

Supplementary Materials

Soritesidine, a novel proteinous toxin from the Okinawan marine sponge *Spongosorites* sp.

Ryuichi Sakai^{1*}, Kota Tanano², Takumi Ono², Masaya Kitano¹, Yusuke Iida¹, Koji Nakano¹,
and Mitsuru Jimbo²

¹ Hokkaido University, Faculty and Graduate School of Fisheries Sciences; ryu.sakai@fish.hokudai.ac.jp

² Kitasato University, School of Marine Bioscience; mjinbo@kitasato-u.ac.jp

* Correspondence: ryu.sakai@fish.hokudai.ac.jp; Tel.: +81-138-40-5552

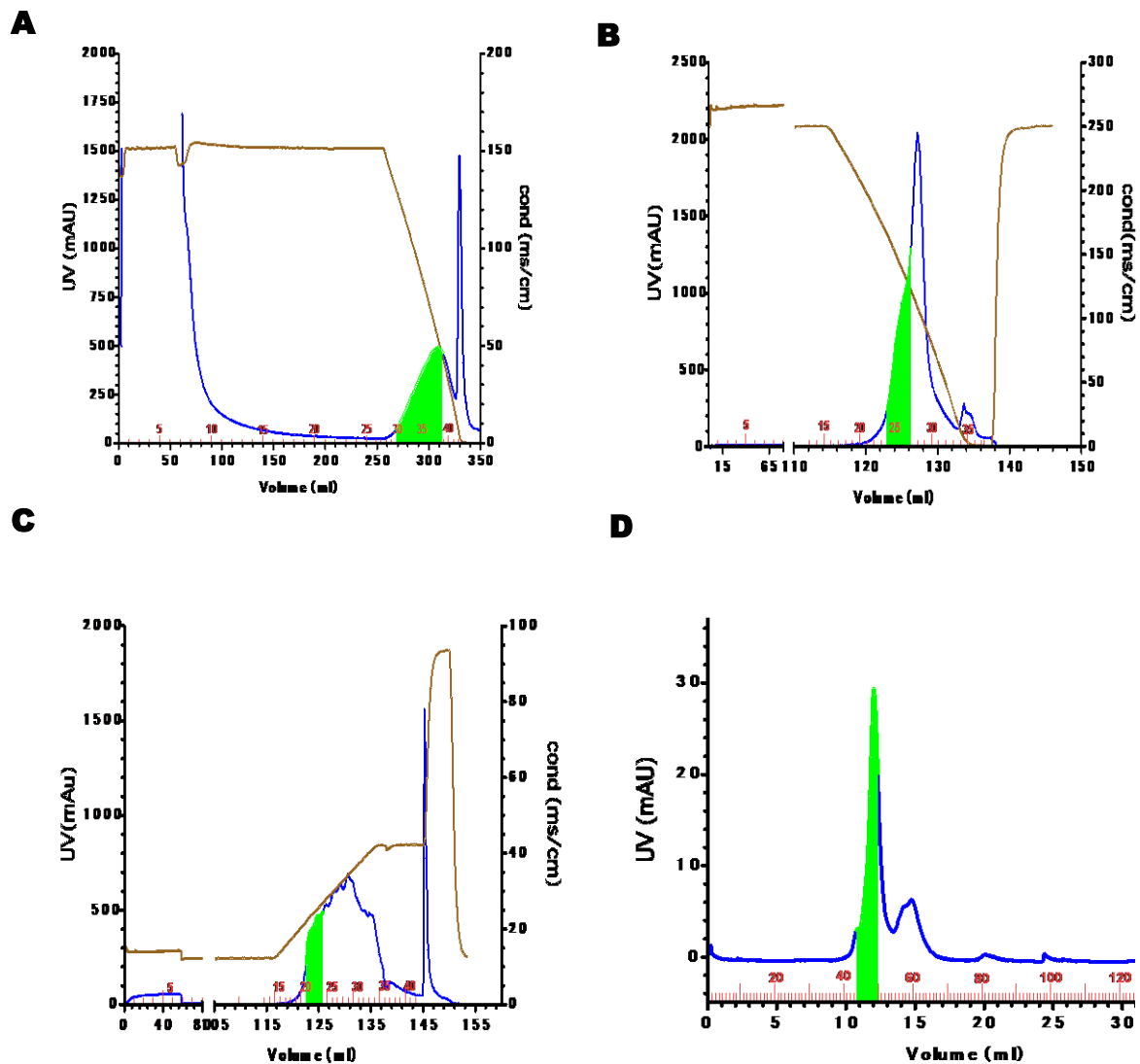


Figure S1. Chromatographic behaviors of SOR in the sponge extract. The first hydrophobic chromatography using HiTrap Butyl-FF (A), the second hydrophobic chromatography by RESOURCE-ISO (B), An anion exchange chromatography by RESOURCE-Q (C), and Gel filtration chromatography on a Superdex 200 10/30 column.

