Visualization of Mycobacterial biomarkers and Tuberculosis drugs by MALDI MS Imaging Landry Blanc¹, Anne Lenaerts², Véronique Dartois^{1,3}, Brendan Prideaux¹ *

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Table of Contents

Figure S1 - MALDI-MS images of Ac₁PIM₂ and Ac₂PIM₂ localizations within tissue sections taken from three mouse lung biopsies.

Figure S2 - MALDI-MS images of individual PIM and PI-TBSA lipids within necrotic mouse lung lesions. Summed ion intensity images are shown in Figure 3 (main text)

Figure S3 – MALDI-MS images of PI-TBSA from tissue sections with and washing in 30% methanol.

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

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

²Mycobacteria 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

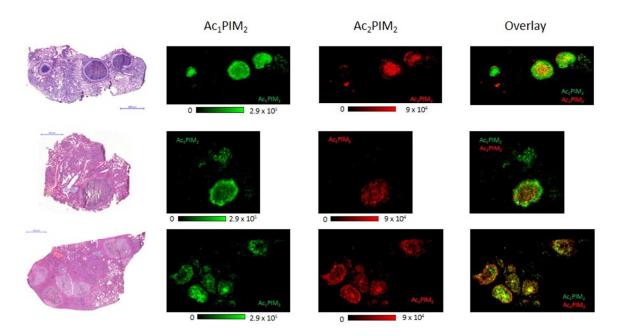


Figure S1. Differential distribution of specific PIM species within distinct necrotic mouse granulomas.

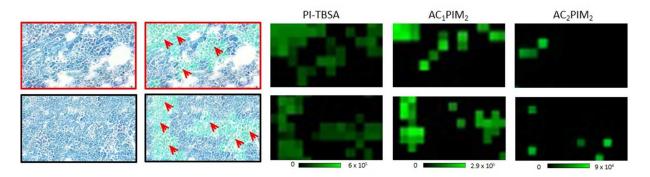
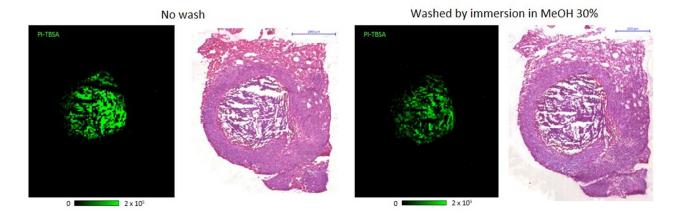


Figure S2. MS images showing localization of individual PI-TBSA and PIM lipid ions within necrotic mouse lung lesions shown in Figure 3.



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

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