

Supplementary Materials: Design of Protegrin-1 Analogs with Improved Antibacterial Selectivity

Ilia A. Bolosov ¹, Pavel V. Panteleev ¹, Sergei V. Sychev ¹, Veronika A. Khokhlova ¹, Victoria N. Safronova ¹,
Ilia Yu. Toropygin ², Tatiana I. Kombarova ³, Olga V. Korobova ³, Eugenia S. Pereskokova ³, Alexander I. Borzilov ³,
Tatiana V. Ovchinnikova ^{1,4} and Sergey V. Balandin ^{1,*}

¹ M. M. Shemyakin & Yu. A. Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, the Russian Academy of Sciences, 117997 Moscow, Russia; bolosov@ibch.ru (I.A.B.); p.v.panteleev@gmail.com (P.V.P.); ovch@ibch.ru (T.V.O.)

² V. N. Orekhovich Research Institute of Biomedical Chemistry, 119121 Moscow, Russia

³ State Research Center for Applied Microbiology & Biotechnology (SRCAMB), 142279 Obolensk, Russia

⁴ Department of Biotechnology, I. M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, 119991 Moscow, Russia

* Correspondence: arenicin@mail.ru

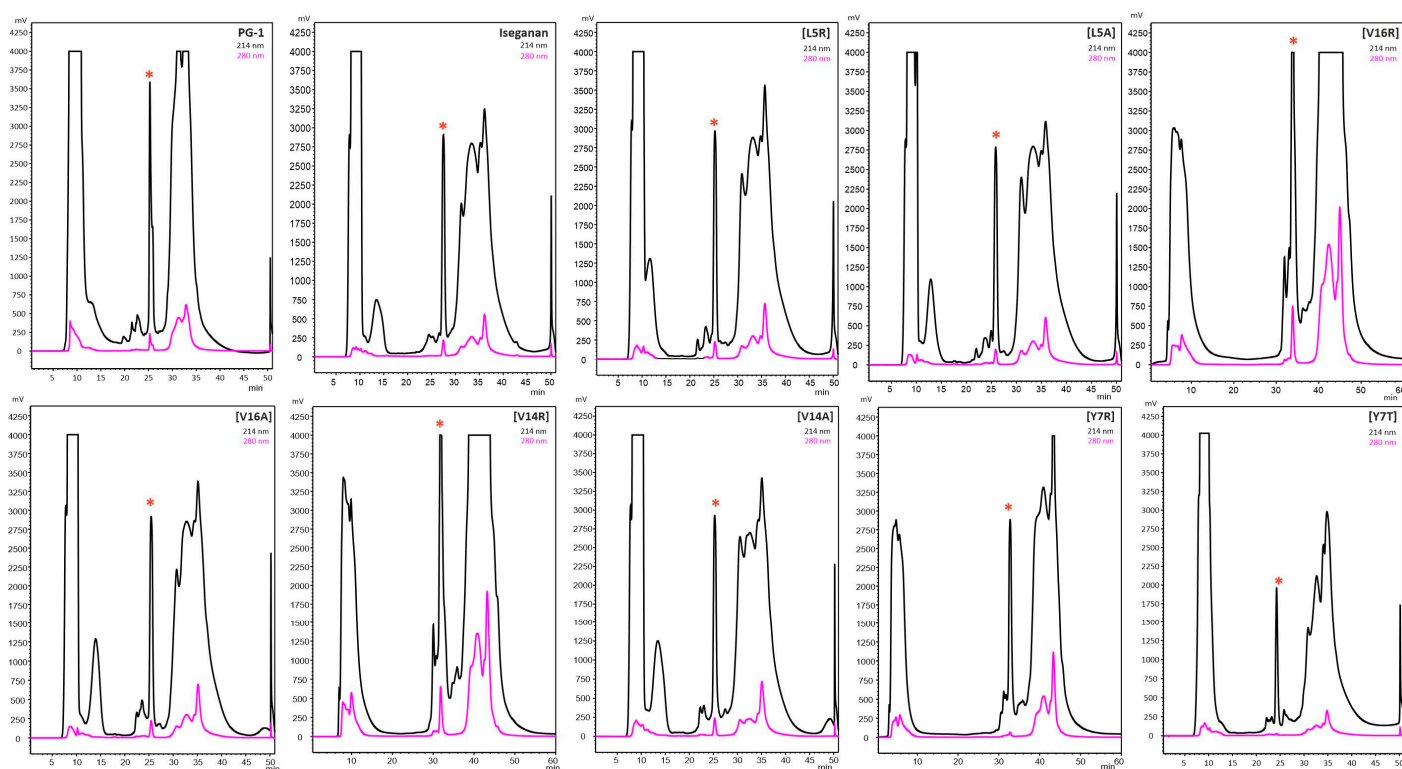


Figure S1. Reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) purification of the recombinant protegrin analogs. The fractions of the target peptides are marked with an asterisk.

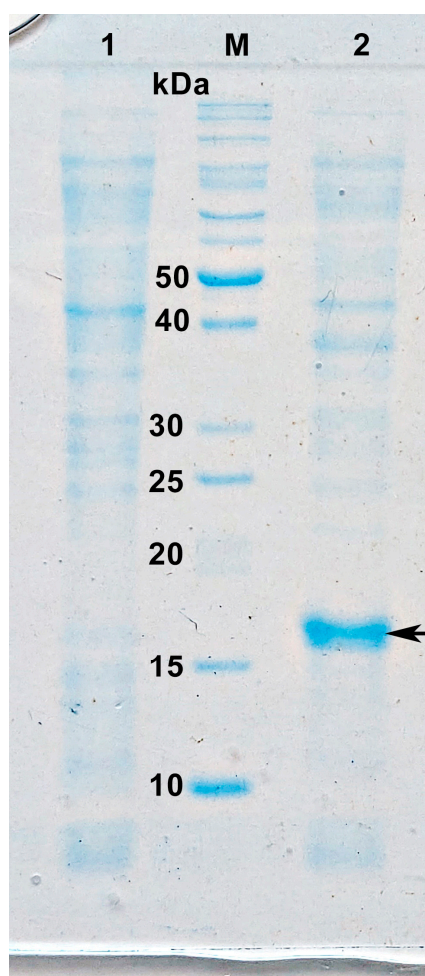


Figure S2. SDS-PAGE of the total lysate of *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) cells before (1) and after (2) IPTG induction, with β -mercaptoethanol. M – molecular mass standard. The arrows point at the target fusion protein (15.7 kDa), containing the [V16R] analog.