

**Selective targeting of human and animal pathogens of the *Helicobacter* genus by flavodoxin inhibitors: efficacy, synergy, resistance, and mechanistic studies**

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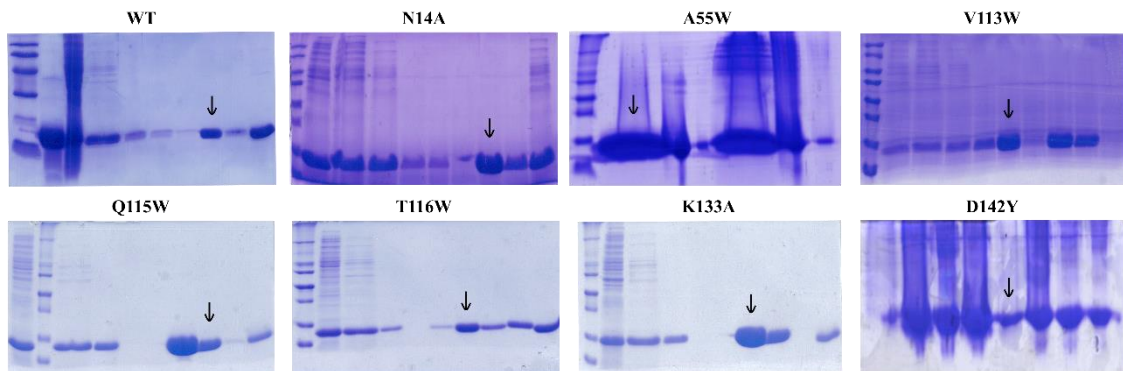
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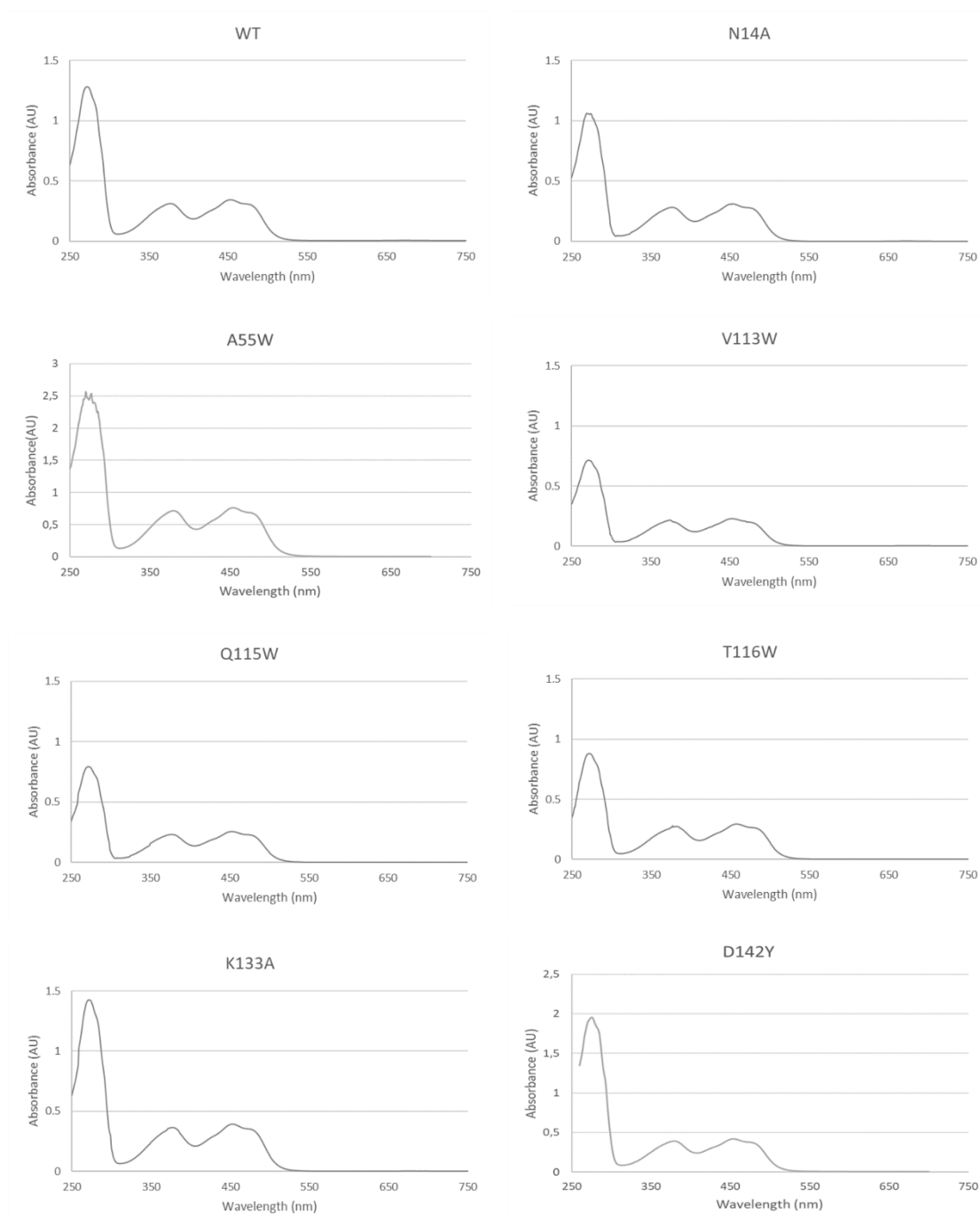
\*Correspondence to: jsancho@unizar.es

