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Supplementary Materials for

Anti-CotH3 antibodies protect mice from mucormycosis by prevention of invasion and augmenting opsonophagocytosis

Teclegiorgis Gebremariam, Sondus Alkhazraji, Sameh S. M. Soliman, Yiyou Gu, Heewon H. Jeon, Lina Zhang, Samuel W. French, David A. Stevens, John E. Edwards Jr., Scott G. Filler, Priya Uppuluri, Ashraf S. Ibrahim*

*Corresponding author. Email: ibrahim@labiomed.org

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Supplementary Materials

Table S1. The <i>R. delemar</i> MGQTNDGAYRDPTDNN peptide is highly conserved amon	g
CotH proteins from other Mucorales.	-

Mucorales	% Amino acid identity
Rhizopus oryzae	100
Rhizopus microsporus	100
Mucor circinelloides	100
Lichtheimia corymbifera	92
Rhizomucor variabilis	82
Mortierella alpina	79
Syncephalastrum racemosum	79
Mucor racemosus	78
Saksenaea elongisporus	78
Cunninghamella bertholletiae	73
Saksenaea vasiformis	73
Apophysomyces elegans	71
Apophysomyces trapeziformis	71



Fig. S1. Effect of anti-CotH3 antibodies on the metabolic activity and germination of *R*. *delemar*. Effect of anti-CotH3 antibodies (purified IgG at 100 μ g/ml) on the metabolic activities (**A**, **B**) and germination (**C**) of *R*. *delemar* 99-880. Metabolic activity of the fungus was measured by XTT assay.



Fig. S2. Anti-CotH3 antibodies enhance murine macrophage killing of *R. delemar* ex vivo through maturation of the phagolysosome. Anti-CotH3 antibodies (purified IgG) enhance murine macrophage killing of *R. delemar* ex vivo (**A**) through maturation of the phagolysosome (**B**).



Fig. S3. Induction of neutropenia in DKA mice by treatment with anti-Ly6G antibody. Treatment of DKA mice with anti-Ly6G antibody results in >90% reduction in circulating neutrophils for at least 4 to 6 days post infection with *R. delemar* (**A** and **B**).



Fig. S4. Screening for protective monoclonal anti-CotH3 antibodies using ⁵¹Cr-release assay.



Fig. S5. Recognition of native and recombinant *R. delemar* CotH3 protein by monoclonal anti-CotH3 antibody.



Fig. S6. Percent binding (relative to negative control without antibodies) of monoclonal C2 and polyclonal anti-CotH3 antibodies to different Mucorales.