Supplementary files

Cationic antimicrobial peptides do not change recombination frequency in *Escherichia coli*

Alexandro Rodríguez-Rojas[1]*, Javier Moreno-Morales[1], A. James Mason[2] and Jens Rolff[1]

[1]Evolutionary Biology, Institut für Biologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

[2]Institute of Pharmaceutical Science, King's College London, Franklin-Wilkins Building, 150 Stamford Street, London, SE1 9NH, United Kingdom

*Correspondence: ARR, a.rojas@fu-berlin.de

Table S1. Minimal inhibitory concentrations (MIC) values for *E. coli* MG1655 for different antimicrobials used in this work.

Antibiotic/AMPs	**MIC (µg/ml)**
Ciprofloxacin	0.125
Cecropin A	8
LL-37	8
Melittin	2
Magainin II	64
Pexiganan	2
Human serum	5875*

* Serum concentration was calculated taking into account the total protein concentration in the used pool from Sigma Aldrich (47 mg/ml).

Table S2. Fold-change in the minimal inhibitory concentration of antimicrobial peptides due to overexpression of RpoE.

Antimicrobial peptide	**Fold-change in MIC MG1655 pCA24N+0.1mM IPTG**	**Fold-change in MIC MG1655 pCA24N-rpoE+0.1mM IPTG**
Cecropin A	1	1
LL-37	1	2
Melittin	1	1
Magainin II	1	2
Pexiganan	1	2
Human serum	1	2

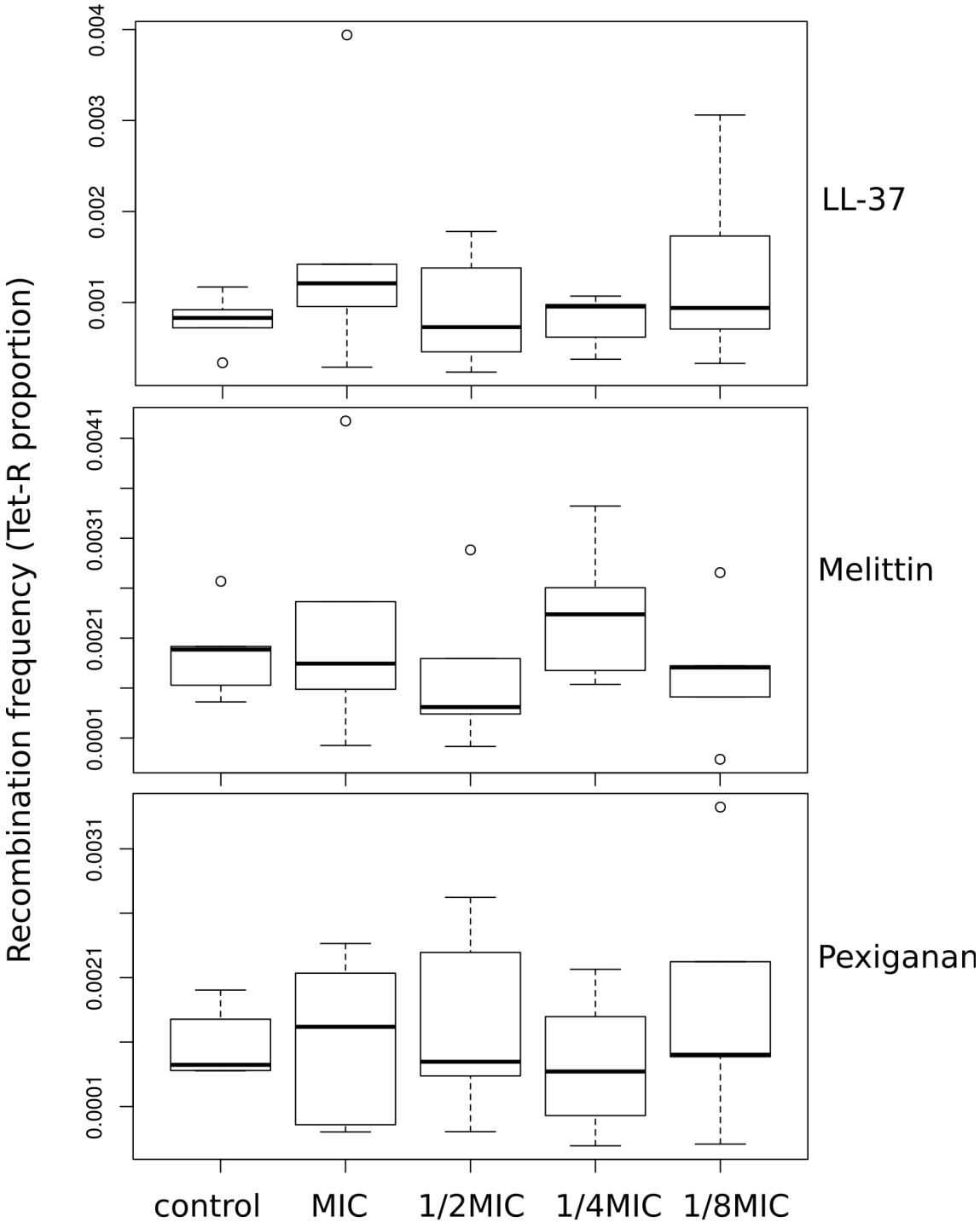
Recombination frequency (Tet-R proportion)
0.004
0.003
0.002
0.001
LL-37
0.0041
0.0031
0.0021
0.0001
Melittin
0.0031
0.0021
0.0001
Pexiganan
control
MIC
1/2MIC
1/4MIC
1/8MIC

