

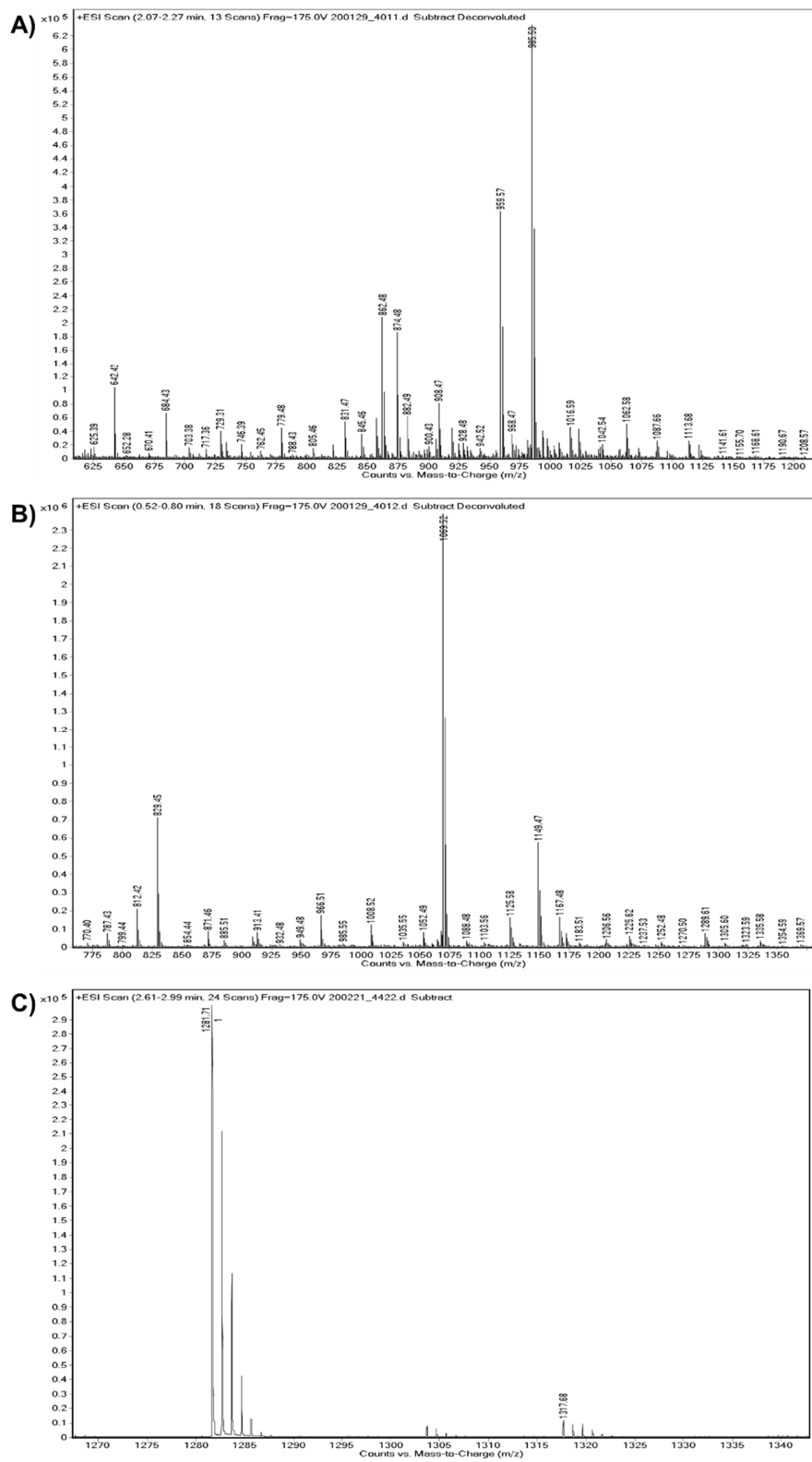
Supporting Information

Bacterial Specific Aggregation and Killing of Immunomodulatory Host Defense Peptides

