

Supplemental Information

Host protease activity on bacterial pathogens promotes complement- and antibiotic-directed killing

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Running title: Protease promotes complement-mediated bacteria-killing

Table S1. Bacterial strains used in this work

Bacterial strain	Features	Reference
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> 5075 (Ab5075)	highly virulent and multi-durg resistant isolate	[1, 2]
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> PAO1	virulent	ATCC BAA-47
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO1Δ <i>Ecotin</i>	<i>Ecotin</i> deleted mutant	Two-Allele Library PW5611
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO1Δ <i>Wzz</i>	<i>Wzz</i> deleted mutant	Two-Allele Library PW6290
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO1Δ <i>AprI</i>	<i>AprI</i> deleted mutant	Two-Allele Library PW3254
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PA-14	Virulent strain	BEI Resource NR-50573
<i>Brucella melitensis</i> 16MΔ <i>vjbR</i>	<i>vjbR</i> deleted mutant, virulence attenuated	[3]

References

1. Cheng YS, Sun W, Xu M, Shen M, Khraiwesh M, Sciotti RJ, et al. Repurposing Screen Identifies Unconventional Drugs With Activity Against Multidrug Resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol.* 2018;8:438. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2018.00438.
2. Jacobs AC, Thompson MG, Black CC, Kessler JL, Clark LP, McQueary CN, et al. AB5075, a highly virulent isolate of *Acinetobacter baumannii*, as a model strain for the evaluation of pathogenesis and antimicrobial treatments. *MBio.* 2014;5(3).
3. Weeks JN, Galindo CL, Drake KL, Adams GL, Garner HR, Ficht TA. *Brucella melitensis* VjbR and C12-HSL regulons: contributions of the N-dodecanoyl homoserine lactone signaling molecule and LuxR homologue VjbR to gene expression. *BMC Microbiol.* 2010;10:167. doi: 10.1186/1471-2180-10-167.