## Supplementary files

**Figure S1**

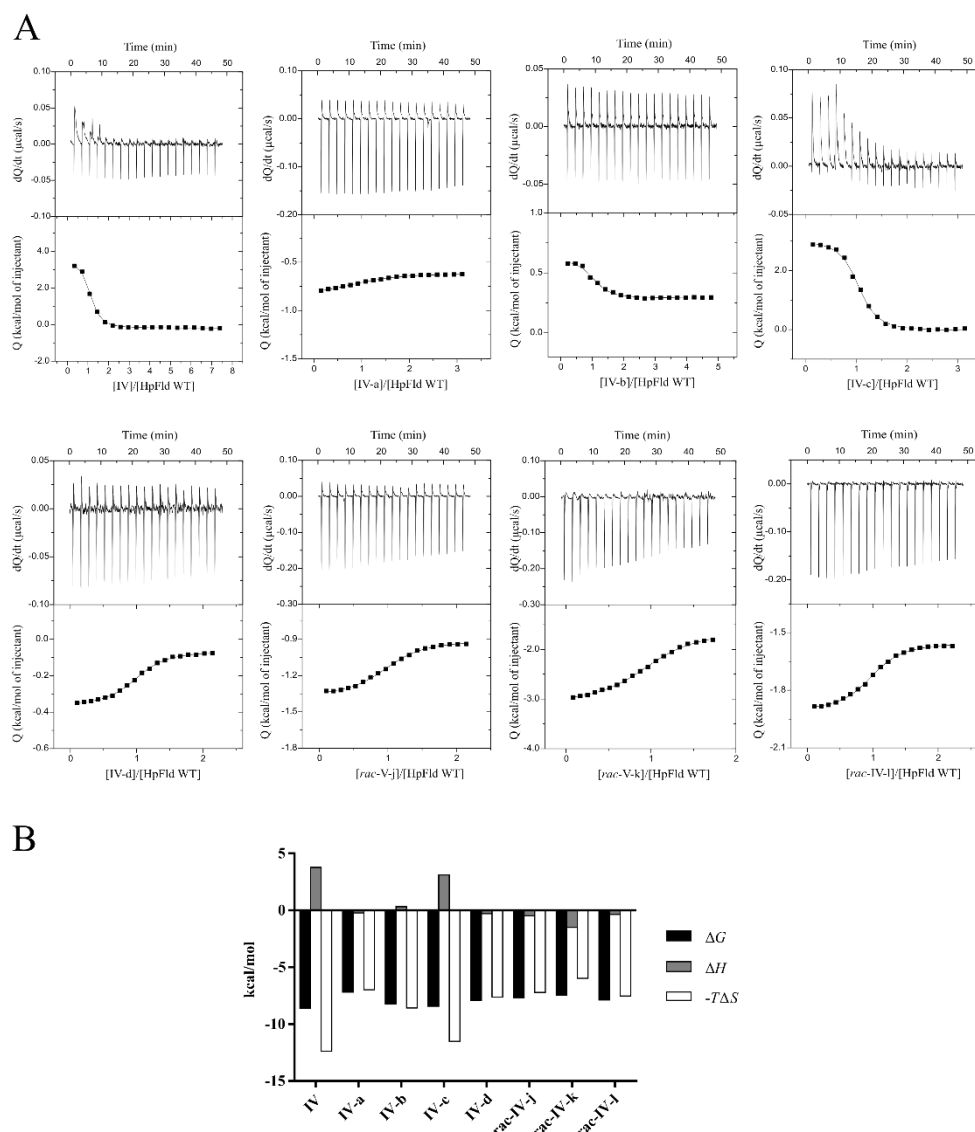


SDS\_PAGE corresponding to the purification of the different flavodoxin variants. Arrows indicate the final samples used for further analysis.

**Figure S2**

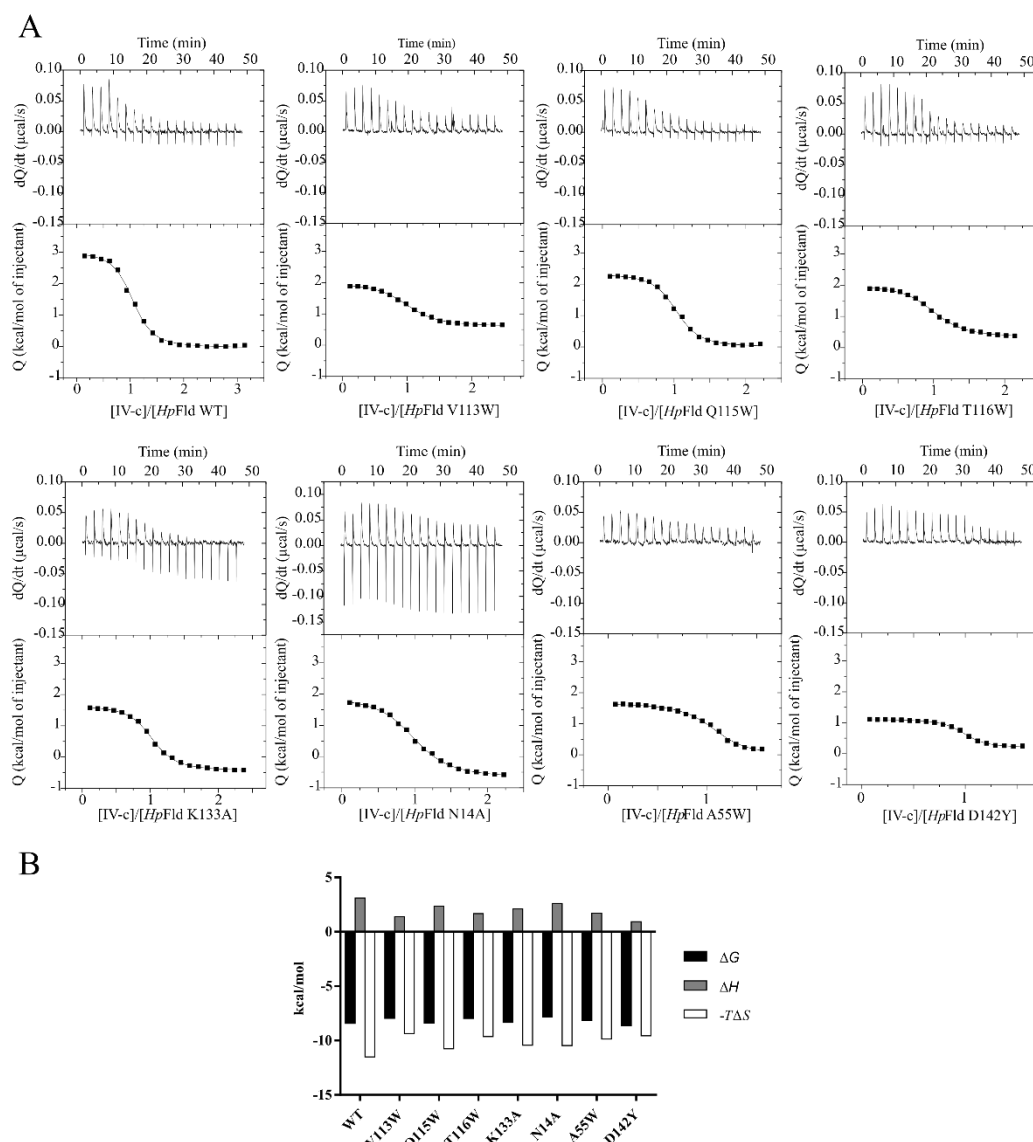
UV-visible spectra of WT flavodoxin and variants. The shoulders at 480 nm are characteristic of visible light absorption by the FMN cofactor when it is bound to apoflavodoxin and indicate that a native apoflavodoxin/FMN complex has been formed in all variants.

