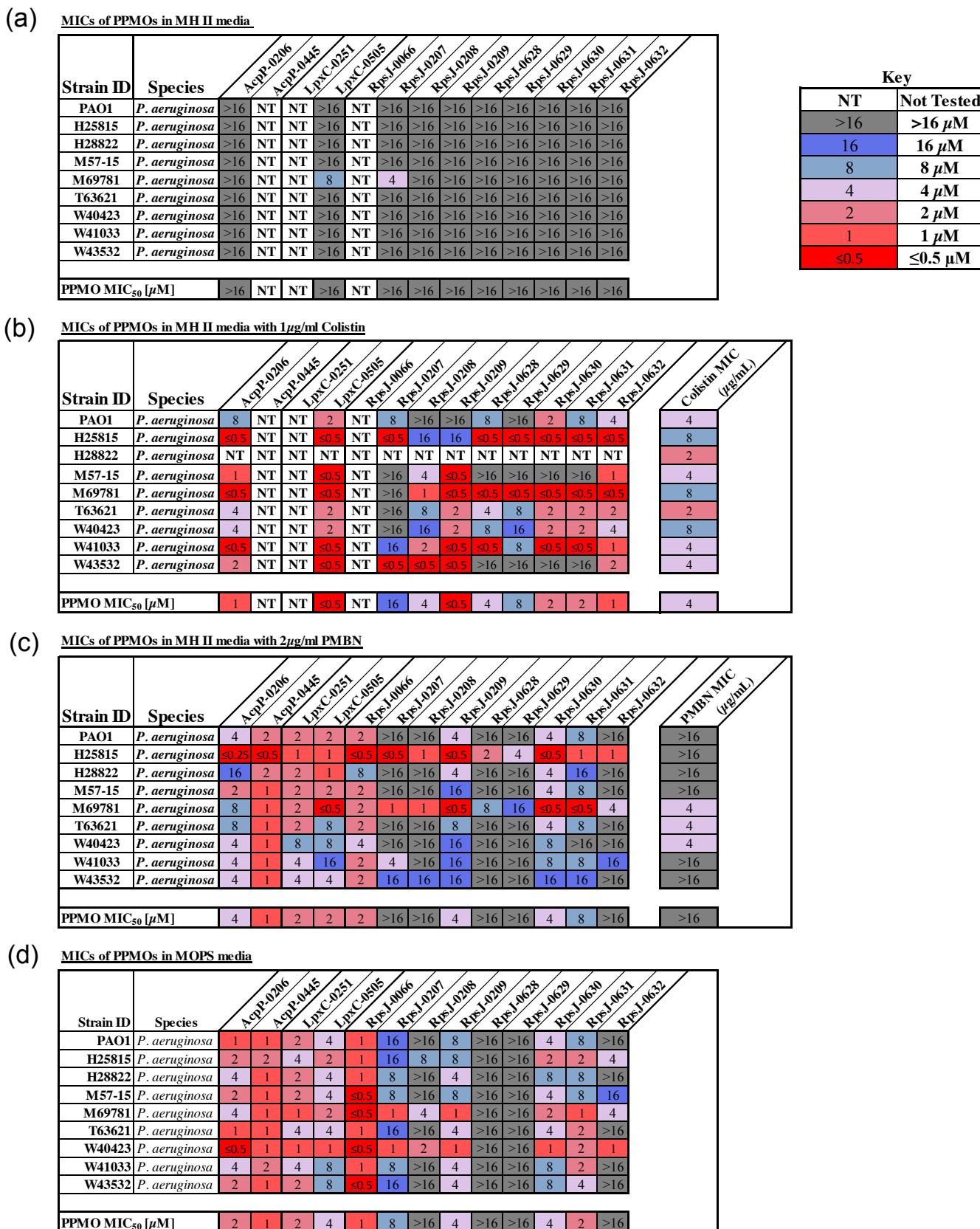
## Supplemental Table 2

<u>Target</u>	<u>NCBI Gene ID</u>	<u>Number Designation</u>	<u>Base Sequence (5' to 3')</u>	<u>Location on gene relative to start site</u>	<u>5' End</u>	<u>3' End</u>
<i>AcpP</i>	879895	-0206	CAT ACC TTG TT	-8 to +3	TEG	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB
<i>AcpP</i>	879895	-0307	CTC ATA CCT TG	-6 to +5	H	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB
<i>AcpP</i>	879895	-0445	CTC ATA CCT TG	-6 to +5	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB	H
<i>AcpP</i>	879895	-0446	CTC ATA CCT TG	-6 to +5	(RGR) <sub>4</sub> XB	H
<i>AcpP</i>	879895	-0447	CTC ATA CCT TG	-6 to +5	(RFR) <sub>4</sub> XB	H
<i>LpxC</i>	881292	-0251	GTT GTT TGA TC	+3 to +13	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB	H
<i>LpxC</i>	881292	-0505	GTT GTT TGA TC	+3 to +13	TEG	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0066	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB	H
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0067	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	R6G	H
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0207	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	TEG	(RGR) <sub>4</sub> XB
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0208	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	TEG	R6G
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0209	GCA TTT GAC CT	-7 to +4	TEG	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0249	GCA TTT GAC CT	-7 to +4	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB	H
