

1    **Supplementary Information**

2    **Serum proteins potentiate therapeutic efficacy of lysocin E against *S. aureus***

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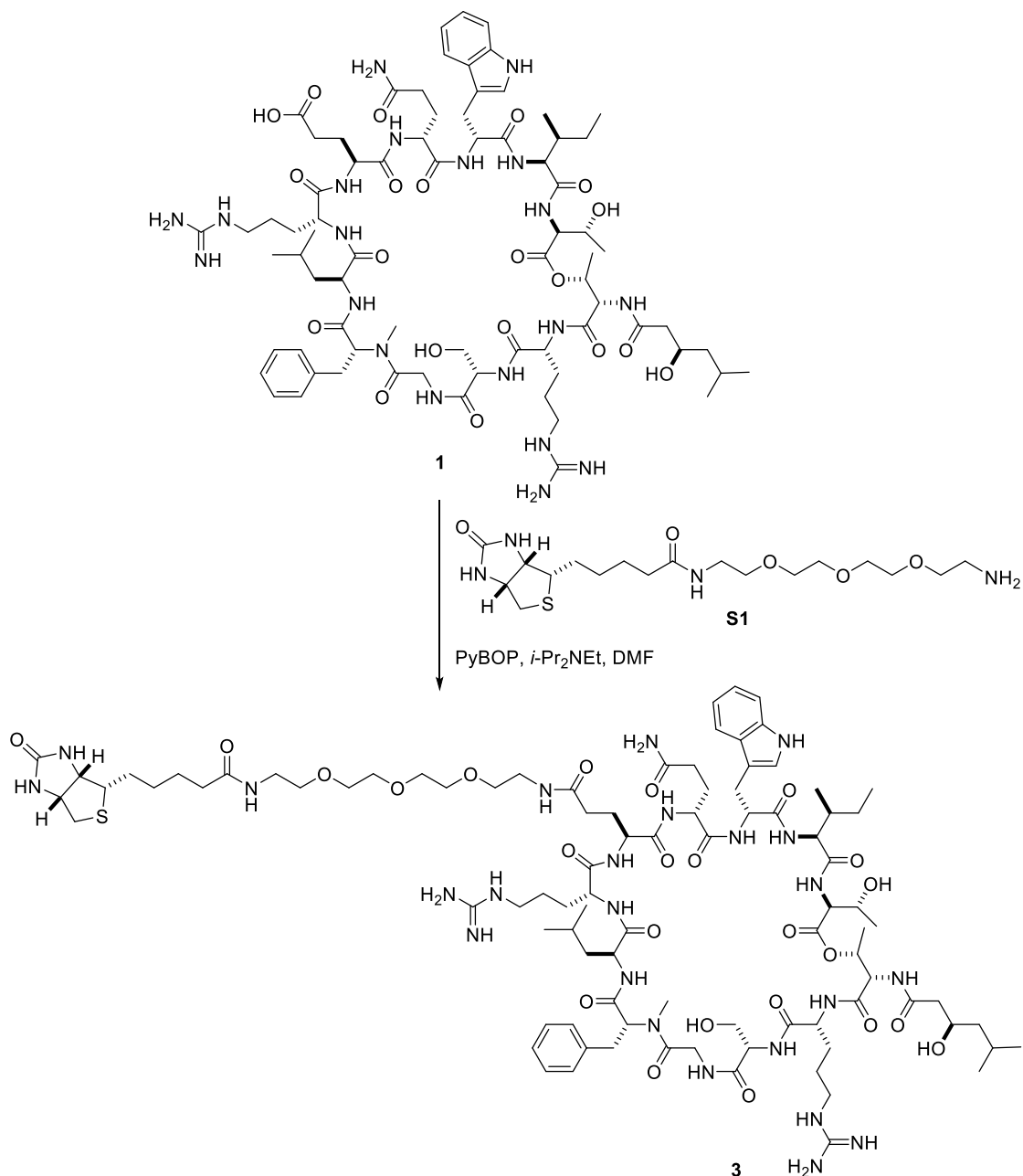
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20	<b>Supplementary information included in this file:</b>	
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## 25    **Supplementary Methods**