Figure S3



Thermodynamic analysis of the interaction between wild-type *Hp*-Fld and IV-related compounds by ITC. (A) Calorimetric titrations for compounds **IV**, **IV-a**, **IV-b**, **IV-c**, **IV-d**, *rac*-**IV-j**, *rac*-**IV-k** and *rac*-**IV-l**. The upper plots show the thermograms (thermal power as a function of time), whereas the lower panels display the binding isotherms (titrant-normalised heat effects as a function of the ligand:protein molar ratio in the cell), the solid lines corresponding to the best fits. (B) Thermodynamic parameters of each flavodoxin-compound interaction (see also Table 2). Gibbs energy ( $\Delta G$ ), enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) and entropic contribution ( $-T\Delta S$ ) are represented in black, grey and white bars, respectively.

Figure S4



Thermodynamic analysis of the interaction between compound **IV-c** and wild-type *Hp*-Fld and mutants V113W, Q115W, T116W, K133A, N14A, A55W and D142Y by ITC. (A) The upper plots show the thermograms (thermal power as a function of time), whereas the lower panels show the binding isotherms (normalised heats as a function of the ligand:protein molar ratio). In the latter, the solid line corresponds to the best fit. (B) Thermodynamic parameters of each flavodoxin-compound interaction. Gibbs energy ( $\Delta G$ ), enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) and entropic contribution ( $-T\Delta S$ ) are represented in black, grey and white bars, respectively.

**Table S1.** Thermodynamic parameters for the interaction of wild-type *Hp*-Fld with **IV**-related compounds<sup>a</sup>.

<i>Compound</i>	$K_d^b$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	$\Delta G^c$ ( $\text{kcal/mol}$ )	$\Delta H^d$ ( $\text{kcal/mol}$ )	$-T\Delta S^e$ ( $\text{kcal/mol}$ )
<i>IV</i>	0.48	-8.62	3.77	-12.38
<i>IV-a</i>	5.26	-7.20	-0.23	-6.97
<i>IV-b</i>	0.91	-8.24	0.33	-8.57
<i>IV-c</i>	0.67	-8.42	3.10	-11.51
<i>IV-d</i>	1.55	-7.92	-0.30	-7.62
<i>rac-IV-j</i>	2.33	-7.68	-0.47	-7.21
<i>rac-IV-k</i>	3.36	-7.46	-1.49	-5.98
<i>rac-IV-l</i>	1.65	-7.88	-0.36	-7.52

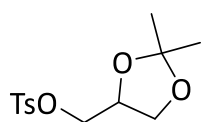
<sup>a</sup>Obtained from calorimetric titrations in 50 mM EPPS, pH 9 (for **IV**, **IV-a**, **IV-b**, **IV-c**, *rac-IV-j*, *rac-IV-k* and *rac-IV-l*) or 50 mM Tris, pH 9 (for **IV-d**). <sup>b</sup>Relative error in  $K_d$  is 10%. <sup>c</sup> Calculation of Gibbs energy change was based on  $\Delta G = RT\ln K_d$ . Absolute error in  $\Delta G$  is 0.1 kcal/mol. <sup>d</sup>Absolute error in  $\Delta H$  is 0.3 kcal/mol. <sup>e</sup>Entropic contribution was calculated according to:  $-T\Delta S = \Delta G - \Delta H$ . Absolute error in  $-T\Delta S$  is 0.3 kcal/mol.[40] .