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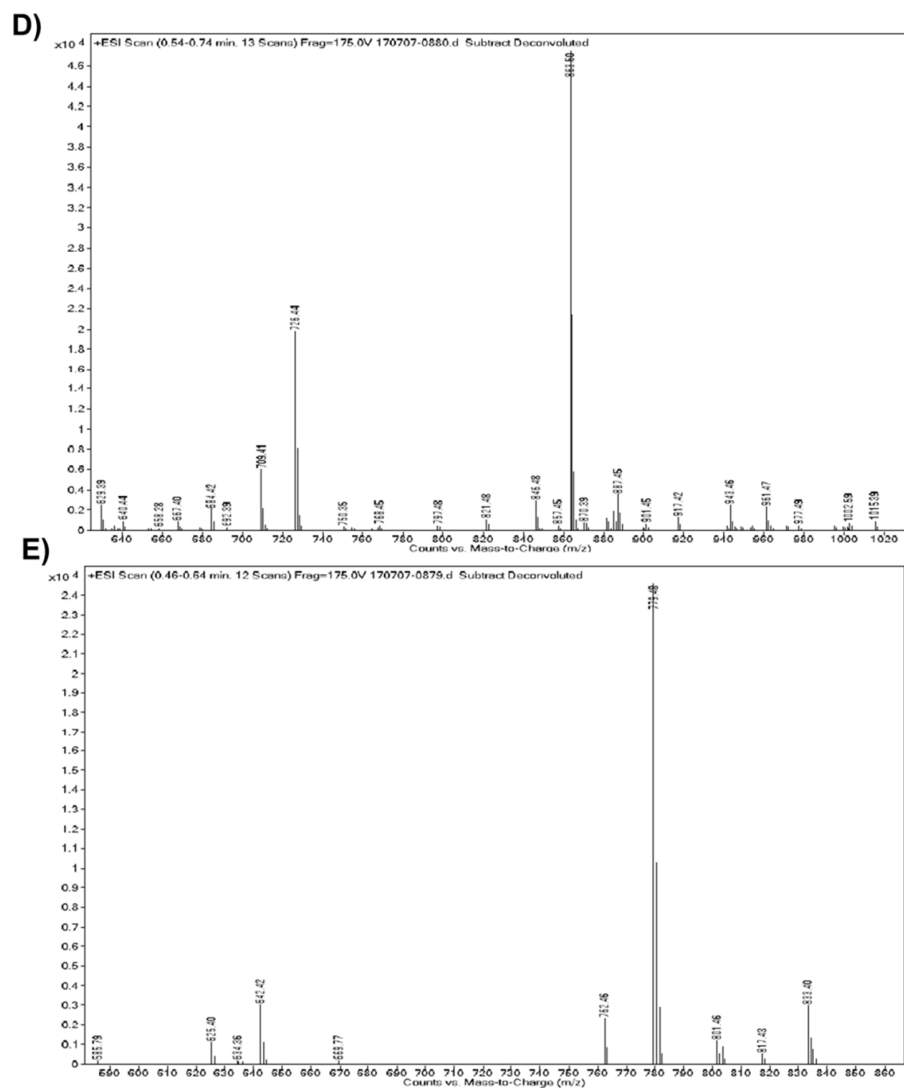


Figure S1: Mass spectrometry results for (A) mCA4-3; (B) mCA4-4; (C) mCA4-5; (D) mCA4-2; and (E) mCA4-1 peptides.

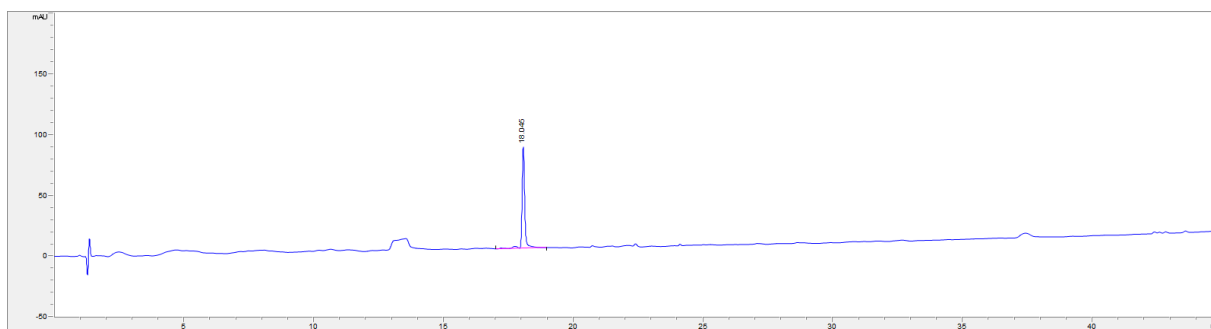


Figure S2: RP-HPLC chromatogram for mCA4-5 peptide.