26    **General Remarks.** All reactions sensitive to air or moisture were performed under argon (Ar) atmosphere in  
27    dry solvents, unless otherwise noted. CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and DMF were purified by a Glass Contour Solvent Dispensing  
28    System (Nikko Hansen & Co., Osaka, Japan). All other reagents were used as supplied unless otherwise stated.  
29    Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed using E. Merck Silica gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates. High  
30    performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) experiments were performed on an HPLC system equipped with  
31    a PU-4180 RHPLC pump (JASCO Products Co., Oklahoma City, OK, USA), an 1100 HPLC system (Agilent  
32    Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA), or a 1200 HPLC system (Agilent). <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} nuclear magnetic  
33    resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on an ECX 500 (500 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H NMR, 125 MHz for <sup>13</sup>C NMR)  
34    spectrometer (JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). Chemical shifts are denoted in  $\delta$  (ppm) relative to residual solvent  
35    peaks as an internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, <sup>1</sup>H  $\delta$  7.26, <sup>13</sup>C  $\delta$  77.0; DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, <sup>1</sup>H  $\delta$  2.50). Infrared spectra were  
36    recorded on an FT/IR-4100 spectrometer (JASCO). HRMS spectra were recorded on a MicrOTOFII (Bruker  
37    Daltonics, Billerica, MA, USA) electrospray ionisation time of flight (TOF) mass spectrometer. Optical  
38    rotations were recorded on a P-2200 polarimeter (JASCO).

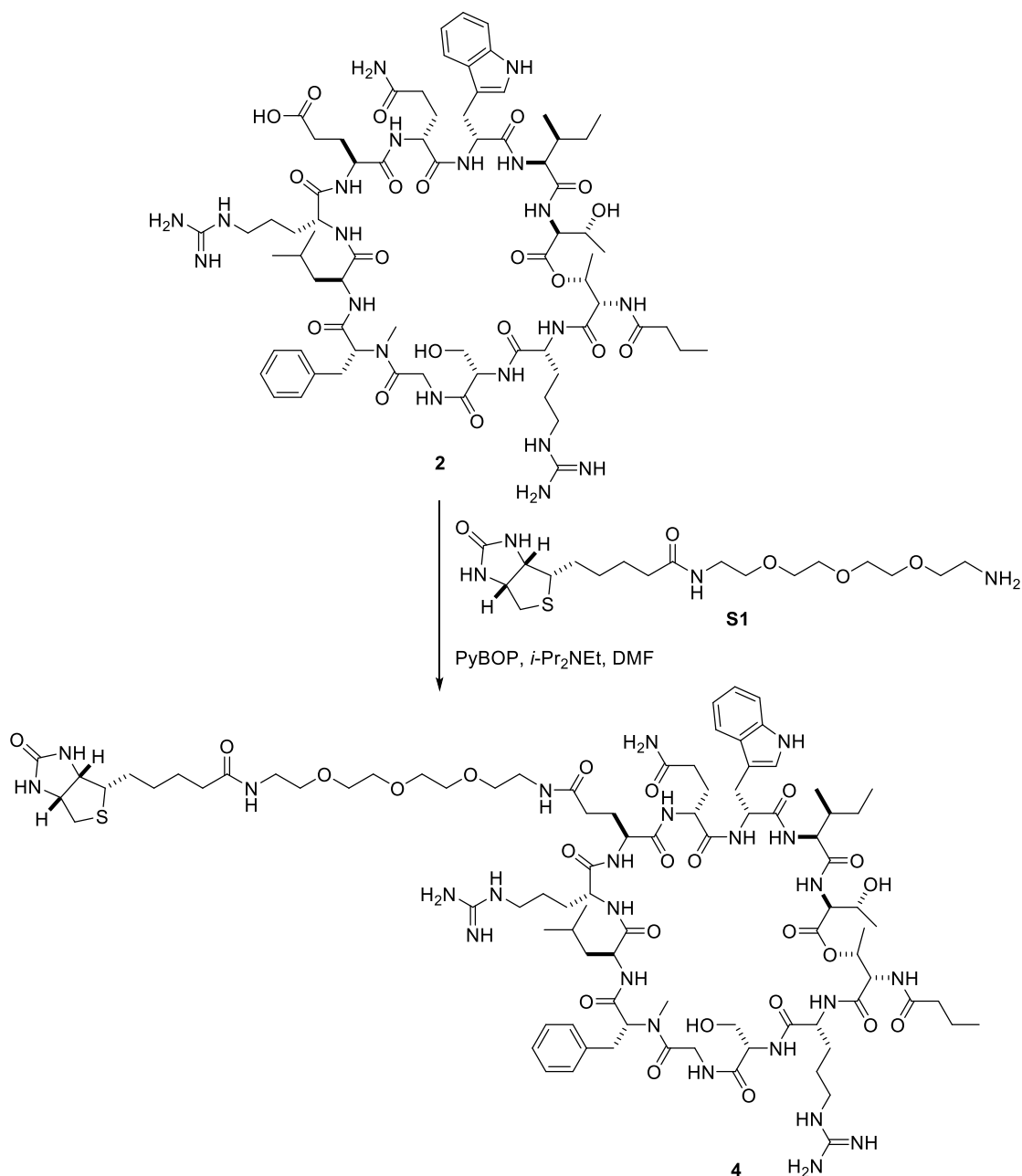
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41 **3 (Biotinylated lysocin E).** A solution of PyBOP (3.12 mg, 6.00  $\mu$ mol) in DMF (150  $\mu$ L) and *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NEt (1.95  
 42  $\mu$ L, 12.0  $\mu$ mol) was added to a solution of **1** (Lysocin E) (0.993 mg, 0.600  $\mu$ mol) and amine **S1** (7.53 mg, 18.0  
 43  $\mu$ mol) in DMF (150  $\mu$ L) at 24  $^{\circ}$ C. The resultant mixture was stirred at 24  $^{\circ}$ C for 3 h. MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (58.0/42.0)  
 44 containing 0.05% TFA (400  $\mu$ L) was added to the reaction mixture at 0  $^{\circ}$ C. The resultant solution was  
 45 concentrated. The residue was purified by a first HPLC purification (column: Inertsil ODS-4 4.6  $\times$  250 mm,  
 46 eluent A: MeOH + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B = 62.0/38.0, flow rate: 0.80 mL/min,  
 47 temperature: 40  $^{\circ}$ C, detection: UV 280 nm), second HPLC purification (column: TSKgel Amide-80 7.8  $\times$  300  
 48 mm, eluent A: MeCN + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B = 88.0/12.0, flow rate: 2.0 mL/min,  
 49 temperature: 40  $^{\circ}$ C, UV 280 nm), and third HPLC purification (column: Inertsil ODS-4 4.6  $\times$  250 mm, eluent  
 50 A: MeOH + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, linear gradient A/B = 53.0/47.0 to 78.0/22.0 over 50 min,