**Table S2.** Characteristics of bacteria used to study antimicrobial activity of IV-related compounds

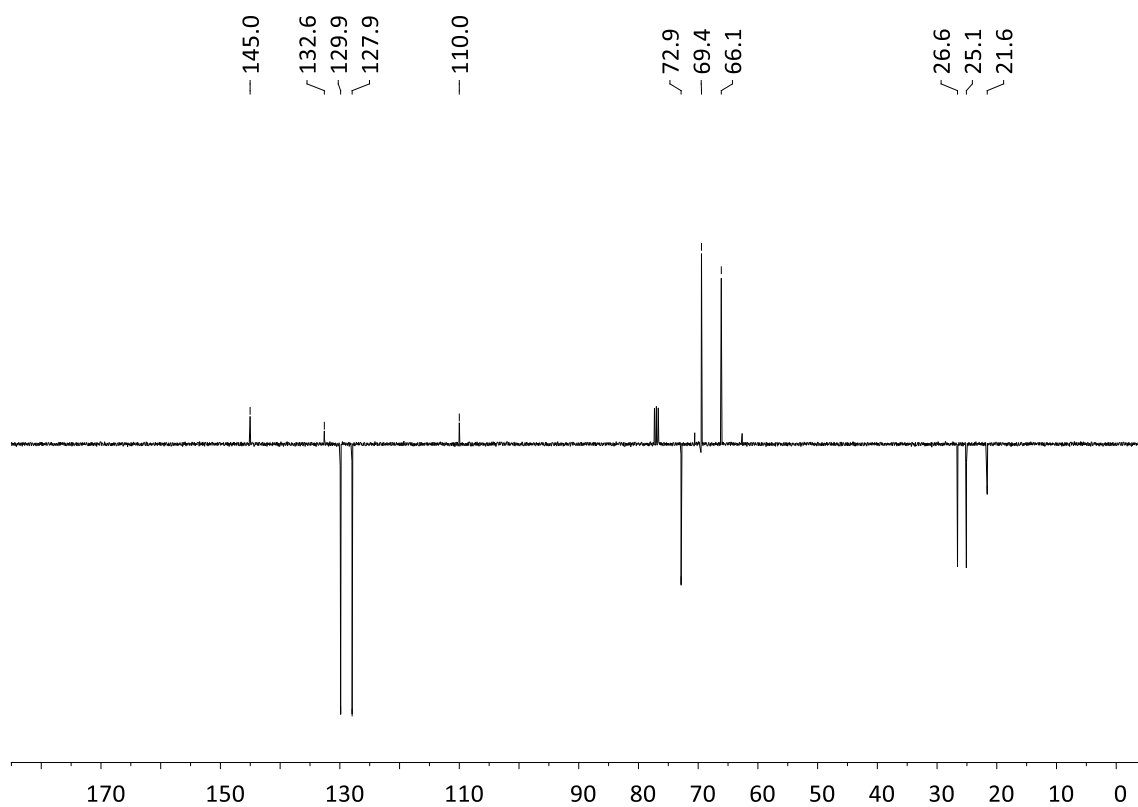
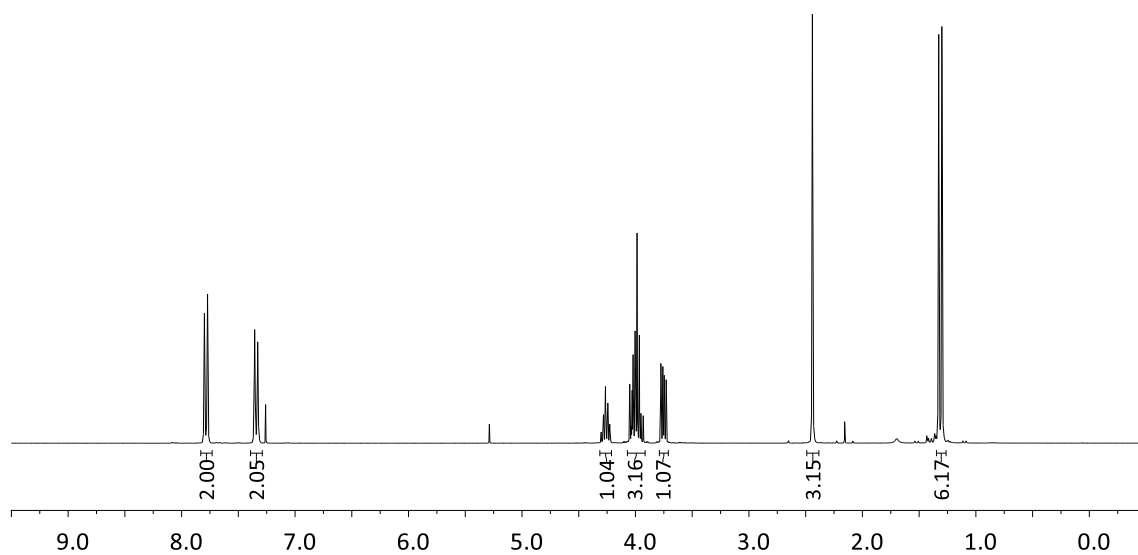
	<b>Phylum</b>	<b>Gram</b>	<b>Flavodoxin<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Residue at position 55<sup>c</sup></b>
<i>H. pylori</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Ala
<i>H. felis</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Ala
<i>H. hepaticus</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Tyr
<i>H. muridarum</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Trp
<i>H. bilis</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Trp
<i>H. suis</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Ala
<i>H. heilmannii</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Ala
<i>H. ailurogastricus</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Ala
<i>H. bizzozeronii</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Ala
<i>C. jejuni</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Trp
<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Trp
<i>E. coli</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long and short	Trp / Thr / His
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long and short	Thr
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long and short	Asp
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	Proteobacteria	Negative	Long	Trp / Leu
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	Firmicutes	Positive	Short	Trp <sup>b</sup>
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	Firmicutes	Positive	Short	Tyr
<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	Firmicutes	Positive	Short	Val
<i>E. faecalis</i>	Firmicutes	Positive	No	-
<i>S. aureus</i>	Firmicutes	Positive	No	-
<i>C. diphtheriae</i>	Actinobacteria	Positive	No	-
<i>C. ammoniagenes</i>	Actinobacteria	Positive	No	-
<i>M. smegmatis</i>	Actinobacteria	Positive	No	-