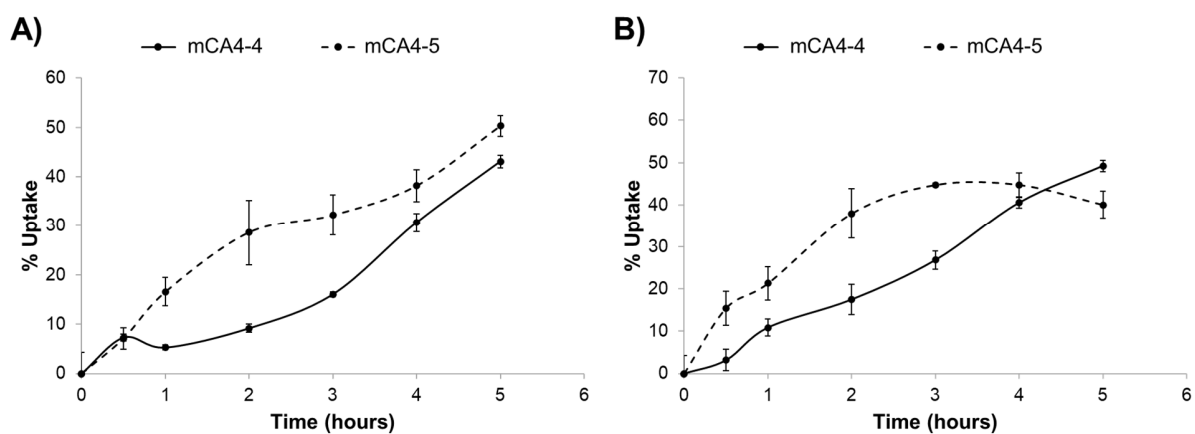


Figure S3: Uptake of selected AMPs in (A) *E. coli*; and (B) *B. subtilis*.

