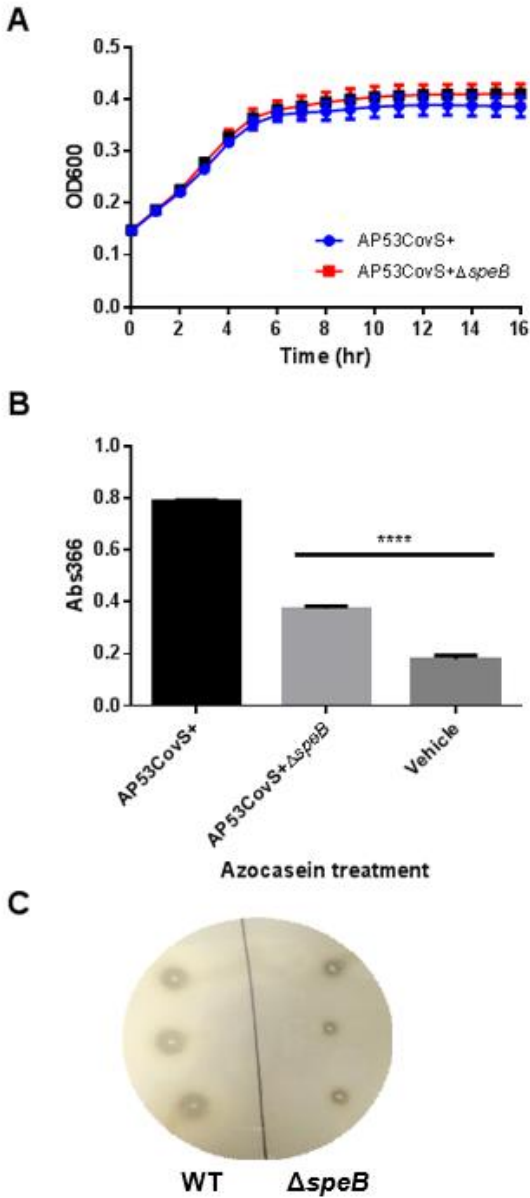


1 Figure S1.

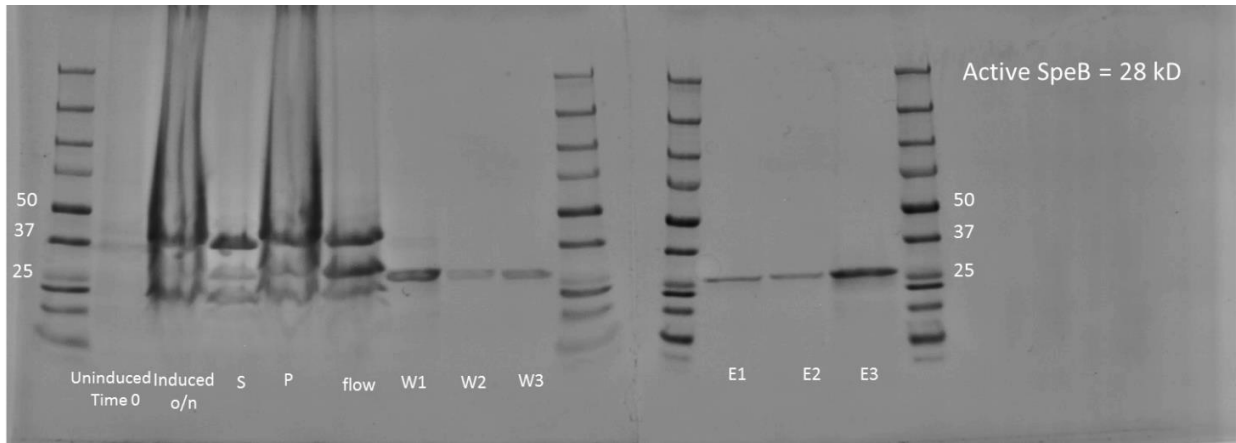


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3 Figure S1. Characterization of AP53CovS+ GAS strains. (A). Growth curve of GAS
4 strains AP53CovS+ and AP53CovS+ Δ speB over 16 hours. (B). Proteolytic activity of
5 GAS strain supernatants measured by azocasein digest. Vehicle control is THY media.

6 (C). Zones of clearing around stabs of GAS strains in milk agar as visualization of
7 casein digest by AP53CovS+ (WT, left) and AP53CovS+ Δ speB (right).