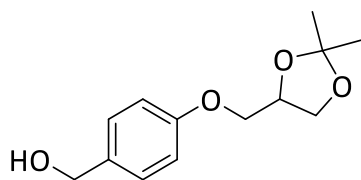
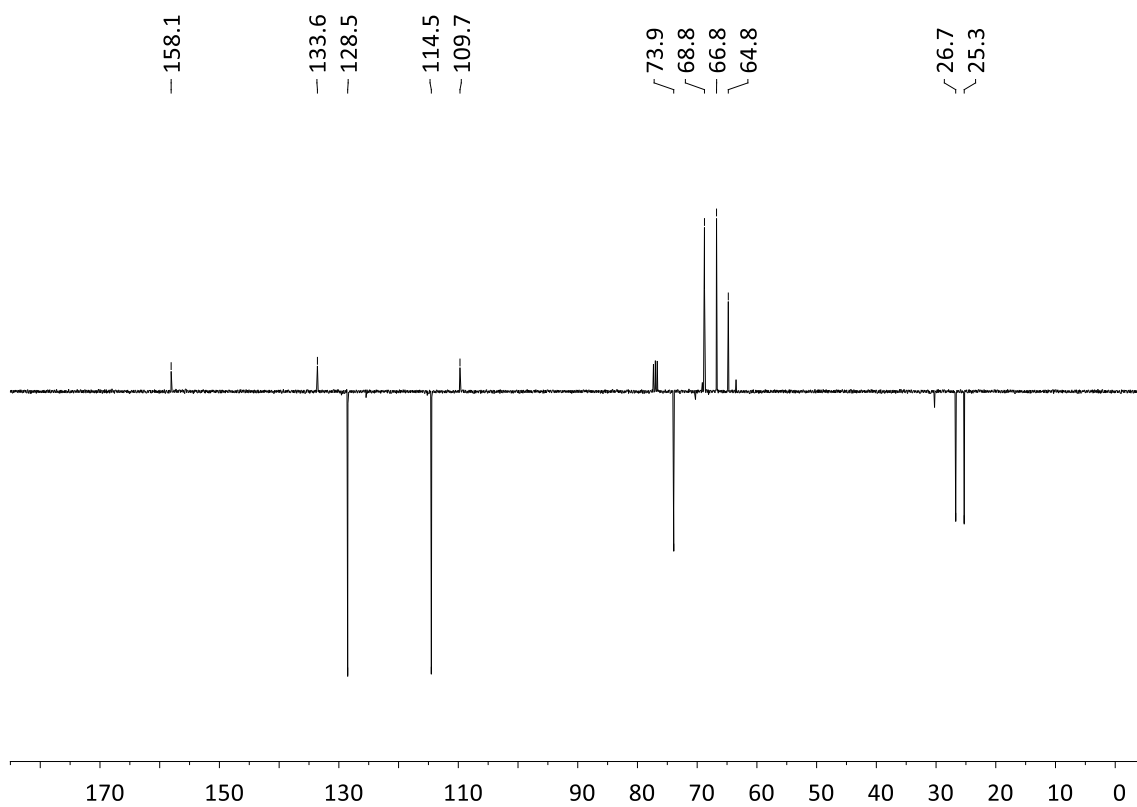
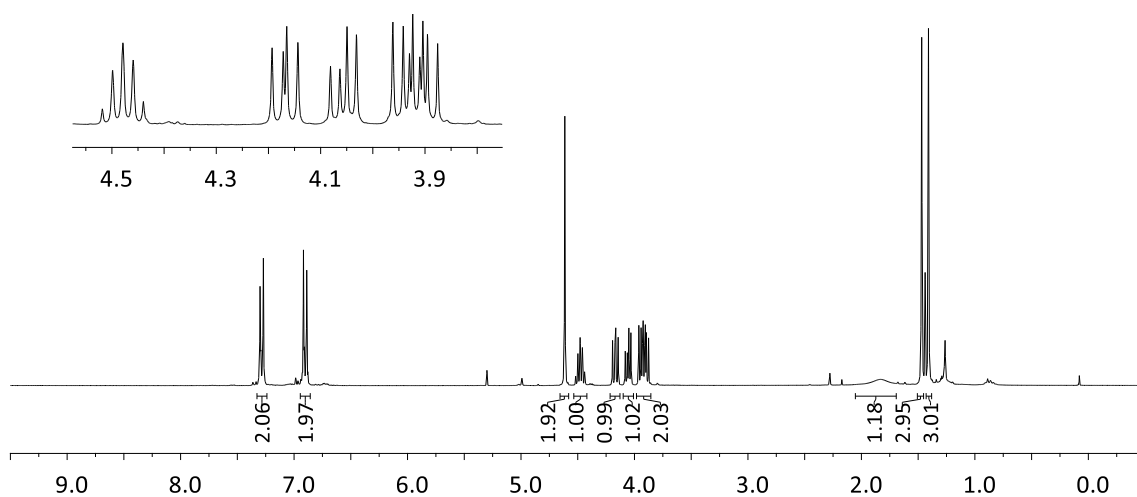
<sup>a</sup>According to UniProt and [10,71].<sup>b</sup>For *B. subtilis*.<sup>c</sup>According to *Hp*-Fld sequence.

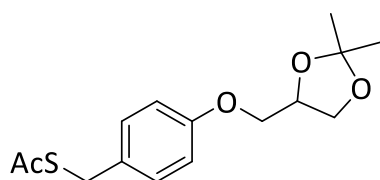
$^1\text{H}$ -NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of the synthesised compounds



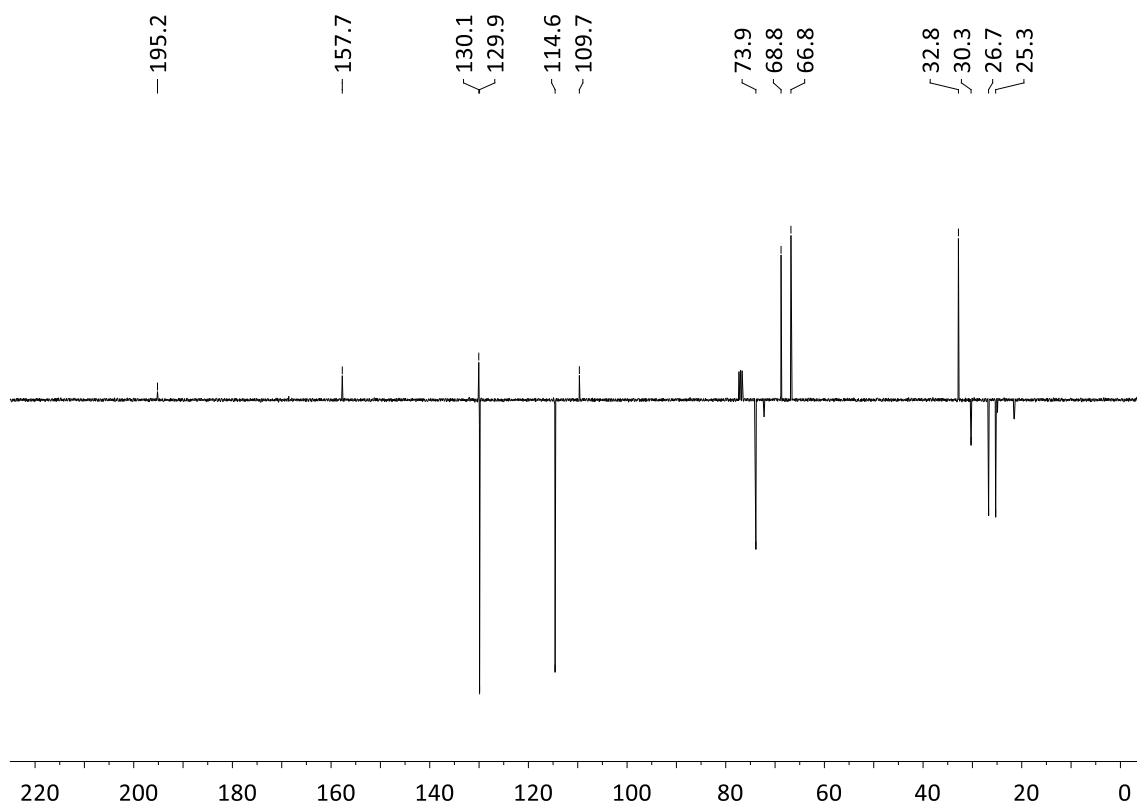
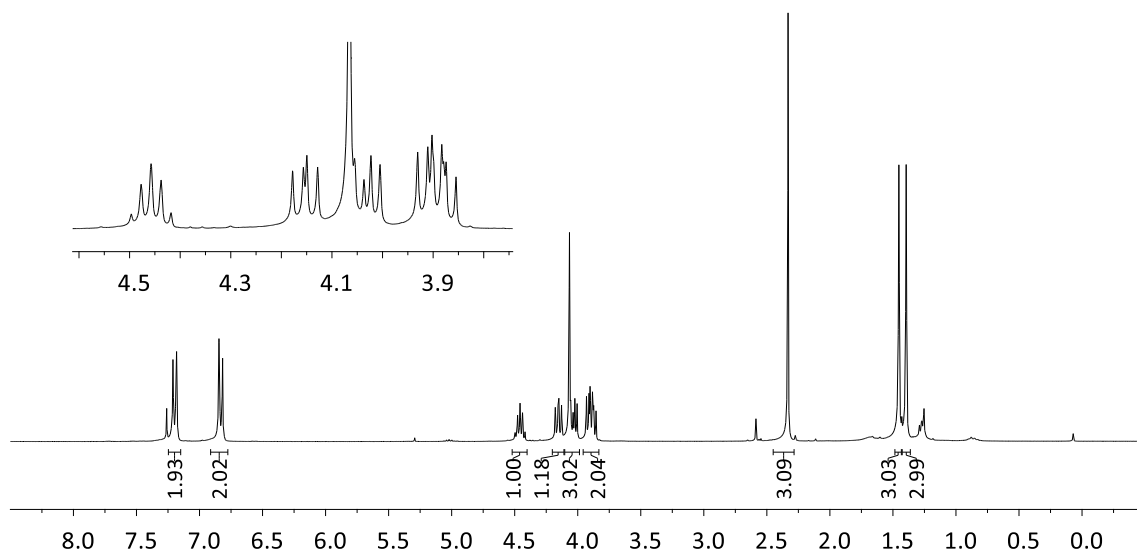
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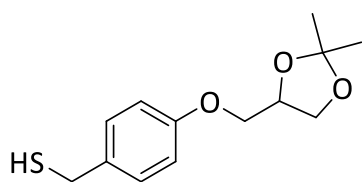


