

## SI Appendix

### **PACAP is a pathogen-inducible resident antimicrobial neuropeptide affording rapid and contextual molecular host defense of the brain**

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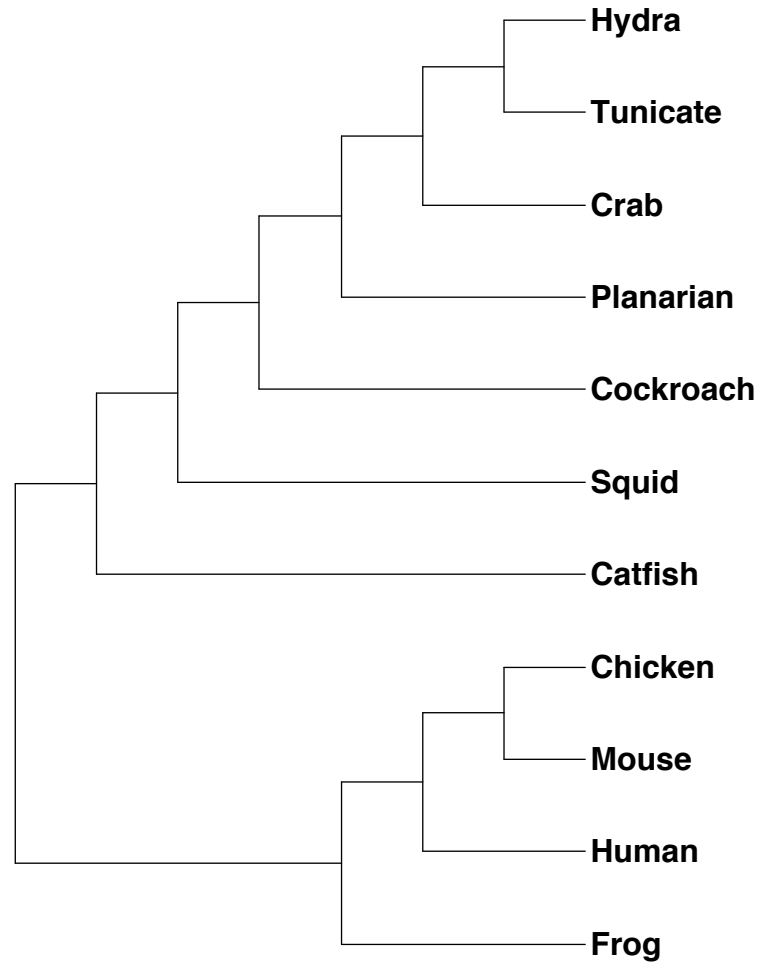


Figure S3: **Phylogenetic reconstruction of selected PACAP sequences from vertebrates and invertebrates.** A neighbor-joining tree visualization of PACAP peptide family was computed from the sequence alignment in Figure S2 using PhyML in SeaView.