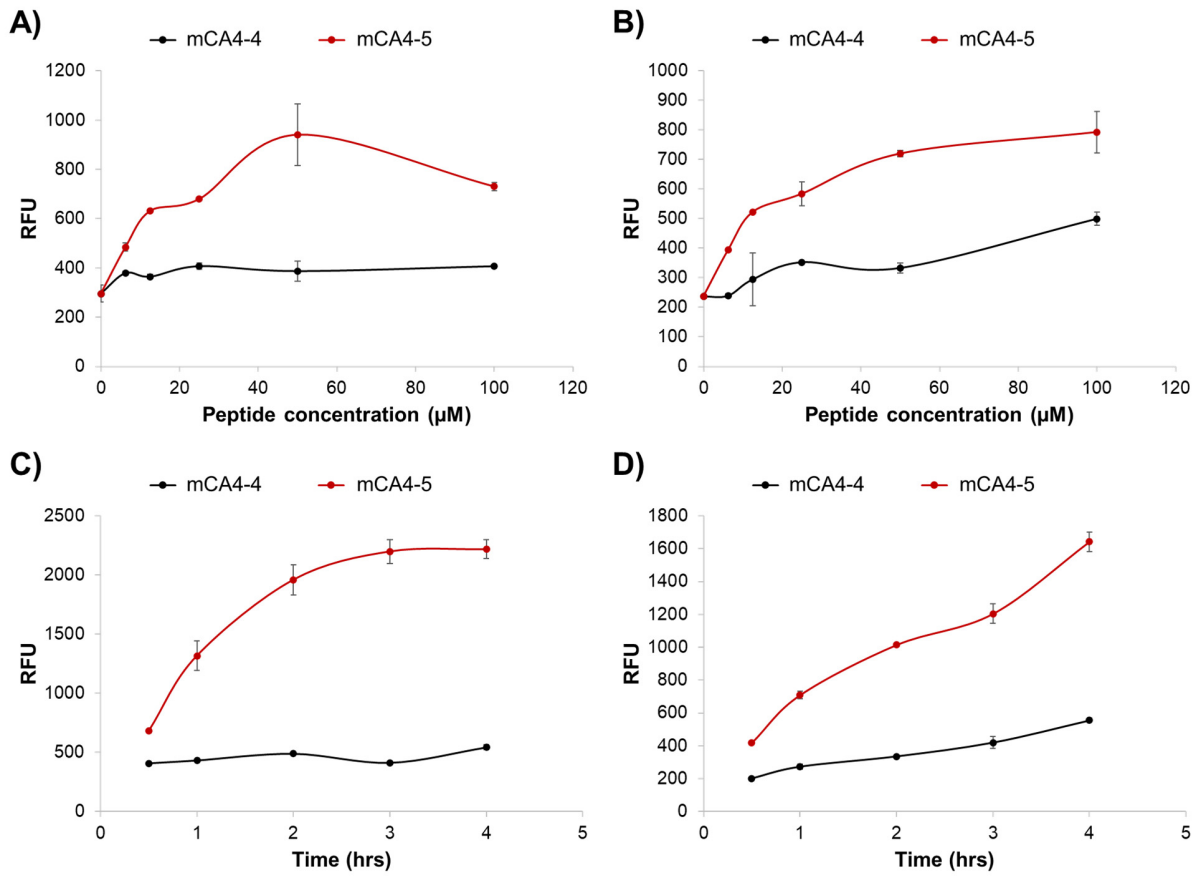
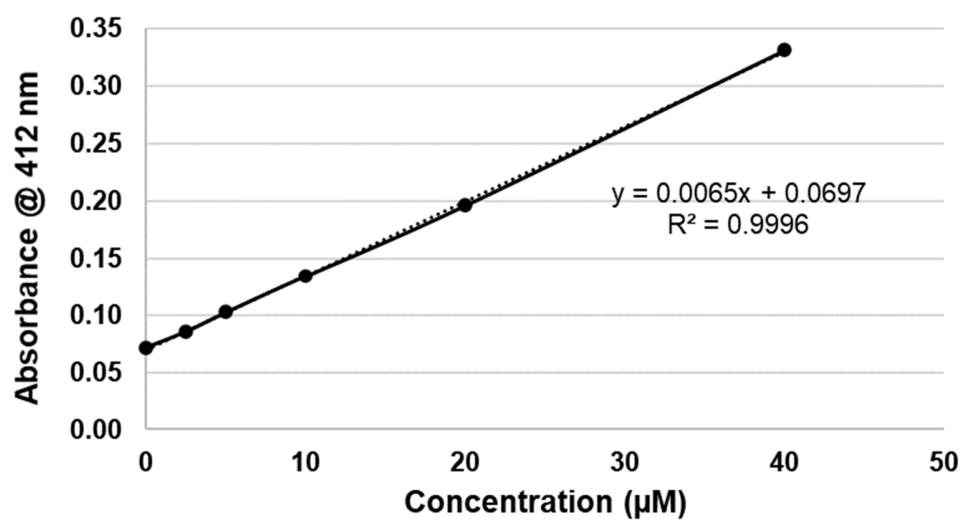


Figure S4: Membrane permeabilization efficacies AMPs in (A & C) *E. coli*; and (B & D) *B. subtilis*. A and B were done after a fixed time interval of 30 minutes. C and D were done using a fixed peptide concentration of 25μM.



Sample	Mean Absorbance @ 420 nm
Blank	0.0718 ± 0.0004
mCA4-4 (40 μM)	0.087 ± 0.0002
mCA4-5 (40 μM)	0.0780 ± 0.001

Figure S5: Calibration of L-cysteine hydrochloride monohydrate by Elman's assay.