***rac-S2***

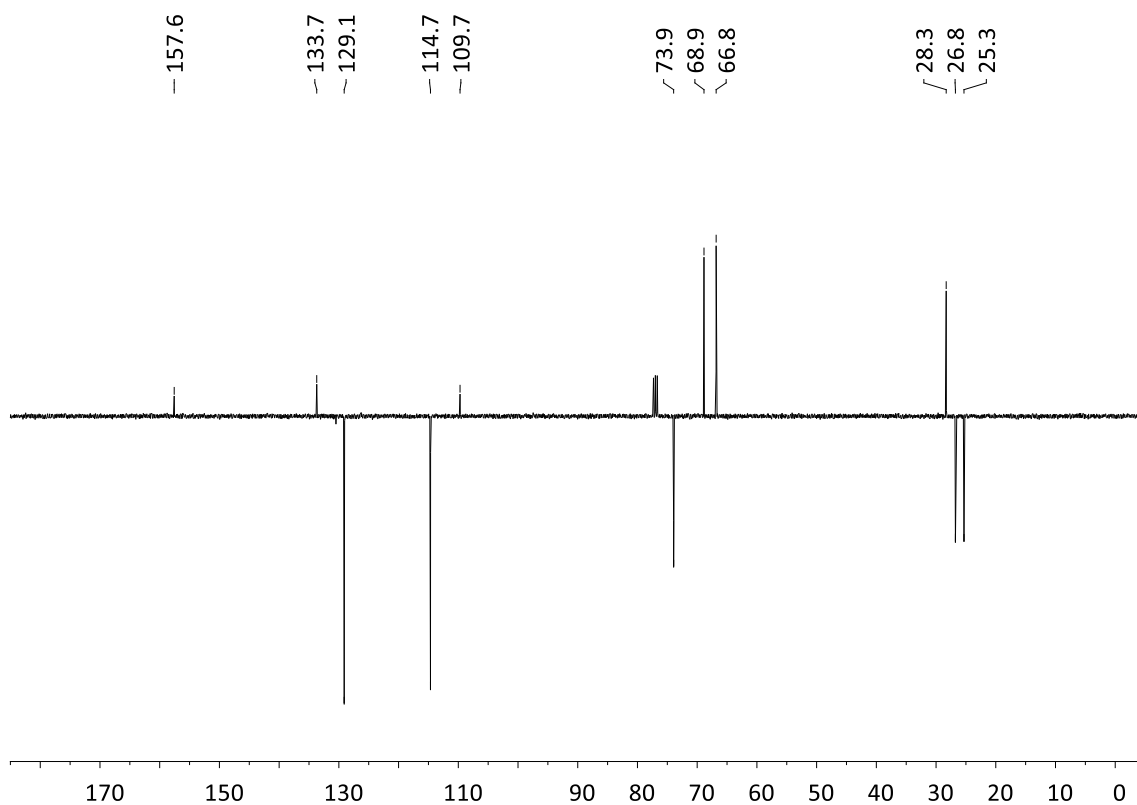
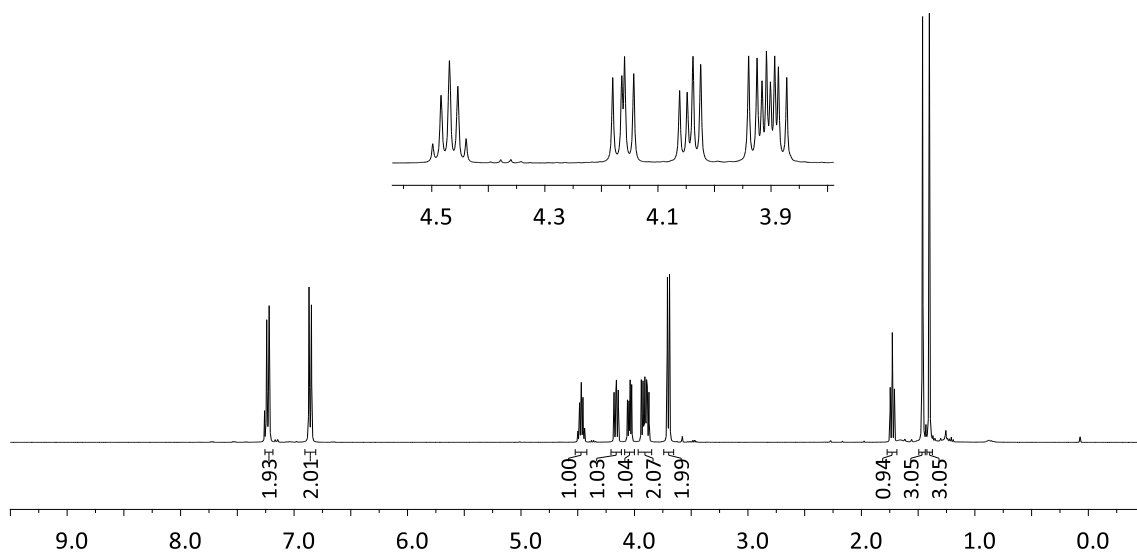