Figure S1.

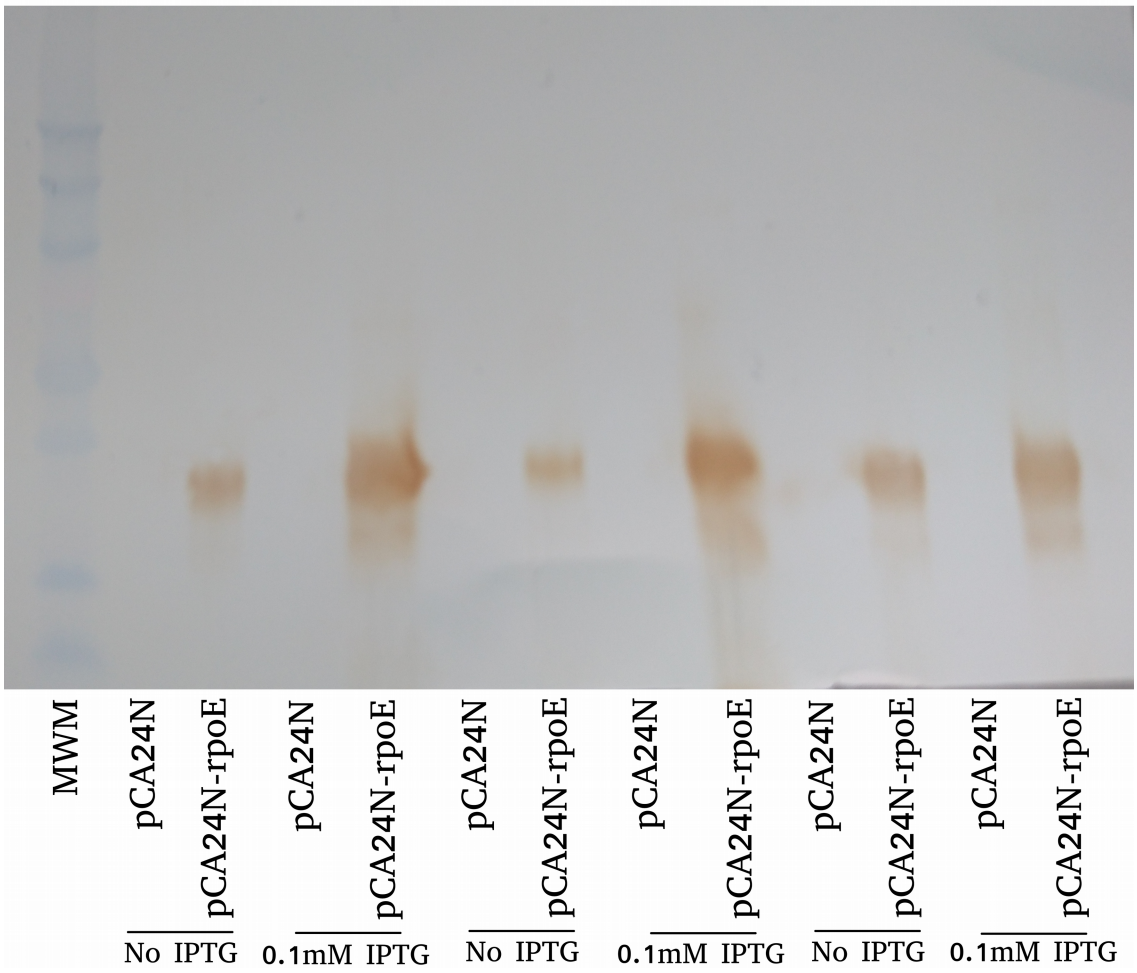