8 Figure S2.



9

10 Figure S2. Purification of recombinant SpeB. The speB gene was cloned into pET42a
11 plasmid with a C-terminal His tag. Expression was induced in BL-21 cells with IPTG,
12 and the soluble fraction of the cell lysate was purified on a Ni-NTA column. Fractions
13 were run on SDS-PAGE. S = soluble fraction P = pellet fraction W = washes E = elutions

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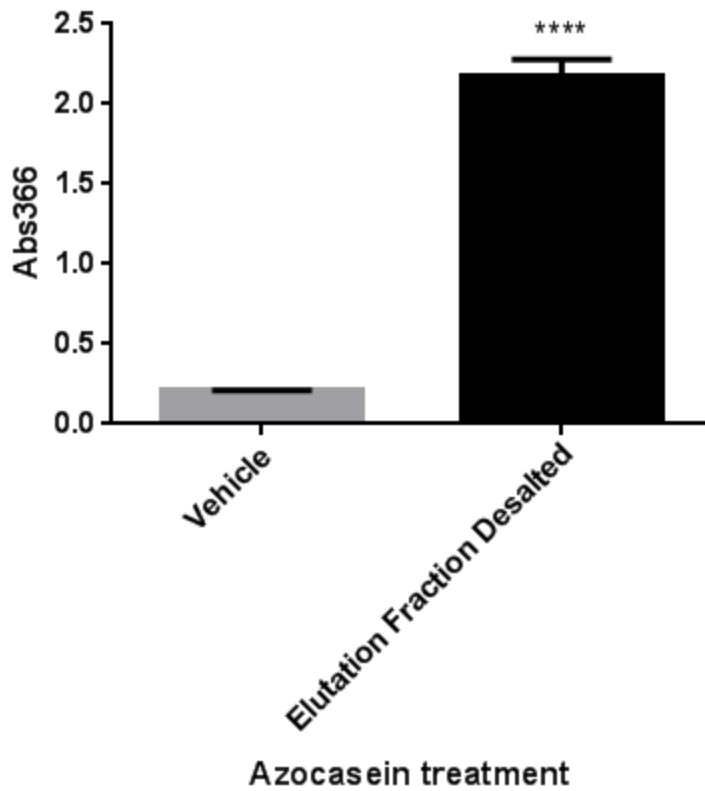
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23 Figure S3.



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25 Figure S3. Azocasein digest of elution fraction from r-SpeB purification. Purified protein
26 was incubated with azocasein reagent, and color change in the supernatant was read at
27 366 nm as compared to a vehicle control of elution buffer.

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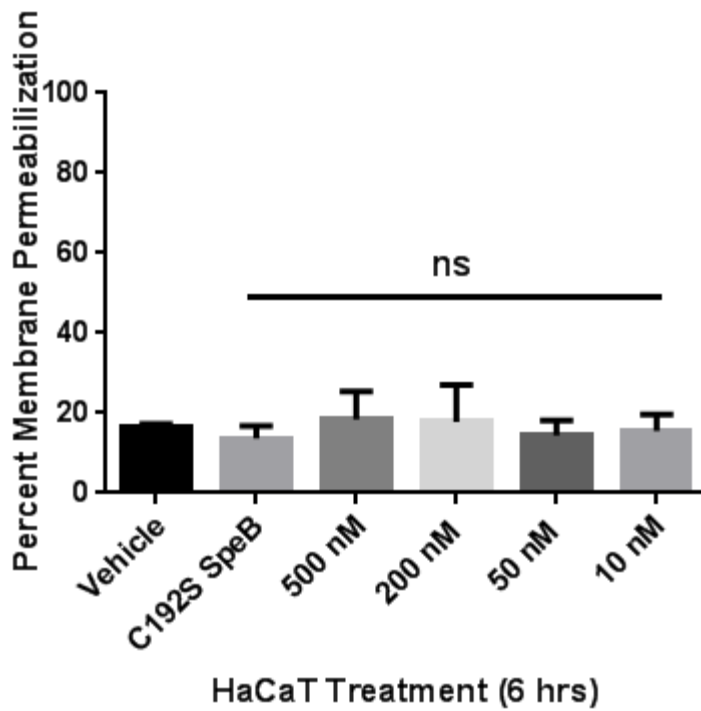
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33 Figure S4.



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35 Figure S4. Cytotoxicity of r-SpeB on human keratinocytes (HaCaTs). HaCaT cells were
36 incubated with r-SpeB and cytotoxicity was assayed by ethidium homodimer uptake
37 after 6 hours to assess membrane permeabilization. Vehicle control of PBS was used to
38 assess baseline cytotoxicity.