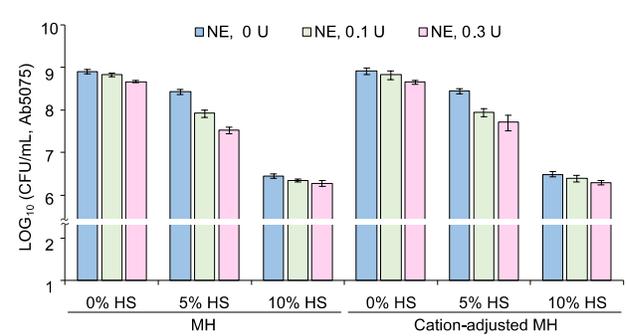
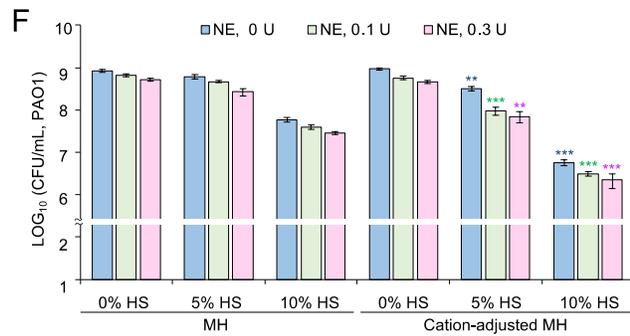
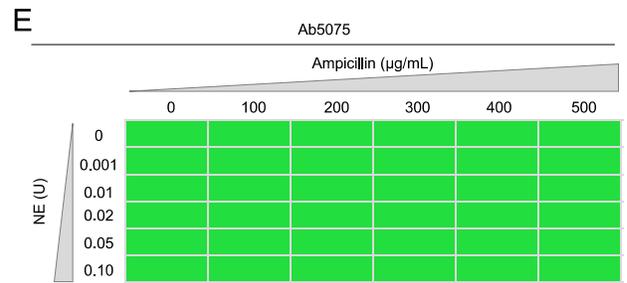
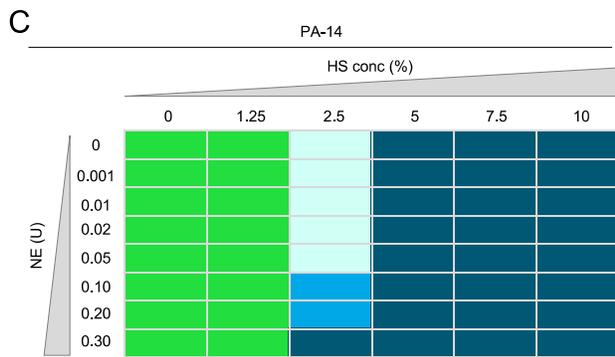
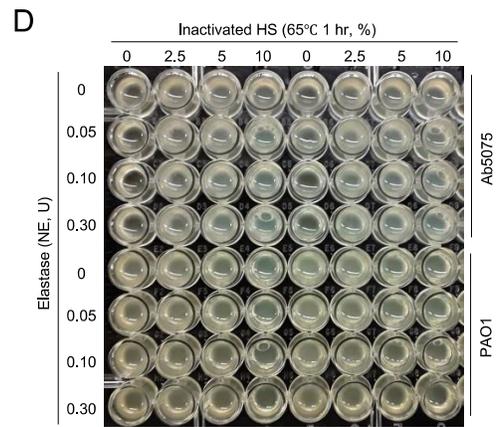
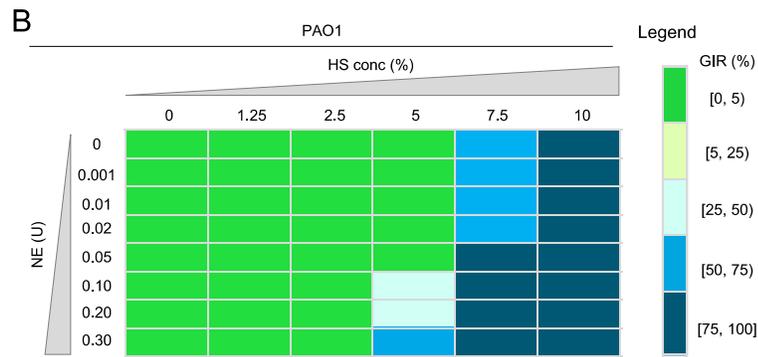
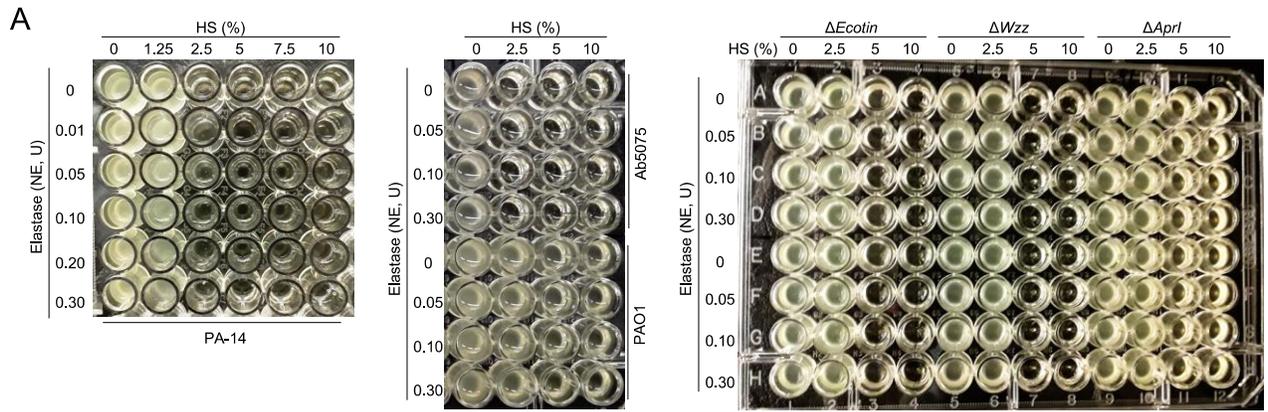


Figure S1. Effect of neutrophil elastase (NE) and human serum (HS) or Ampicillin on bacterial killing. (A) Growth inhibition assays of the bacterial pathogens *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PA-14, PAO1, and *Acinetobacter baumannii* Ab5075 in the indicated concentrations of NE and HS. (B-C) Combinatorial effect of NE and HS on the tested bacterial strains PAO1 (B) and PA-14 (C). (D) Heat-inactivated HS fails to promote NE bacterial killing. (E) NE fails to promote Ab5075 killing in the presence of Ampicillin at the indicated concentrations. Growth inhibition rate (GIR, %) = $[(\text{Contrl OD}_{600} - \text{treatment OD}_{600}) / \text{Contrl OD}_{600}] \times 100\%$. “[” or “]” and “(” or “)” indicate inclusion and exclusion, respectively. conc: concentration. Pictures from a representative experiments of at least three independent experiments. (F) Bacterial growth inhibition assays for the presence of HS and/or NE in Mueller Hinton broth (MH) or cation-adjusted MH. Data represent mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM) from three independent experiments. **, ***: significance (compared to the same NE and/or HS condition in MH or cation-adjusted MH broth) at $p < 0.01$ and 0.001 , respectively.