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0308	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	H	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0371	GCA TTT GAC CT	-7 to +4	R6G	H
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0628	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	(dRdFdF) <sub>3</sub> XB (D amino acids)	Acetyl
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0629	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	(dRdFdF) <sub>3</sub> dRXB (D amino acids)	Acetyl
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0630	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	(dRXdR) <sub>4</sub> XB	Acetyl
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0631	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	R8B (D amino acids)	Acetyl
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-0632	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	dR6G (D amino acids)	Acetyl
<i>RpsJ</i>	881717	-1075	CCT CAG ACT CC	-15 to -5	TEG	H
<i>Scr</i>	N/A	-0078	ATC GTT GCA TC	N/A	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB	H
<i>Scr</i>	N/A	-0949	TCT CAG ATG GT	N/A	TEG	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB
<i>Scr</i>	N/A	-1073	TCT CAG ATG GT	N/A	(RXR) <sub>4</sub> XB	H

### Supplemental Table 2. PPMOs.

PPMOs are listed in alphabetical and numerical order. For the location relative to the start site we defined 'A' of ATG as +1. Non-common abbreviations are as follows – X: 6-aminohexanoic acid (aminocaproic acid), B: Beta-alanine (for conjugation), d: prefix for non-natural stereoisomer form of an amino acid, TEG: Triethylene glycol, Scr: Scramble.