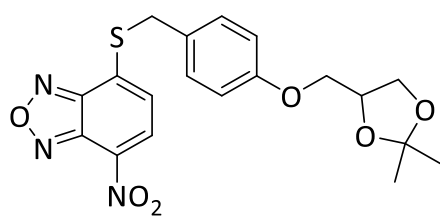
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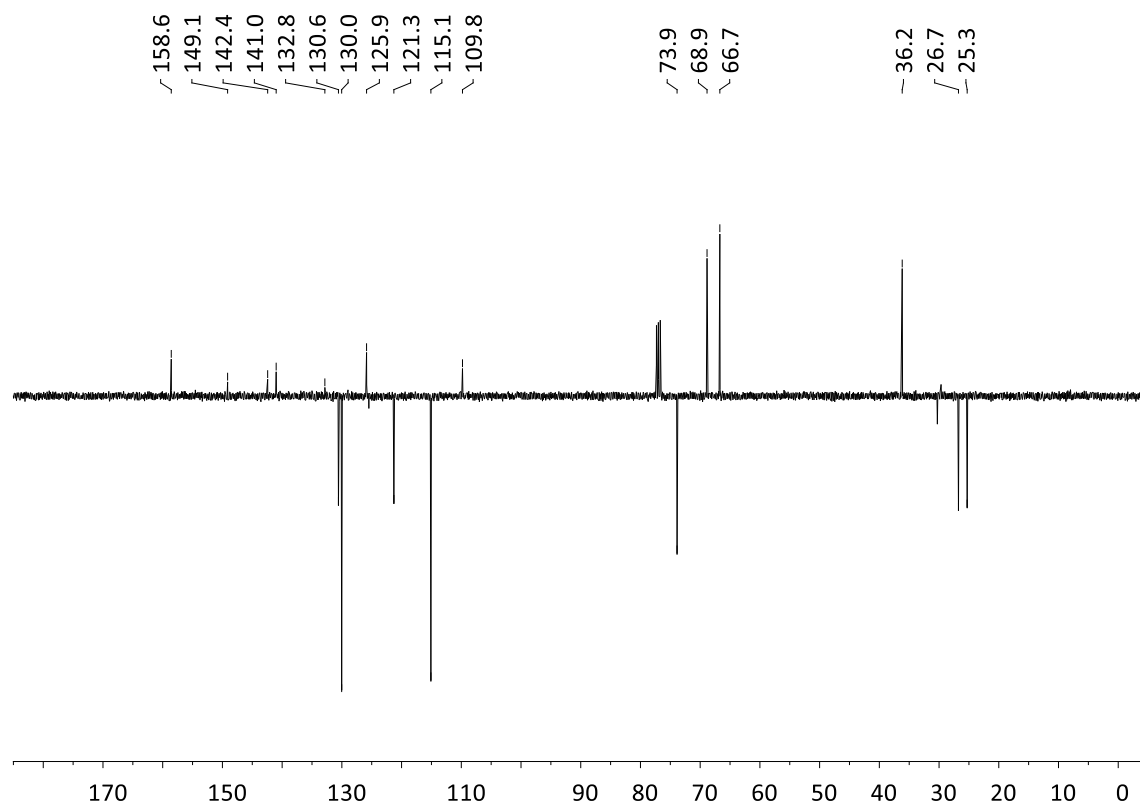
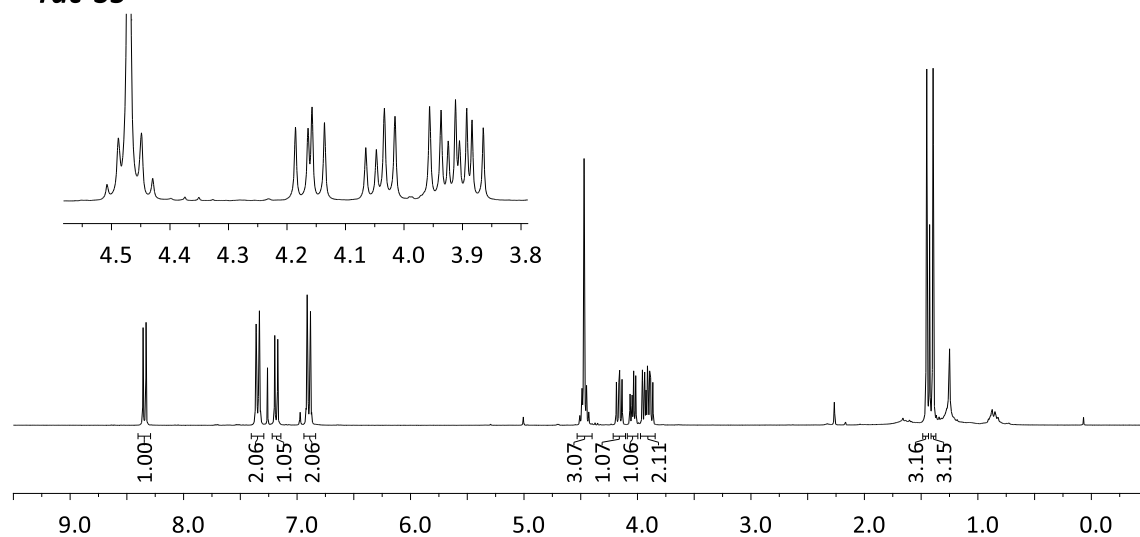