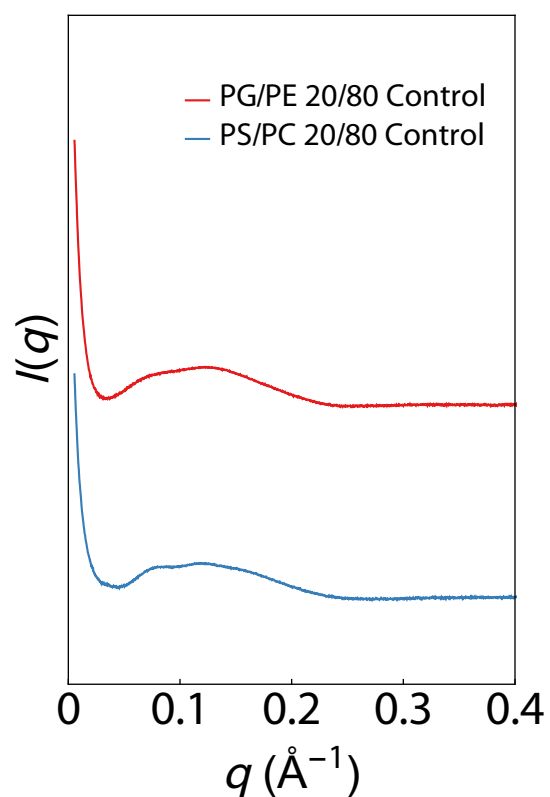


Figure S4: **SAXS spectra of SUV Controls.** Broad scattering form factors are observed for the bacteria-like PG/PE = 20/80 control as well as the eukaryotic-like PS/PC = 20/80 SUVs used to quantify AMP-membrane interactions. No strong scattering was observed from the membranes alone.



