Visualization of Mycobacterial biomarkers and Tuberculosis drugs by MALDI MS Imaging

Landry Blanc[1], Anne Lenaerts[2], Véronique Dartois[1,3], Brendan Prideaux[1] *

[1] Public Health Research Institute, New Jersey Medical School, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey, USA.

[2]Mycobacteria Research Laboratories, Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Pathology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, United States.

[3] Department of Medicine, New Jersey Medical School, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey, USA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Table of Contents

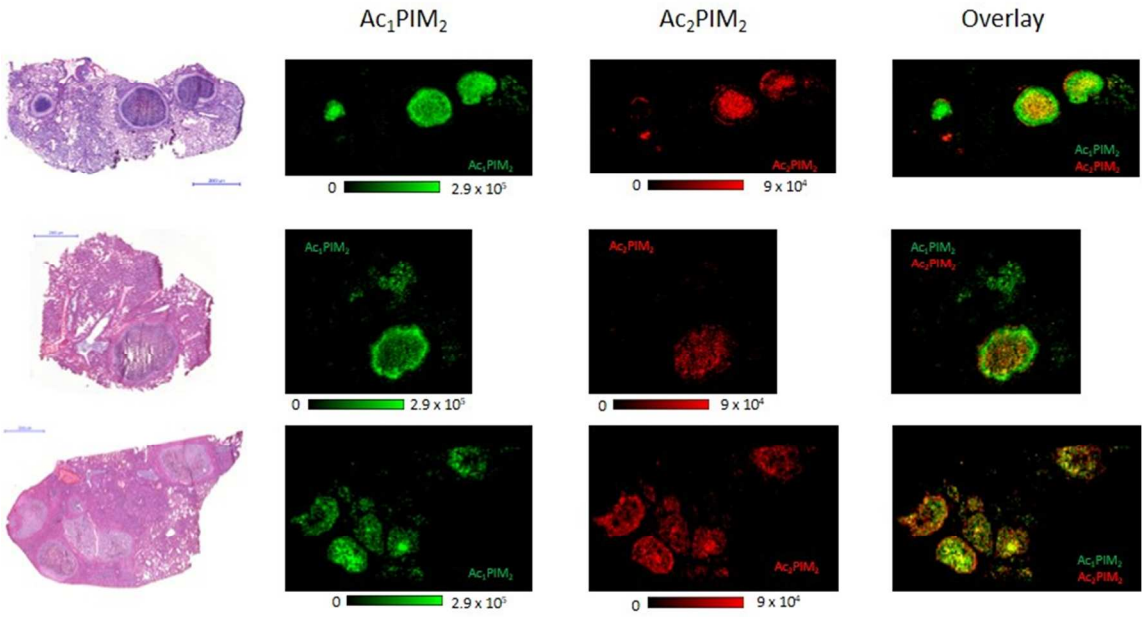

Figure S1. Differential distribution of specific PIM species within distinct necrotic mouse granulomas.

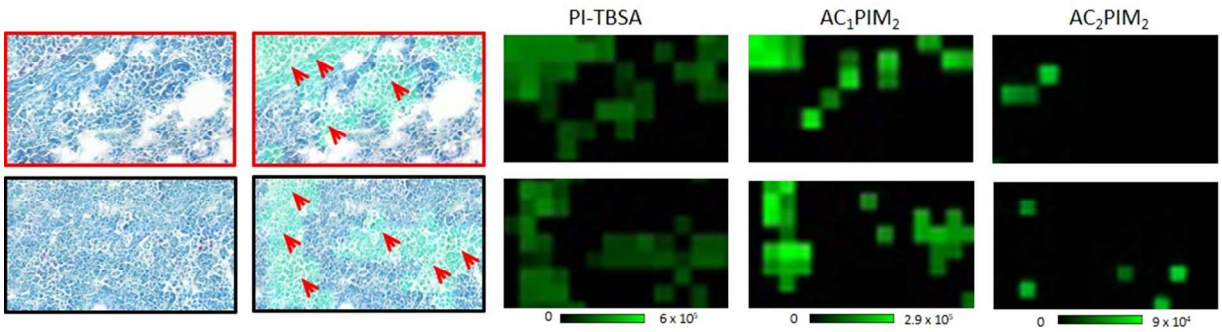

Figure S2. MS images showing localization of individual PI-TBSA and PIM lipid ions within necrotic mouse lung lesions shown in Figure 3.

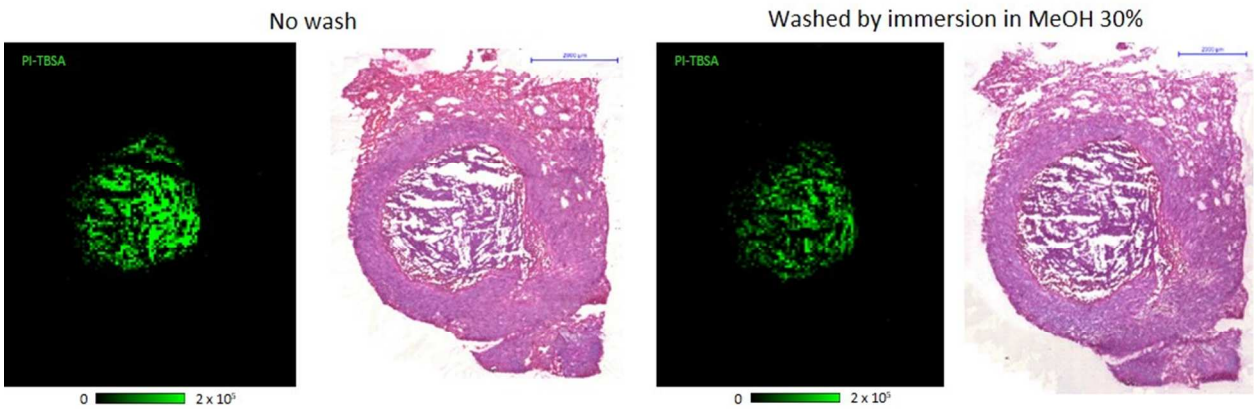

Figure S3. PI-TBSA was not observed to delocalize after removal of DHB matrix by immersion in 30% MeOH.

Animal	Number of animals	Infection time point (wks post-infection)	Drug (concentration mg/kg)	Dosing schedule	Timepoint post-dose (h)	Corresponding figure in main text
Rabbit	4	16-18	N/A	N/A	N/A	1, 2
Rabbit	3	16-18	Rifampicin (30)	Steady-state, daily 7-days	6	5
Rabbit	3	16-18	Rifampicin (30)	Single	6	5
Rabbit	3	16-18	Moxifloxacin (100)	Single	12	5
Mouse	4	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,4

Table S1. Summary of animal models, infection timepoints and drug dosing schedules for lung tissues analyzed.