51 flow rate: 2.0 mL/min, temperature: 40 °C, detection: UV 280 nm) to give **3** (0.583 mg, 0.258 μmol, 43%):  
 52 white solid; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>93</sub>H<sub>150</sub>N<sub>24</sub>O<sub>24</sub>S [M+2H]<sup>2+</sup> 1010.0499, found 1010.0511.  
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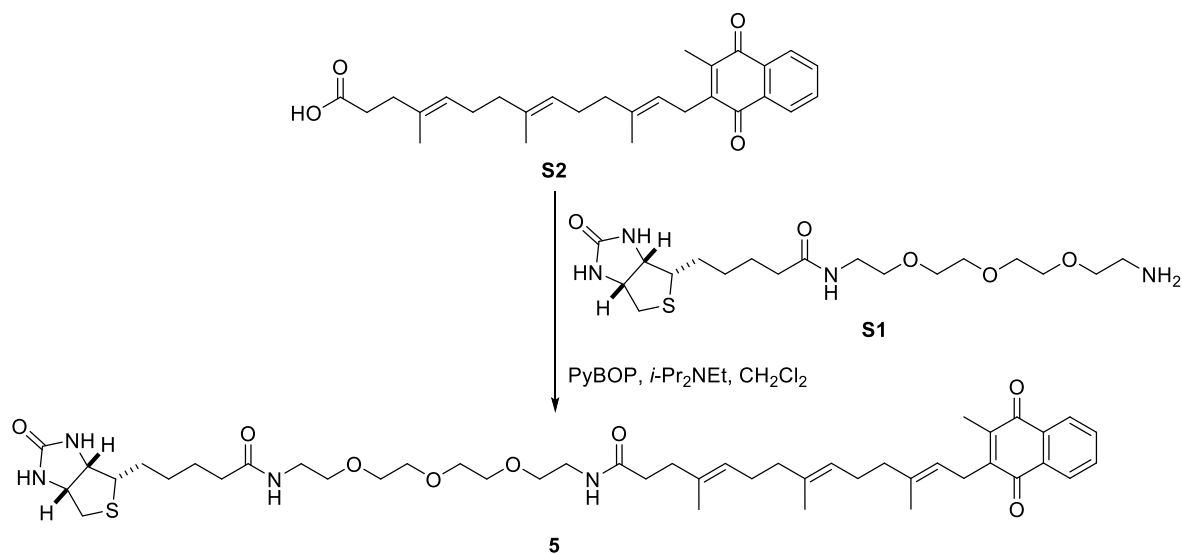


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 55 **4 (Biotinylated lysocin E Bu-type).** Lysocin E Bu-type (**2**) was prepared according to the main references<sup>13</sup>. The  
 56 HRMS and HPLC data of **2** were identical to those of the reported data [CAS 2027547-29-9].  
 57 A solution of PyBOP (3.73 mg, 7.16 μmol) in DMF (179 μL) and *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NEt (2.32 μL, 14.3 μmol) was added  
 58 to a solution of **2** (Lysocin E Bu-type) (1.20 mg, 0.716 μmol) and amine **S1** (9.00 mg, 21.5 μmol) in DMF (179  
 59 μL) at 29 °C. The resultant mixture was stirred at 29 °C for 3 h. H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.05% TFA (1.80 mL) was  
 60 added to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The resultant solution was lyophilised. The residue was dissolved in  
 61 MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O (25.0/75.0) containing 0.05% TFA (5.00 mL). The solution was loaded onto an InertSep Slim C18-