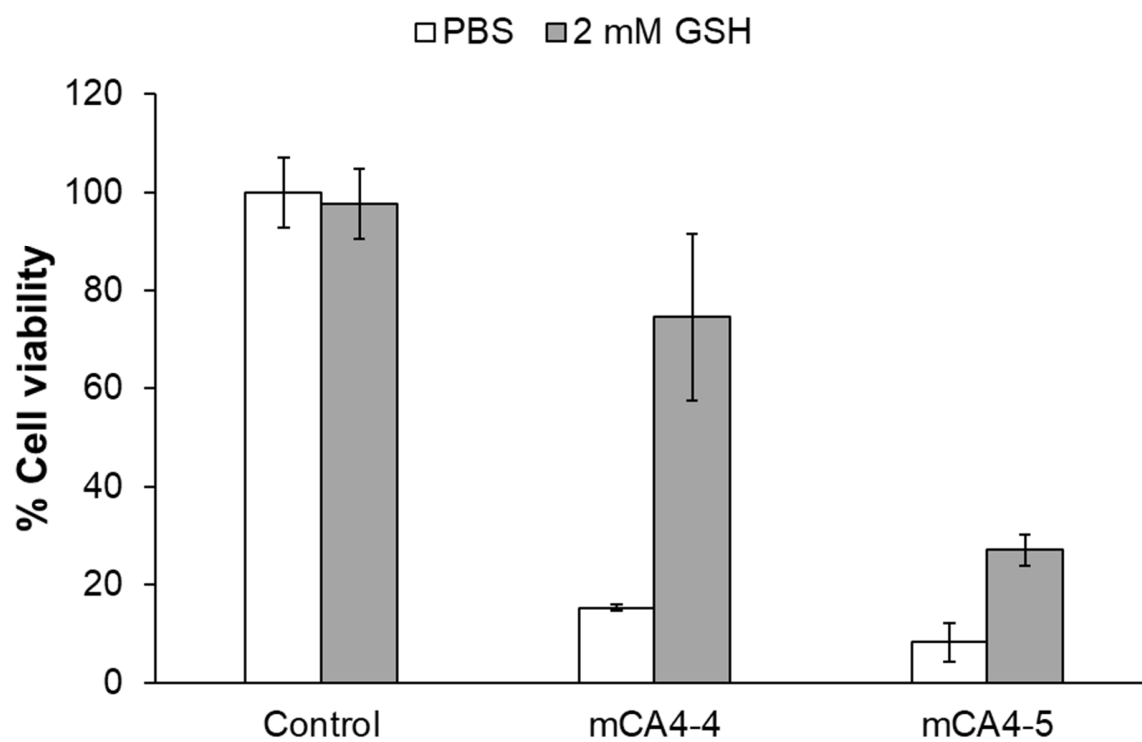
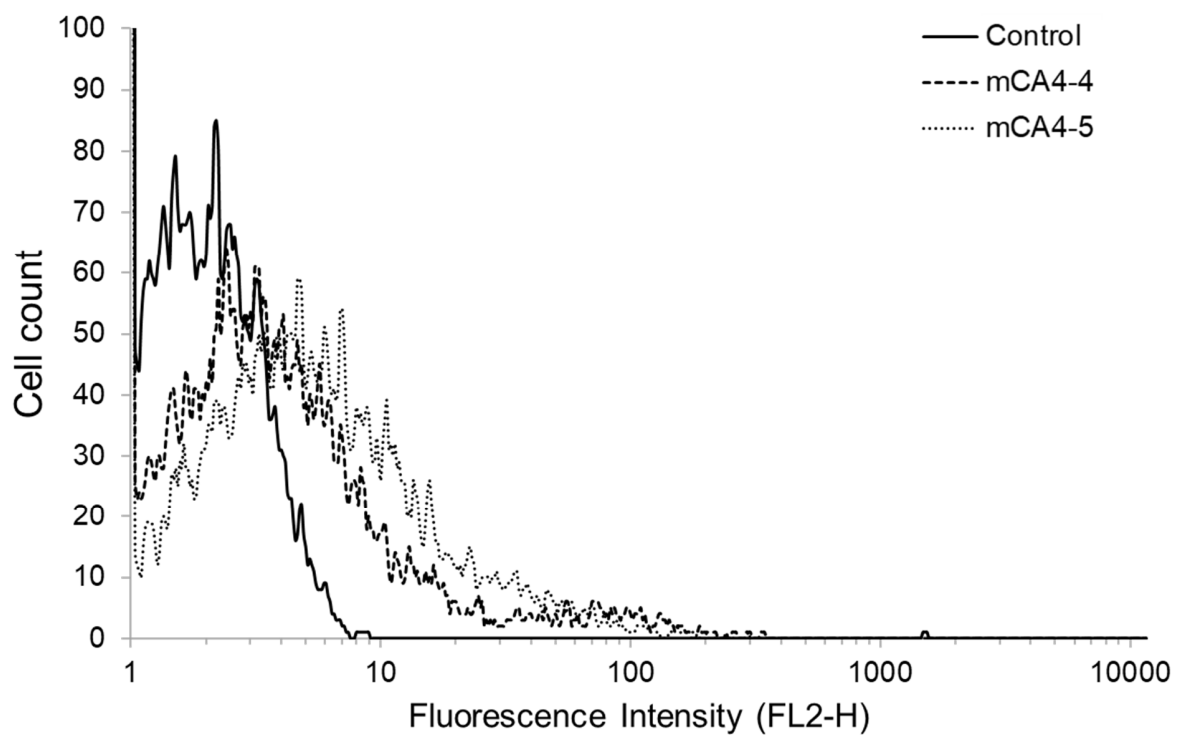