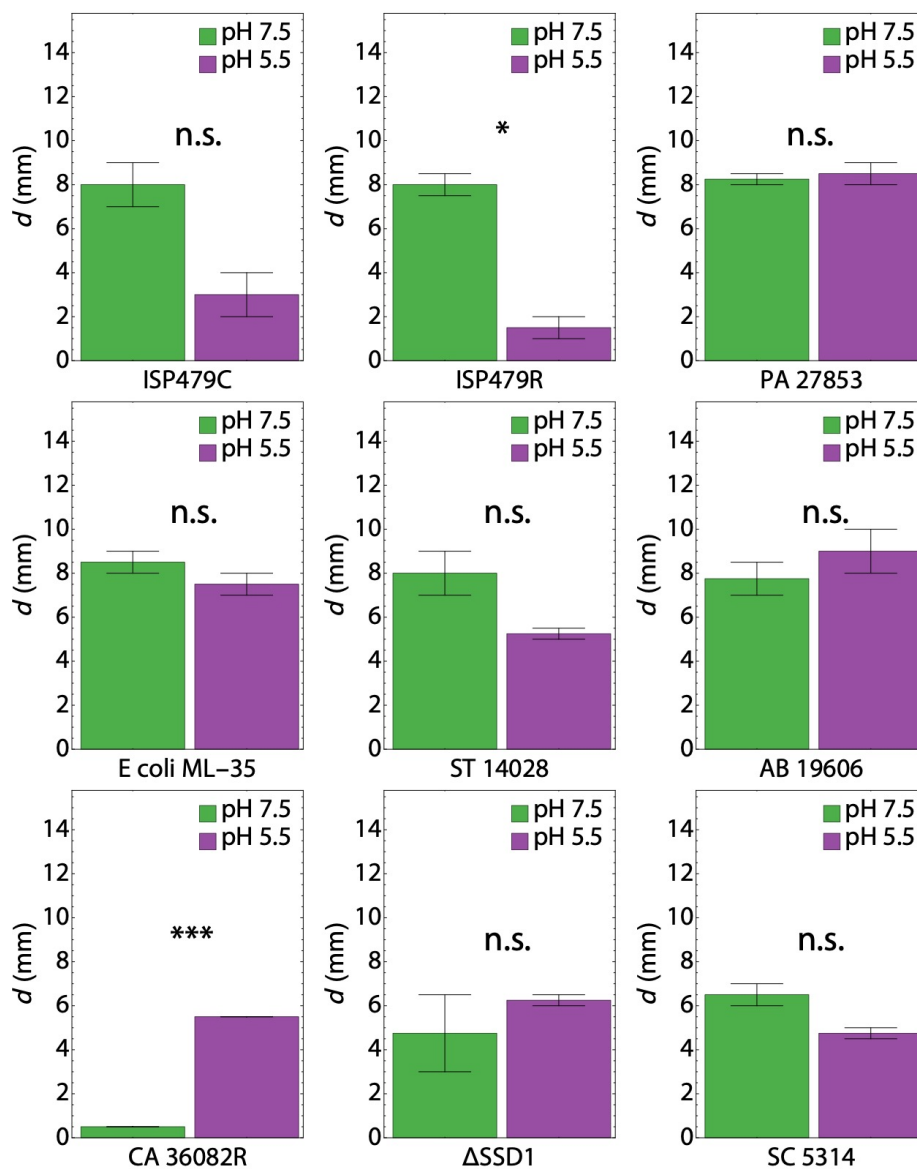


Figure S5: **Context dependent antimicrobial activity of PACAP across a broad range of organisms.** PACAP exhibits antimicrobial activity against sensitive and resistant strains of *S. aureus* better at pH 7.5 vs pH 5.5. Interestingly, PACAP kills certain strains of *C. albicans* better at pH 5.5 than pH 7.5. In other cases, like *P. aeruginosa* and *A. baumannii*, the antimicrobial effect of PACAP is less pH dependent. PACAP exhibits context-dependent antimicrobial activity across various pH conditions. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , not significant (n.s.). P-values were calculated using a two-tailed Student's t-test.

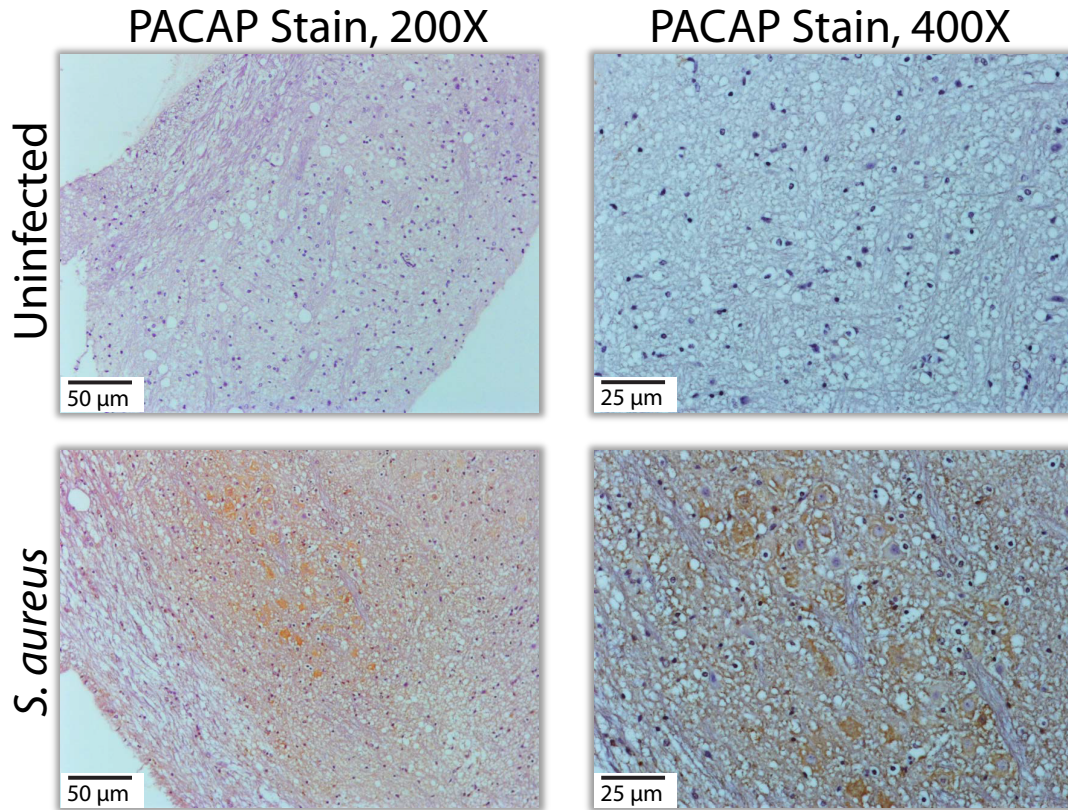


Figure S6: **PACAP is strongly induced in brain tissue in *S. aureus* infection.** PACAP staining shown at 200x and 400x magnification with corresponding scale bars.