62 B column (360 mg). The column was washed with MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O (25.0/75.0) containing 0.05% TFA (5.00 mL).  
63 The crude peptide was eluted with MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O (60.0/40.0) containing 0.05% TFA (10.0 mL). The eluate was  
64 lyophilised. The residue was purified by a first HPLC purification (column: TSKgel Amide-80 7.8 × 300 mm,  
65 eluent A: MeCN + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B = 88.0/12.0, flow rate: 2.0 mL/min,  
66 temperature: 40 °C, detection: UV 280 nm) and second HPLC purification (column: Inertsil ODS-4 10 × 250  
67 mm, eluent A: MeOH + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B = 65.0/35.0, flow rate: 2.0 mL/min,  
68 temperature: 40 °C, detection: UV 280 nm) to give **4** (0.723 mg, 0.329 μmol, 46%): white solid; HRMS (ESI-  
69 TOF) calcd for C<sub>90</sub>H<sub>143</sub>N<sub>24</sub>O<sub>23</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 1960.0474, found 1960.0446.

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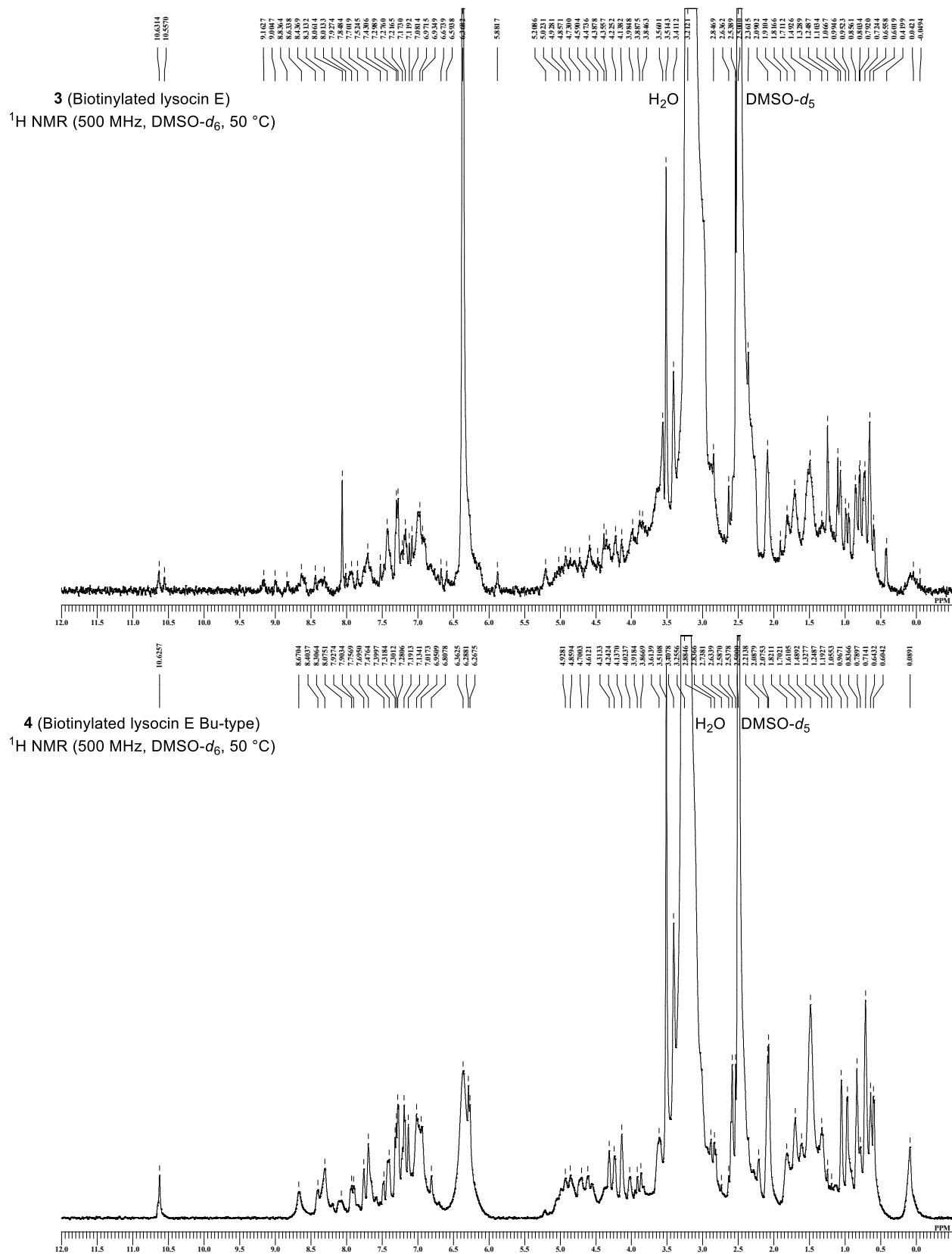