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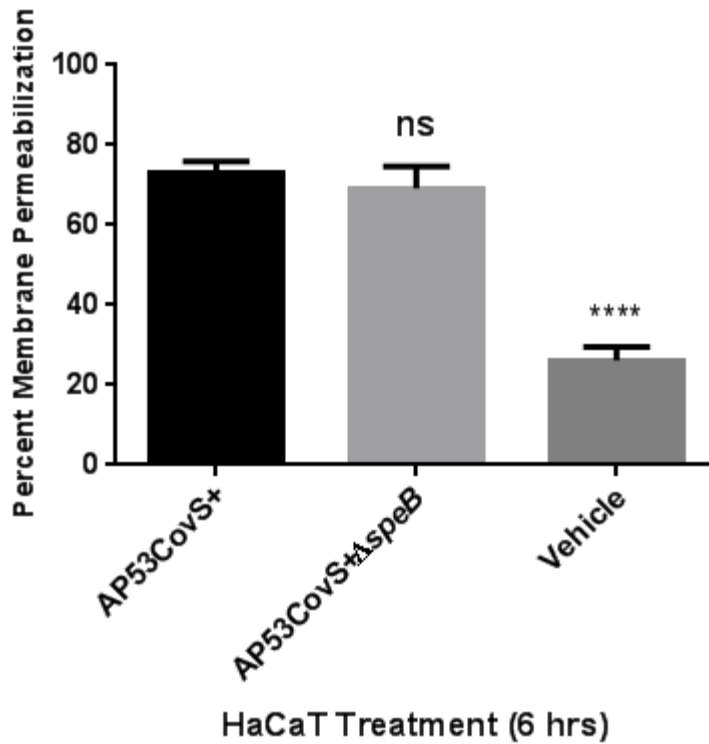
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44 Figure S5.



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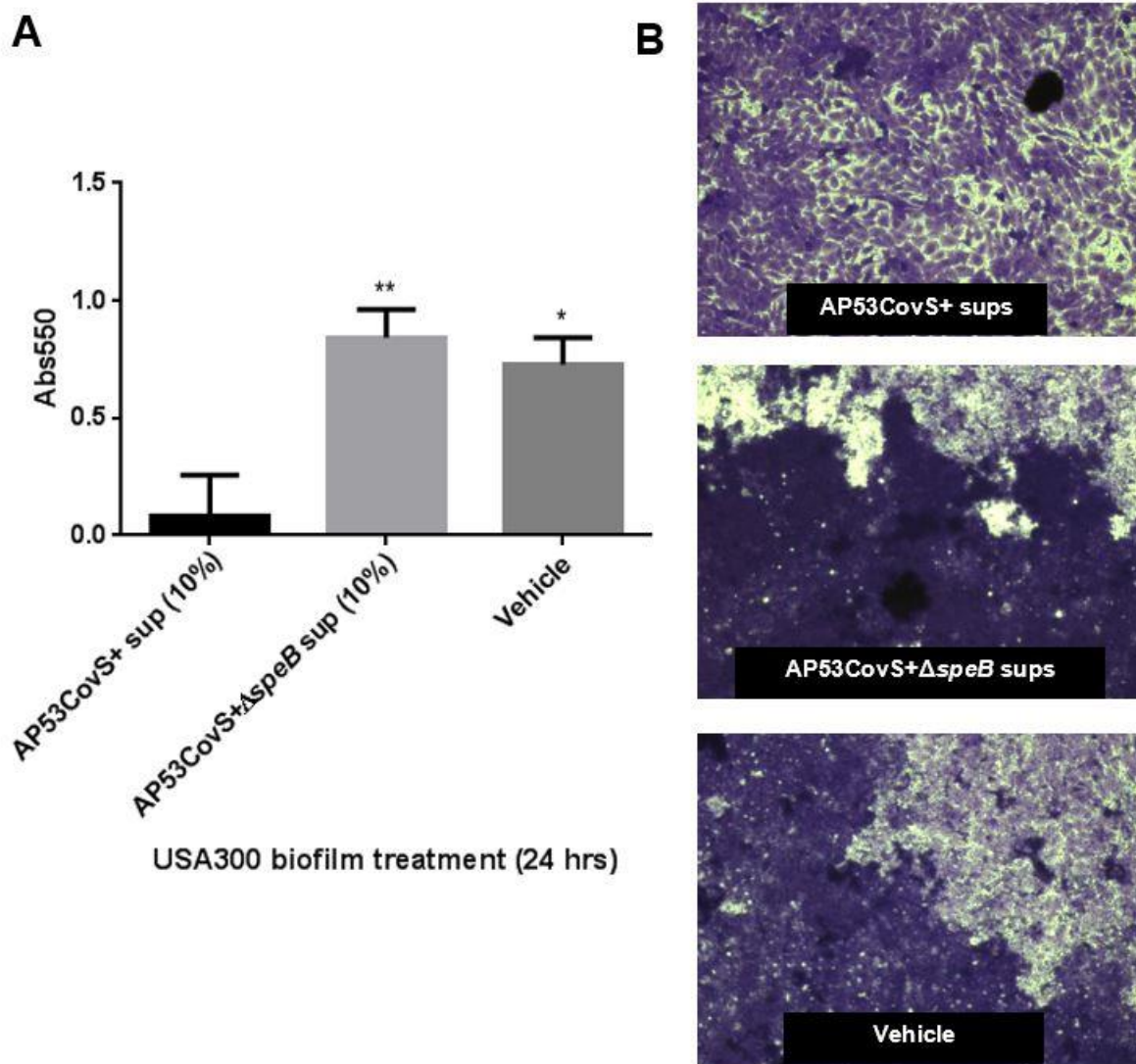
46 Figure S5. Cytotoxicity of AP53CovS+ and AP53CovS+ΔspeB infection. HaCaT cells
47 were incubated with GAS strains at an MOI of 10 bacteria per host cell and cytotoxicity
48 was assayed by ethidium homodimer uptake after 6 hours to assess membrane
49 permeabilization. Vehicle control of THY media was used to assess baseline
50 cytotoxicity.