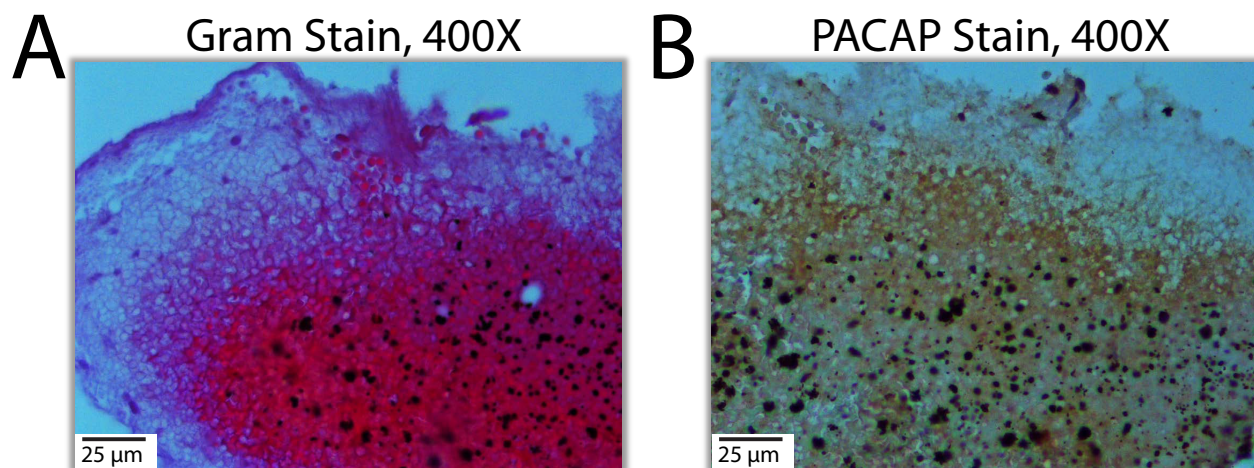


Figure S7: **PACAP colocalizes with bacteria during *S. aureus* brain infection.** Gram stain and PACAP stain of similar brain tissue sections are shown at 400x magnification.

