PNAS
www.pnas.org

Supplementary Information for

Cholestenone functions as an antibiotic against *Helicobacter pylori* by inhibiting biosynthesis of the cell wall component CGL

Junichi Kobayashi, Masatomo Kawakubo, Chifumi Fujii, Nobuhiko Arisaka, Masaki Miyashita, Yoshiko Sato, Hitomi Komura, Hisanori Matoba, and Jun Nakayama

Jun Nakayama
E-mail: jnaka@shinshu-u.ac.jp

This PDF file includes:

Figures S1 to S3

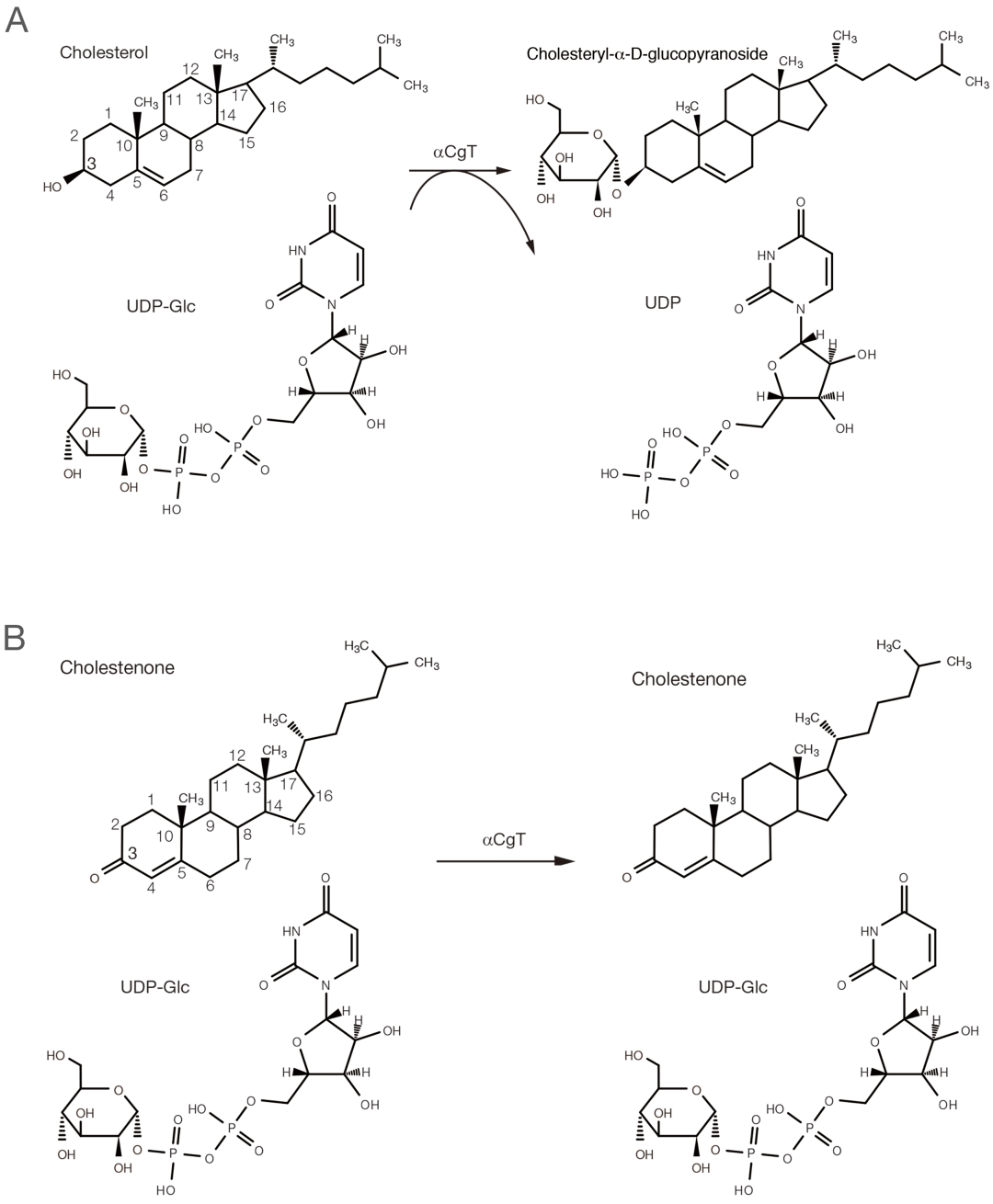

Fig. S1. CGL biosynthetic pathway. (A) αCgT, which transfers glucose (Glc) from UDP-Glc to a hydroxy group at the third position of