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57 Figure S6. SpeB-mediated disruption of *S. aureus* biofilm formation on HaCaT cells.
58 HaCaT cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde prior to the addition of *S. aureus*
59 cultures treated with GAS culture supernatants. (A). Quantification of crystal violet
60 staining of *S. aureus* biofilms on HaCaT monolayer following 24 hours of GAS
61 supernatant treatment. Absorbance values were normalized to crystal violet staining of
62 uninfected HaCaT cells. ** $p < .01$ * $p < .05$ (B). Representative images of crystal violet

63 stained HaCaTs with *S. aureus* biofilms after 24-hour treatment with AP53CovS+
64 supernatant (top), AP53CovS+ Δ *speB* supernatant (middle), or media vehicle with no
65 GAS supernatant (bottom).

66

67 Video S1. USA300 biofilms treated with 100 nM r-SpeB for 6 hours in PBS. Images
68 were taken every 10 minutes using differential interference contrast (DIC)

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70 Video S2. USA300 biofilms treated with media vehicle for 6 hours PBS. Images were
71 taken every 10 minutes using differential interference contrast (DIC)

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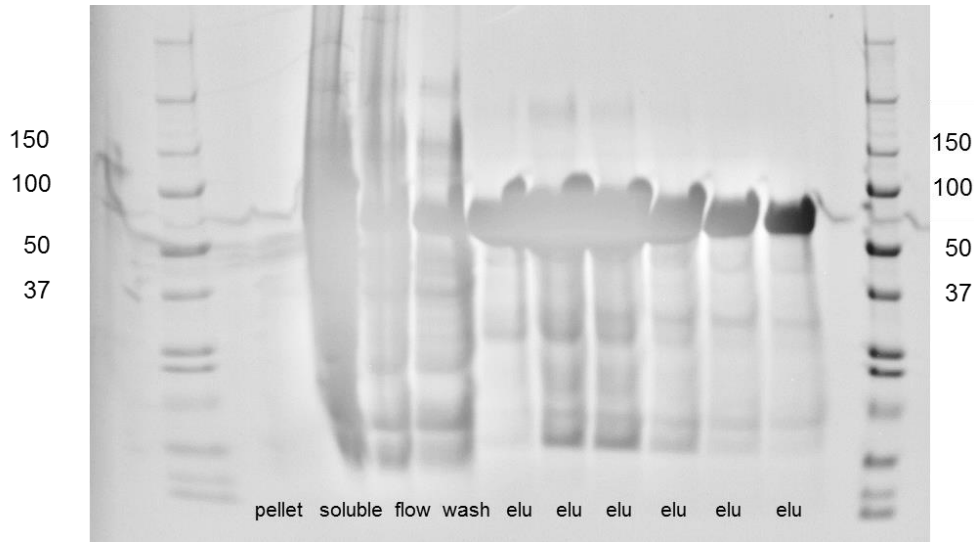
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82 Figure S7.