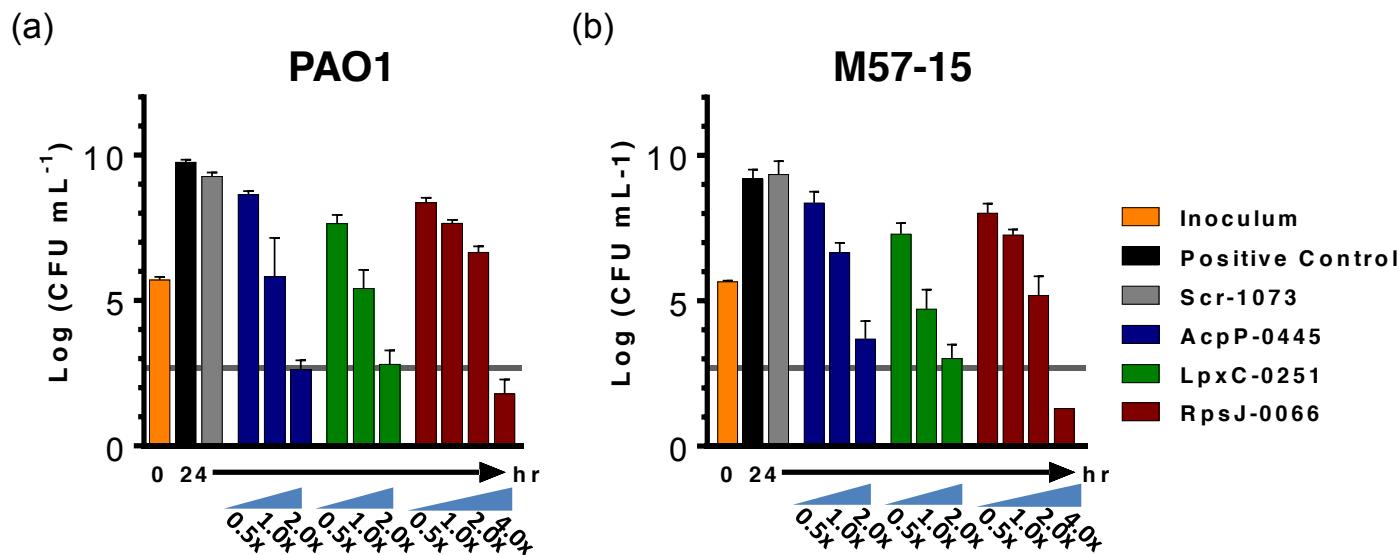
# Supplemental Figure 1



**Supplemental Figure 1. Heatmaps of *P. aeruginosa* growth inhibition by PPMOs.**

Heatmaps of PPMO MICs in *P. aeruginosa* strains grown in MHII (a), MHII in the presence of sub-inhibitory concentrations of colistin (b), MHII in the presence of sub-inhibitory concentrations of PMBN (c), or MOPS minimal media (d). Tested PPMOs had minimal activity against *Pseudomonas* grown in MHII alone but the addition of sub-inhibitory concentrations of colistin, PMBN, or growth in MOPS resulted in enhanced antimicrobial inhibition.