**5 (Biotinylated menaquinone).** Carboxylic acid **S2** was synthesised according to the literature<sup>S1</sup>. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **S2** was identical to that of the reported data [CAS 85216-29-1]<sup>S1</sup>.

A solution of PyBOP (6.57 mg, 12.6 μmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (56.2 μL) and a solution of *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NEt (2.20 μL, 12.6 μmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (56.2 μL) were added to a solution of the above carboxylic acid **S2** (3.66 mg, 8.42 μmol) and amine **S1** (5.29 mg, 12.6 μmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (56.2 μL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, and then concentrated. The residue was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH 10/1) to give biotinylated menaquinone **5** (5.14 mg, 6.15 μmol, 73%): yellow film; [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>23</sup> +17.5 (*c* 0.257, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (film) 3287, 3081, 2922, 1696, 1655, 1549, 1451, 1293, 1100 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.41–2.29 (34H, m), 2.73 (1H, d, *J* = 12.6 Hz), 2.89 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.2, 5.2 Hz), 3.13 (1H, m), 3.35–3.62 (16H, m), 4.30 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.5, 4.6 Hz), 4.49 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.9, 5.2 Hz), 4.99–5.20 (3H, m), 5.51 (1H, s), 6.34 (1H, t, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 6.49 (1H, s), 6.71 (1H, t, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 7.68 (2H, dd, *J* = 5.7, 3.4 Hz), 8.06 (2H, m); <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 12.7, 15.9, 16.0, 16.4, 25.5, 26.0, 26.4, 26.7, 28.1, 35.3, 35.9, 39.1, 39.5, 39.6, 40.5, 55.5, 60.2, 61.7, 69.9–70.3 (8C), 119.1, 123.9, 124.9, 126.2, 126.3 (2C), 132.1, 133.29, 133.34 (2C), 133.7, 135.0, 137.4, 143.3, 146.1, 163.9, 173.1, 173.3, 184.5, 185.4; HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>46</sub>H<sub>66</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>8</sub>SNa [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> 857.4494, found 857.4472.