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84 Figure S7. Purification of recombinant SdrC A Region. The SdrC gene corresponding to
85 the A region, minus the signal sequence, was cloned into pET15 with a N-terminal His
86 tag. Expression was induced in BL-21 cells with IPTG, and the soluble fraction of the
87 cell lysate was purified on a Ni-NTA column. Fractions were run on SDS-PAGE. elu =
88 elution fraction

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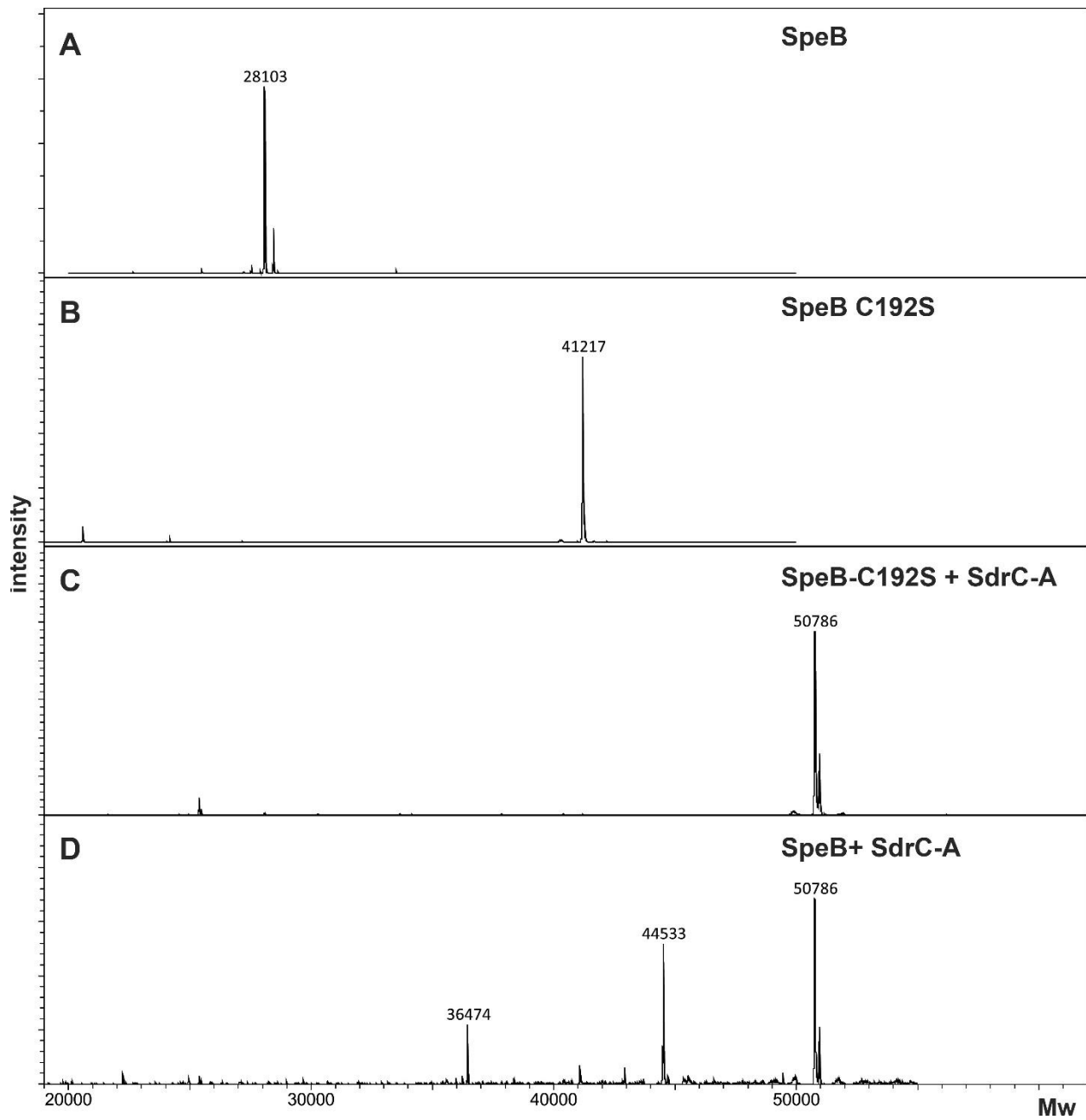
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98 Figure S8. Deconvoluted mass spectra of (A) SpeB, of (B) SpeB[C¹⁹²S], of reactions of
99 SprC-A catalyzed by (C) SpeB[C¹⁹²S] and by (D) SpeB from LC/MS analysis

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