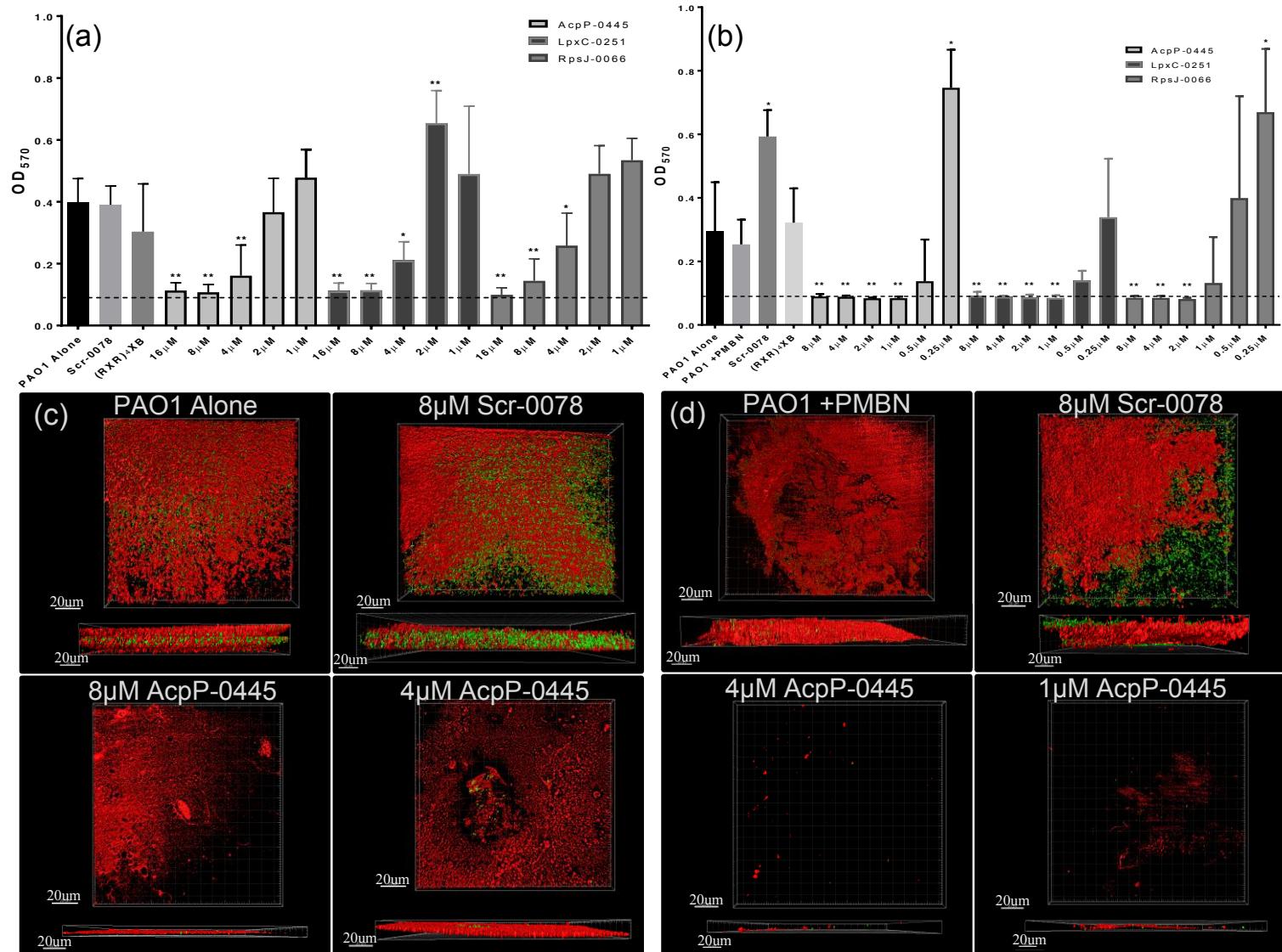
## Supplemental Figure 2



**Supplemental Figure 2: Lead PPMOs against *P. aeruginosa* are bactericidal.**

MBC assays of lead PPMOs against PAO1 (a) and M57-15 (b), at 0.5-, 1-, 2-, and 4-times the MIC. Grey-line underlays represent a 3-log CFU reduction as compared to starting inoculum. Positive control is 24 hr culture growth without any treatment. These data are combined results from at least 3 experiments.

# Supplemental Figure 3



**Supplemental Figure 3: PPMO treatment prevents formation of *P. aeruginosa* biofilm.**

PAO1-GFP was grown in MBEC plates in the conditions indicated. Optical density measurements of crystal violet stained biofilm formations grown in MHII (**a**) or in MHII with 2 μg/mL PMBN (**b**). Dashed line represents the lower limit of detection. This data is combined from 3 independent experiments, error bars represent standard deviation, and statistics were done with a one-way ANOVA and Holm-Sídák's multiple comparisons test where \*\*  $p < 0.0001$  and \*  $p < 0.05$  is indicated for (**a**) as compared to PAO1 Alone (**a**) and as compared PAO1+PMBN (**b**). Spinning disk confocal microscopy images of MBEC pegs are depicted from above and the side incubated in MHII (**c**), or MHII with 2 μg/mL PMBN (**d**). Green indicates PAO1-GFP and red is biofilm stained with Concanavalin A-Alexafluor 647.

## Supplemental Figure 4

PPMO ( $\mu$ M)	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> Strain			Antibiotic ( $\mu$ g/mL)	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> Strain		
	PAO1	M57-15	W43532		PAO1	M57-15	W43532
AcpP-0445	8	8	4	Pip/Tazo	4.00	4.00	4.00
LpxC-0251	16	16	8	Tobramycin	0.50	0.50	0.50
RpsJ-0066	8	32	32	Levofloxacin	0.50	0.25	0.25
Scr-1073	>128	>128	>128	Colistin	4.00	4.00	4.00

### Supplemental Figure 4. MICs of PPMOs and Antibiotics used in Synergy assays.

Three strains of *P. aeruginosa*, PAO1, M57-15, and W43532 were utilized to examine if PPMOs could act favorably with current therapeutic antibiotics (Figure 5); these data are the individual MICs of compounds tested. Data shown here is representative of 3 independent experiments.