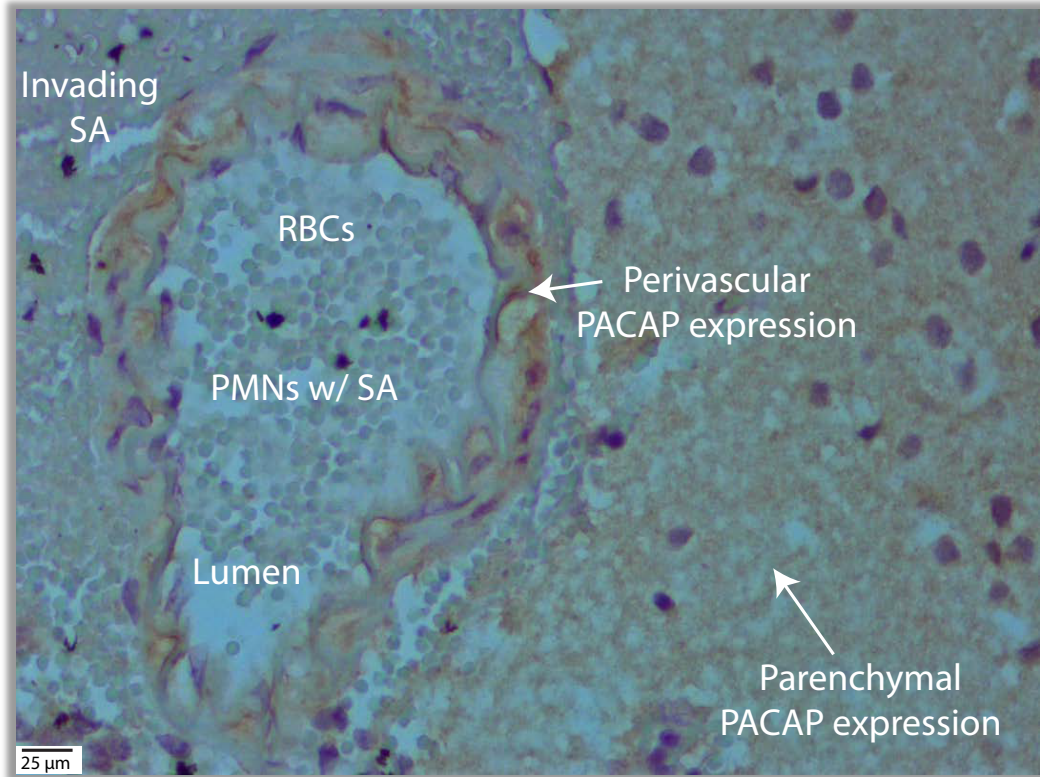


Figure S8: **PACAP is induced in the perivascular and parenchymal brain tissue in response to invading *S. aureus*.**



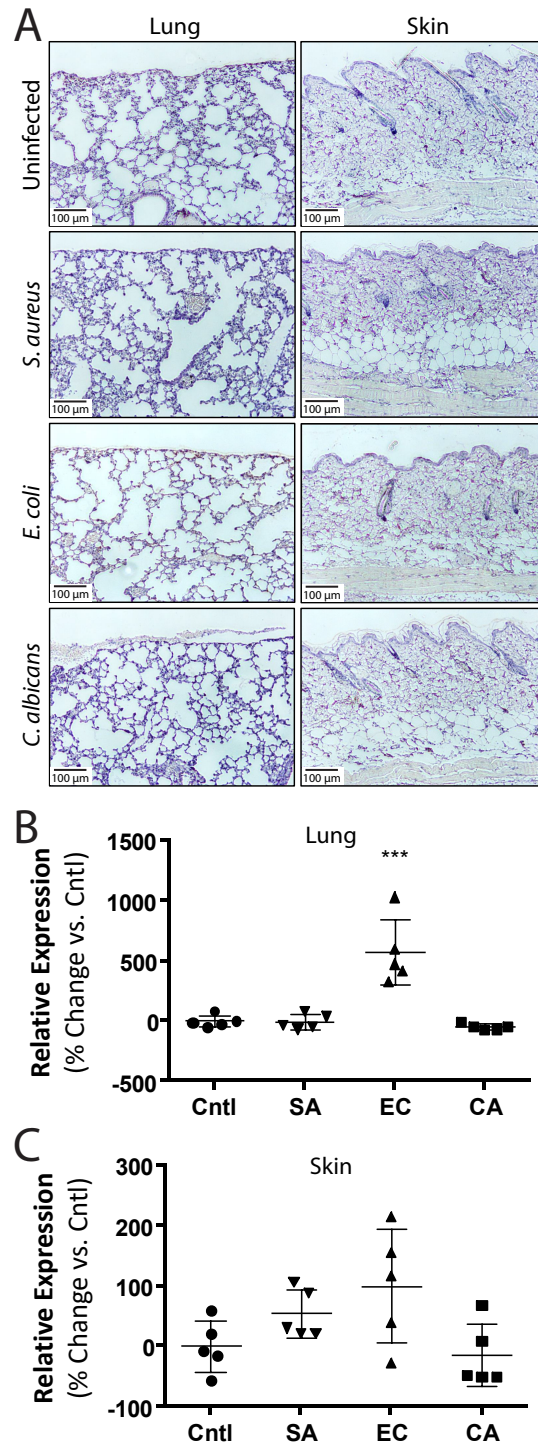


Figure S9: **Additional immunohistochemistry of PACAP in lung and skin tissue in mouse models of bacterial and fungal septicemia.** PACAP is selectively induced in the lung in response to *E. coli* (EC) infection but not to *S. aureus* (SA) or *C. albicans* (CA) compared to control (Cntrl). PACAP is expressed at low levels in the skin but is not appreciably induced in the context of septicemic infection. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ . All other comparisons not significant. P-values were calculated using a two-tailed Student's t-test.