## Supplementary Reference

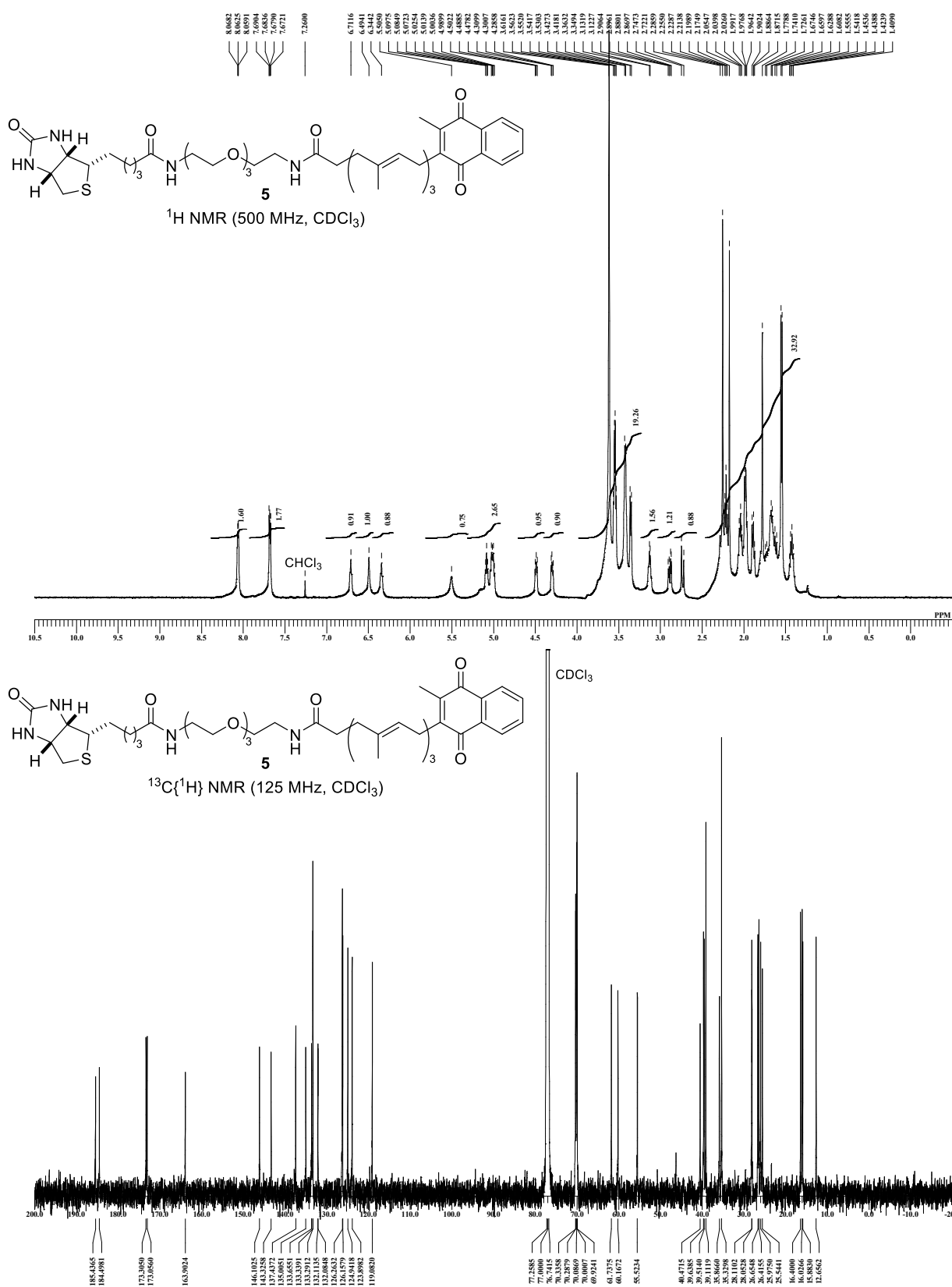
S1 Fujii, S. *et al.* Systematic synthesis and anti-inflammatory activity of omega-carboxylated menaquinone derivatives--Investigations on identified and putative vitamin K(2) metabolites. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **23**, 2344–2352, doi:10.1016/j.bmc.2015.03.070 (2015).



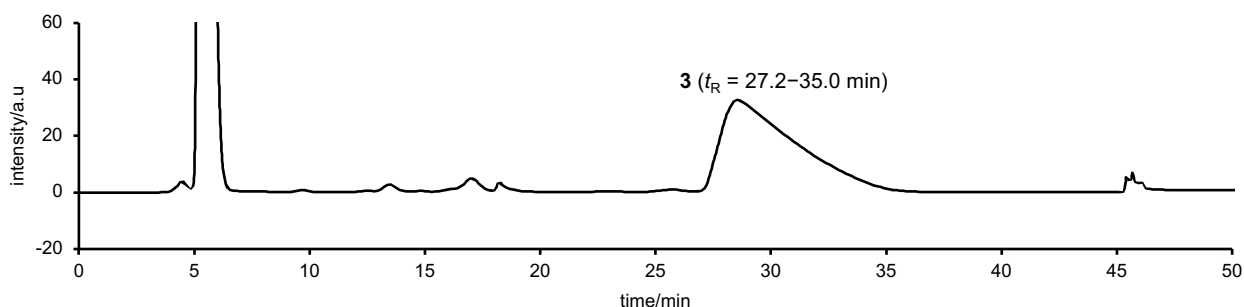
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95 **Supplementary Figure 1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of **3** and **4**.