cholesterol with an α1,3-linkage, forms CGL. (B) Because cholestenone has a keto group at the third position of cholesterol, αCgT cannot form CGL from cholestenone.

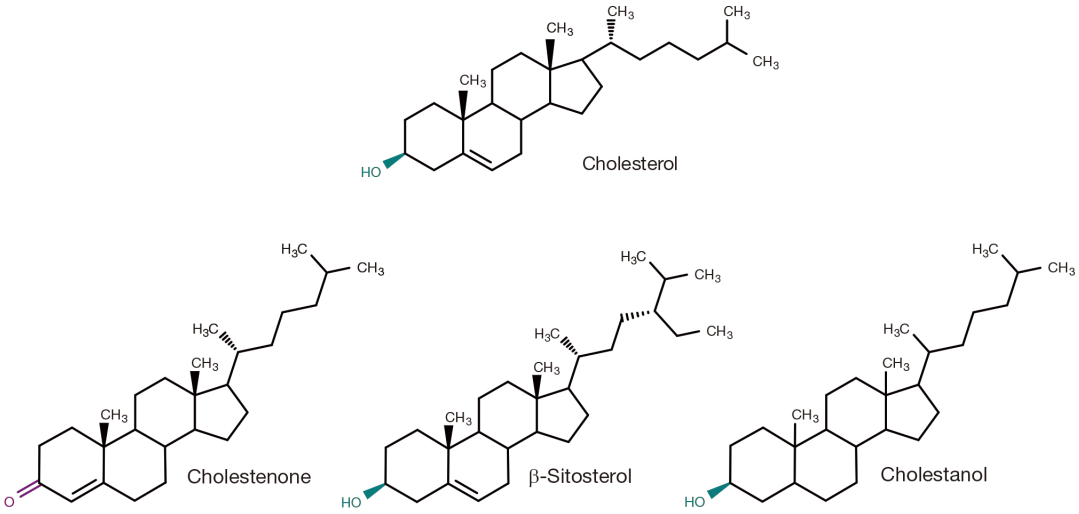

Fig. S2. Structures of cholesterol and indicated analogues. Note that the third position of carbon atom of cholestenone is occupied by a keto group (violet), while the same position of the carbon atom of cholesterol, β-sitosterol, and cholestanol is occupied by a hydroxy group (green).

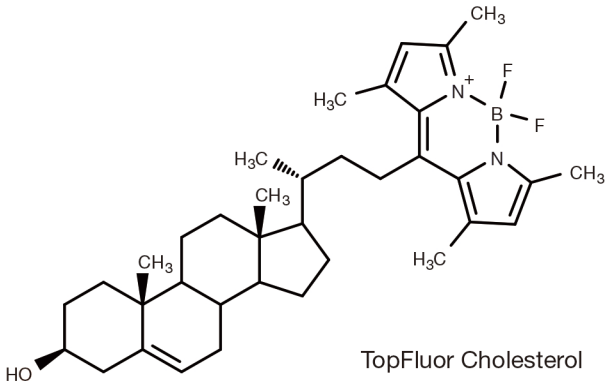

Fig. S3. Structure of fluorescently-labeled TopFluor cholesterol.