Figure S2.

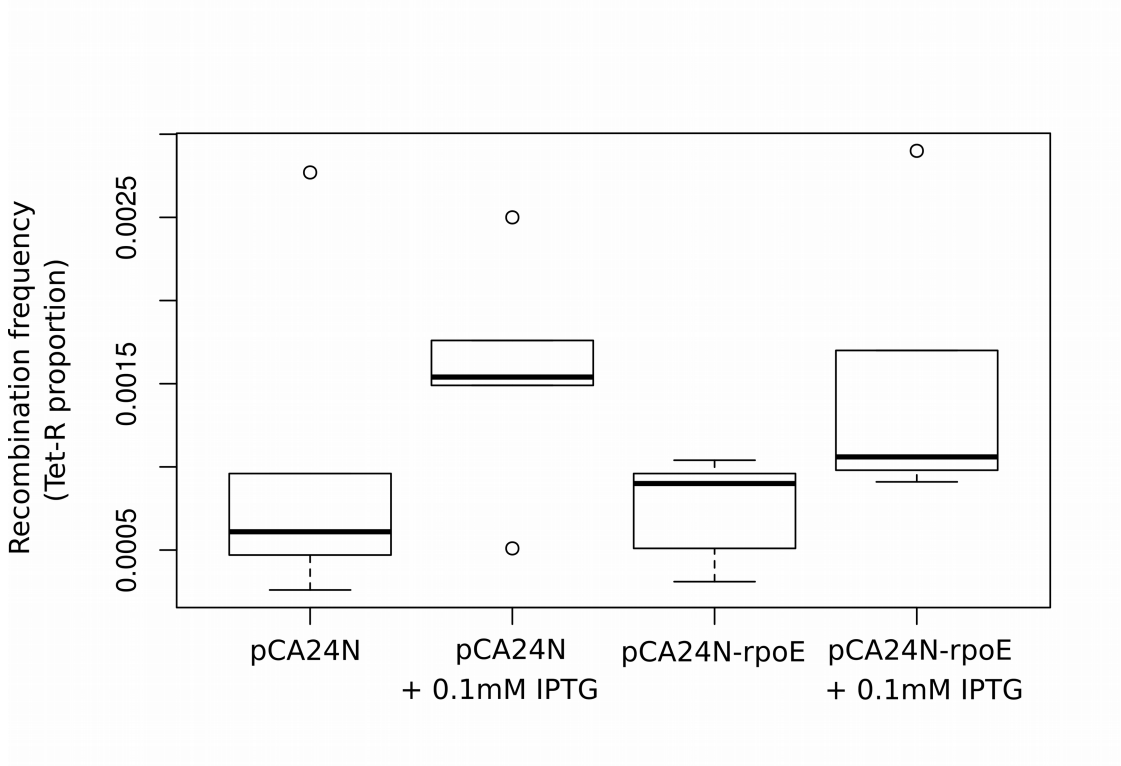

Figure S3.