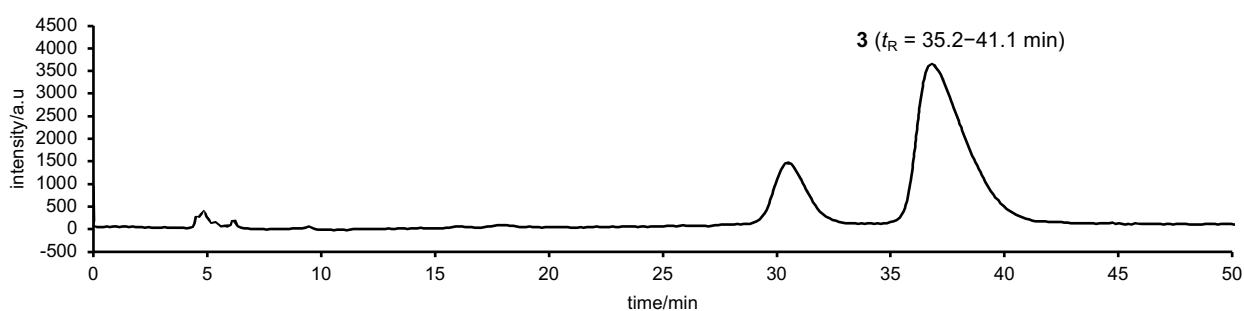




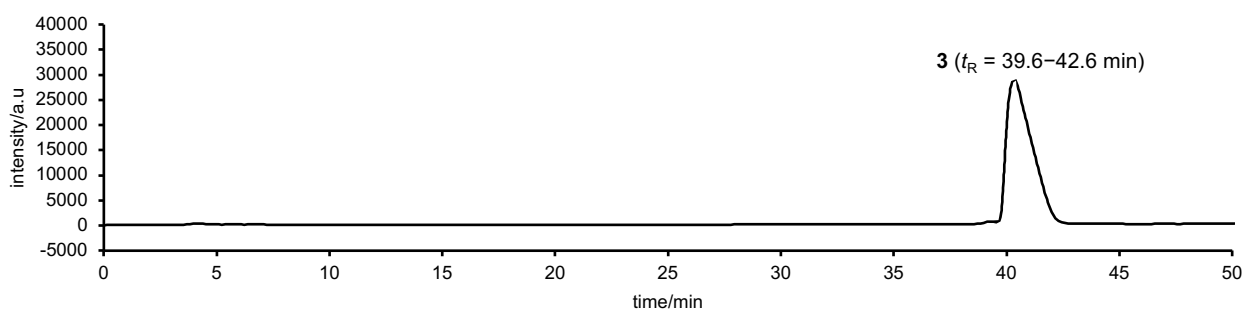
**Supplementary Figure 2. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra of **5** (Biotinylated menaquinone).**



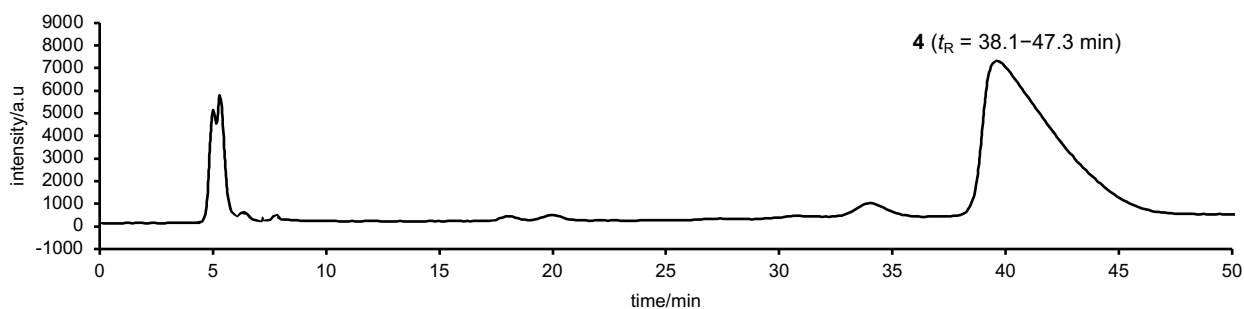
**Supplementary Figure 3.** HPLC chromatogram for first HPLC purification of **3** (Biotinylated lysocin E).  
Column: Inertsil ODS-4 4.6 × 250 mm, eluent A: MeOH + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B = 62.0/38.0, flow rate: 0.80 mL/min, temperature: 40 °C, detection: UV 280 nm.



**Supplementary Figure 4.** HPLC chromatogram for second HPLC purification of **3** (Biotinylated lysocin E).  
Column: TSKgel Amide-80 7.8 × 300 mm, eluent A: MeCN + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B = 88.0/12.0, flow rate: 2.0 mL/min, temperature: 40 °C, UV 280 nm.



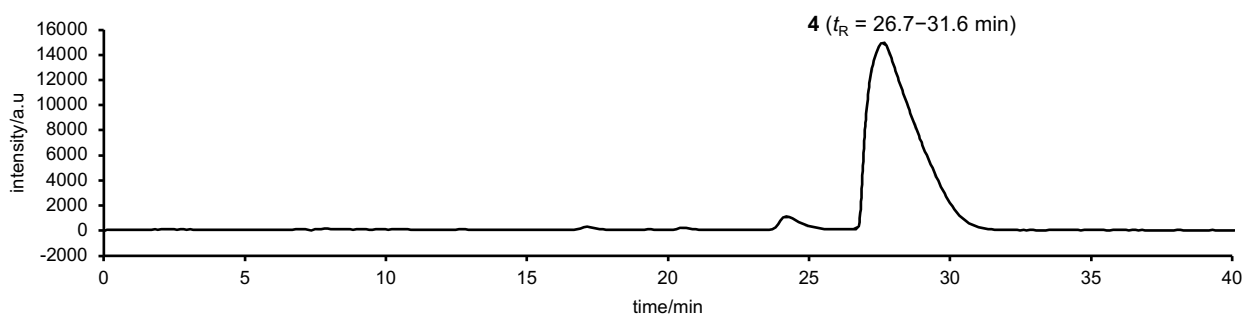
**Supplementary Figure 5.** HPLC chromatogram for third HPLC purification of **3** (Biotinylated lysocin E).  
Column: Inertsil ODS-4 4.6 × 250 mm, eluent A: MeOH + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, linear gradient A/B = 53.0/47.0 to 78.0/22.0 over 50 min, flow rate: 2.0 mL/min, temperature: 40 °C, detection: UV 280 nm.