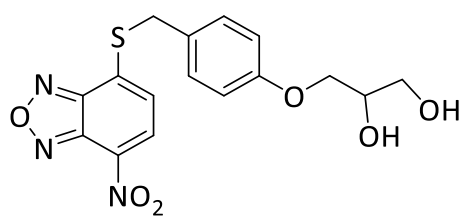
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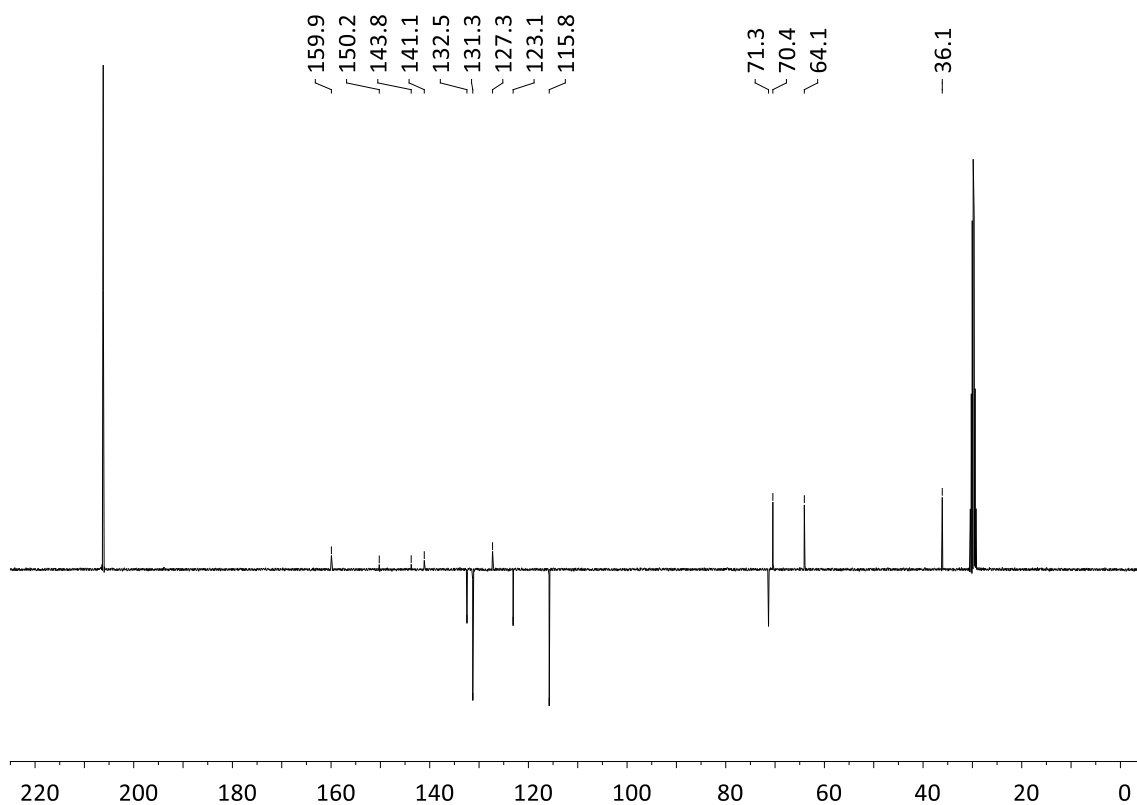
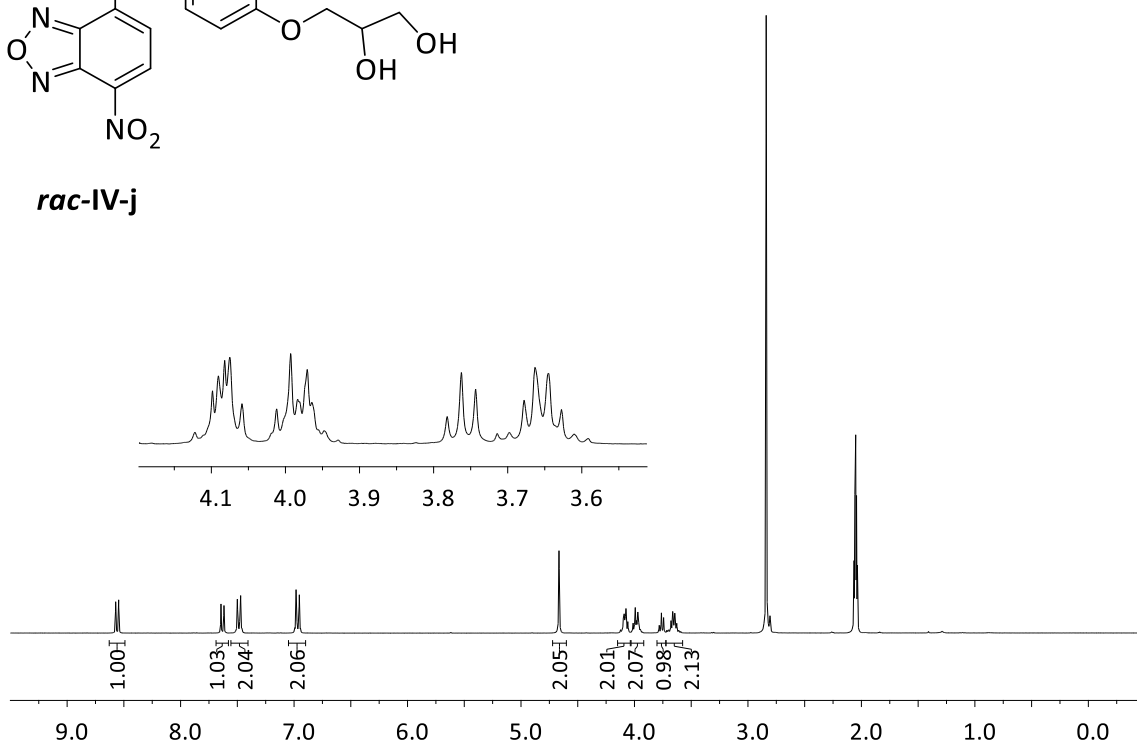


**rac-S5**





***rac-IV-j***



Supplementary files