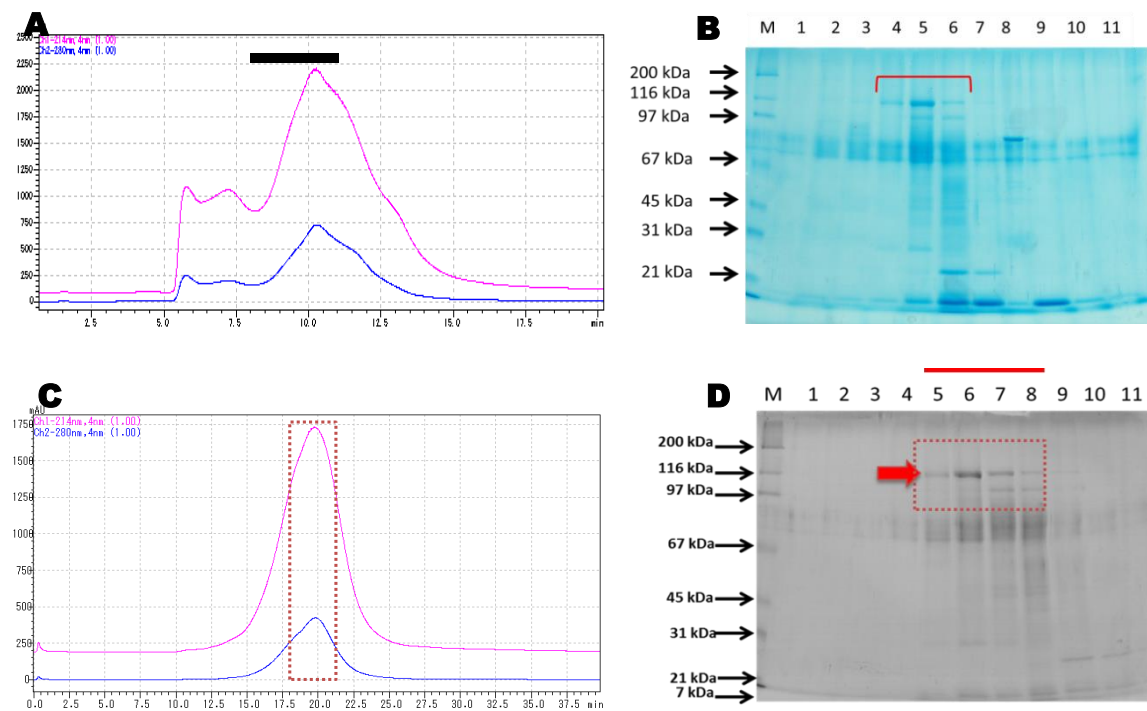


Figure S2. Purification of SOR by BioSec-5 gel filtration HPLC. The first run (A) and SDS-PAGE of fractions (B). The second run (C) and SDS-PAGE of fractions (D). Bar indicates fractions with brine shrimp activity.

Table S1. Amino acid sequence for N-terminal and protease digests of SOR determined by Edman degradation.

Partial amino acid sequences
KLGDQRQIDIASWNTFDFGGVXKAN (N-terminal)
(K)XGH
(K)LPG
(K)NFDY
(K)SGXST
(K)TGAXXXE
(K)ESAAETEN (E/G)
(K)(A/G)GXNNNHXH
(K)PLDVRGTY (D/E) XXXV
(K)ASAAPTNN (N/A) XTSLSSGXD (E/G)
(K)HXQDRIQPAXPPXH
(K)XLD (D/E) ETL
(K)ANTGIGNVVIERTDNPNTVPYIPA
(K)LALEVPLRTVNXT
(K)FAVITLGDLNADGXH
(K)GDGENXNDNXDXD
(K)ASTGSTIPXGXXT
(K) (Q/G) AGFVPNXTXDXT