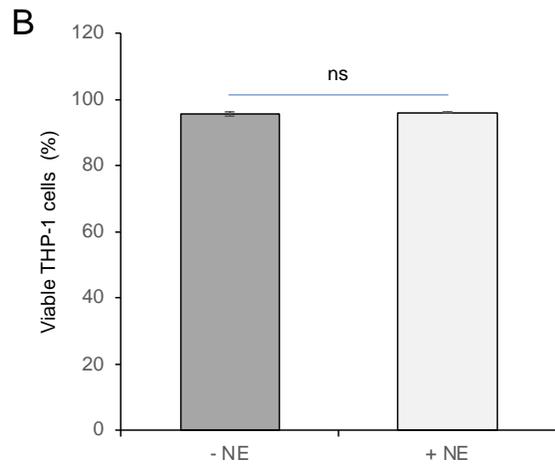
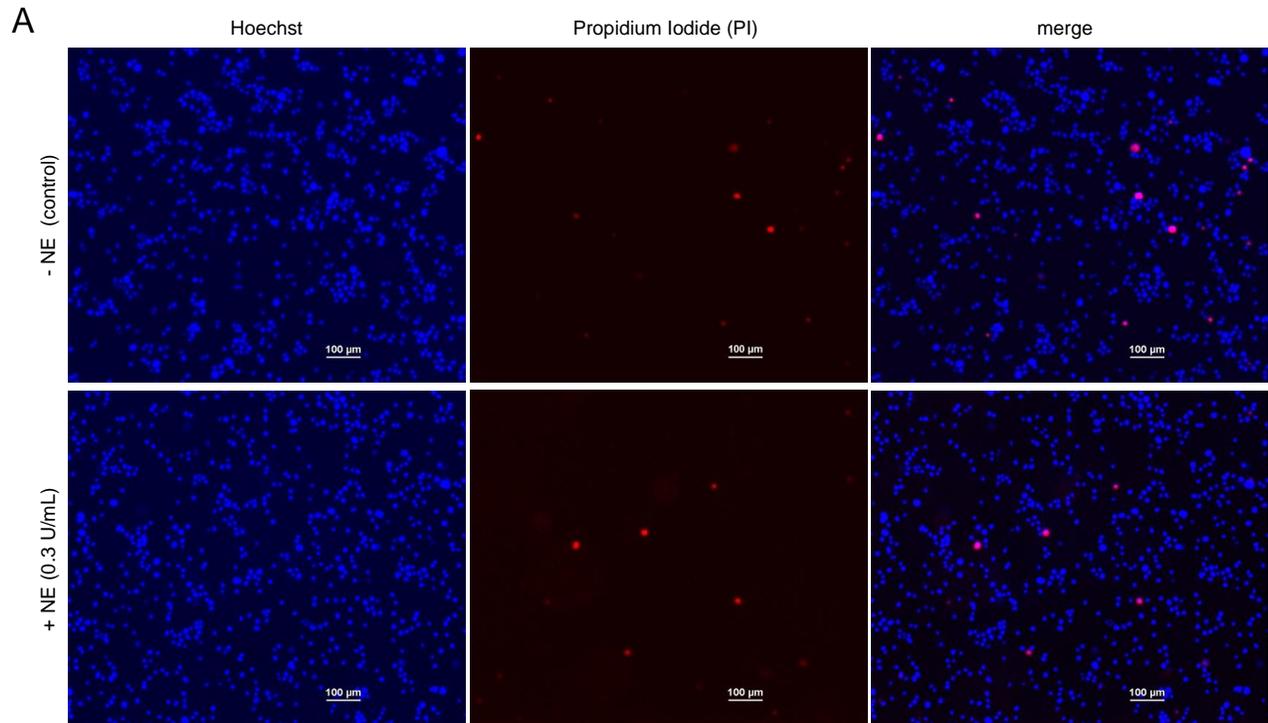


Figure S2. Human neutrophil elastase (NE) does not induce host cell cytotoxicity. Human THP-1 cells were coincubated with (0.3 U/mL) or without NE at 37°C for 24 hr. The treated cells were then subjected to staining and fluorescence microscopy assay. (A) Fluorescence images showing viable (blue) and dead (red and purple) THP-1 cells at 24 hr post incubation with or without human NE. (B) Quantification of viable THP-1 cells at 24 hr post incubation with or without NE showing in (A). Images represent one of three independent experiments. Statistical data express as mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments. ns: no significant difference.