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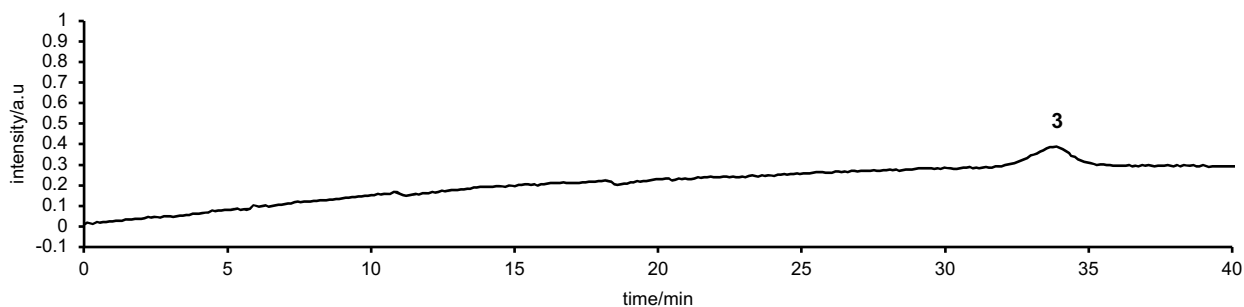
116 **Supplementary Figure 6.** HPLC chromatogram for first HPLC purification of **4** (Biotinylated lysocin E Bu-  
 117 type). Column: TSKgel Amide-80 7.8 × 300 mm, eluent A: MeCN + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA,  
 118 A/B = 88.0/12.0, flow rate: 2.0 mL/min, temperature: 40 °C, UV 280 nm.

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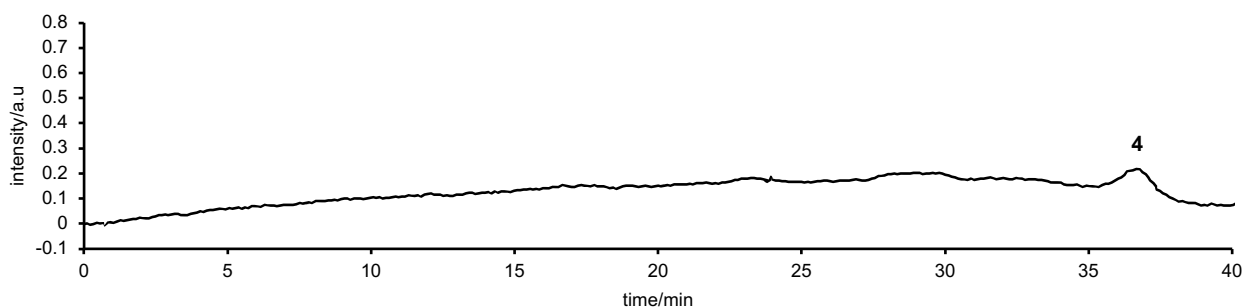
121 **Supplementary Figure 7.** HPLC chromatogram for second HPLC purification of **4** (Biotinylated lysocin E Bu-  
 122 type). Column: Inertsil ODS-4 10 × 250 mm, eluent A: MeOH + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B  
 123 = 65.0/35.0, flow rate: 2.0 mL/min, temperature: 40 °C, detection: UV 280 nm.



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125 **Supplementary Figure 8.** HPLC chromatogram of purified **3** (Biotinylated lysocin E). Column: Inertsil ODS-  
 126 4 4.6 × 250 mm, eluent A: MeOH + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B = 64.0/36.0, flow rate: 0.50  
 127 mL/min, temperature: 40 °C, detection: UV 280 nm.

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130 **Supplementary Figure 9.** HPLC chromatogram hart of purified **4** (Biotinylated lysocin E Bu-type). Column:  
 131 Inertsil ODS-4 4.6 × 250 mm, eluent A: MeOH + 0.05% TFA, eluent B: H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.05% TFA, A/B = 62.0/38.0,  
 132 flow rate: 0.50 mL/min, temperature: 40 °C, detection: UV 280 nm.

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