Figure S6: Effect of glutathione treatment on antimicrobial activity of peptides in *E. coli*. Peptide concentrations for mCA4-4 and mCA4-5 were 50 and 10 μ M, respectively.



Sample	% Fluorescent cells
Control	—
mCA4-4-TAMRA	19.8%
mCA4-5-TAMRA	32.9%

Figure S7: Flow cytometry data indicating cellular uptake of peptides in Caco-2 cells.

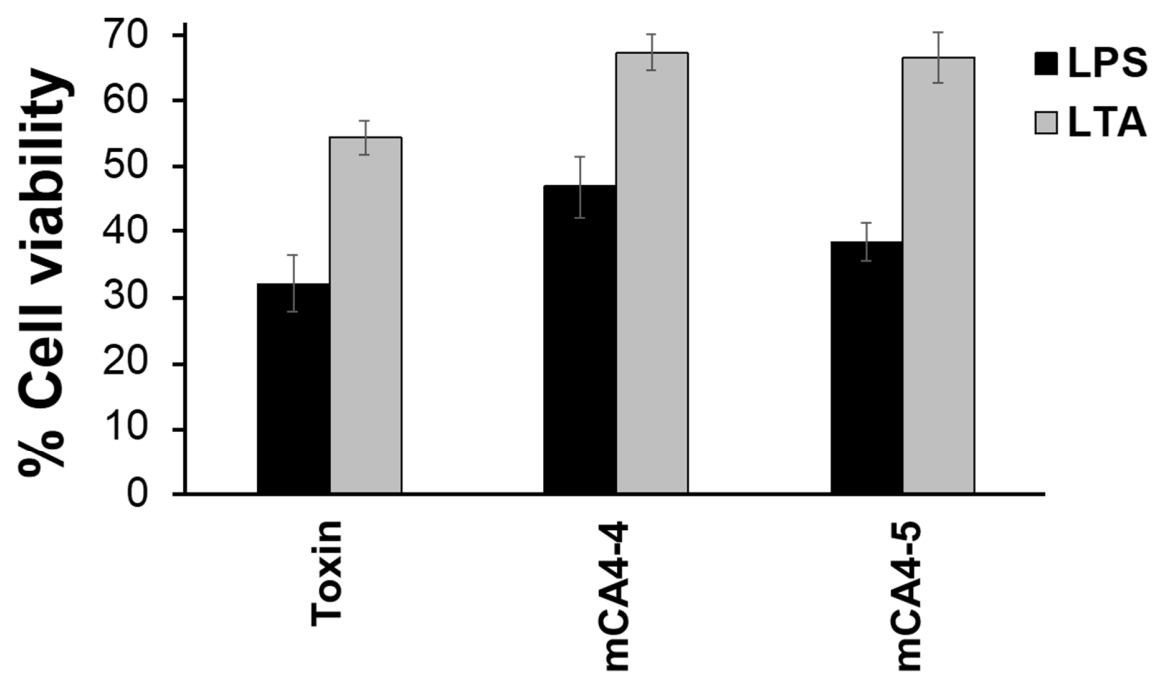


Figure S8: Toxin neutralization capability of peptides.

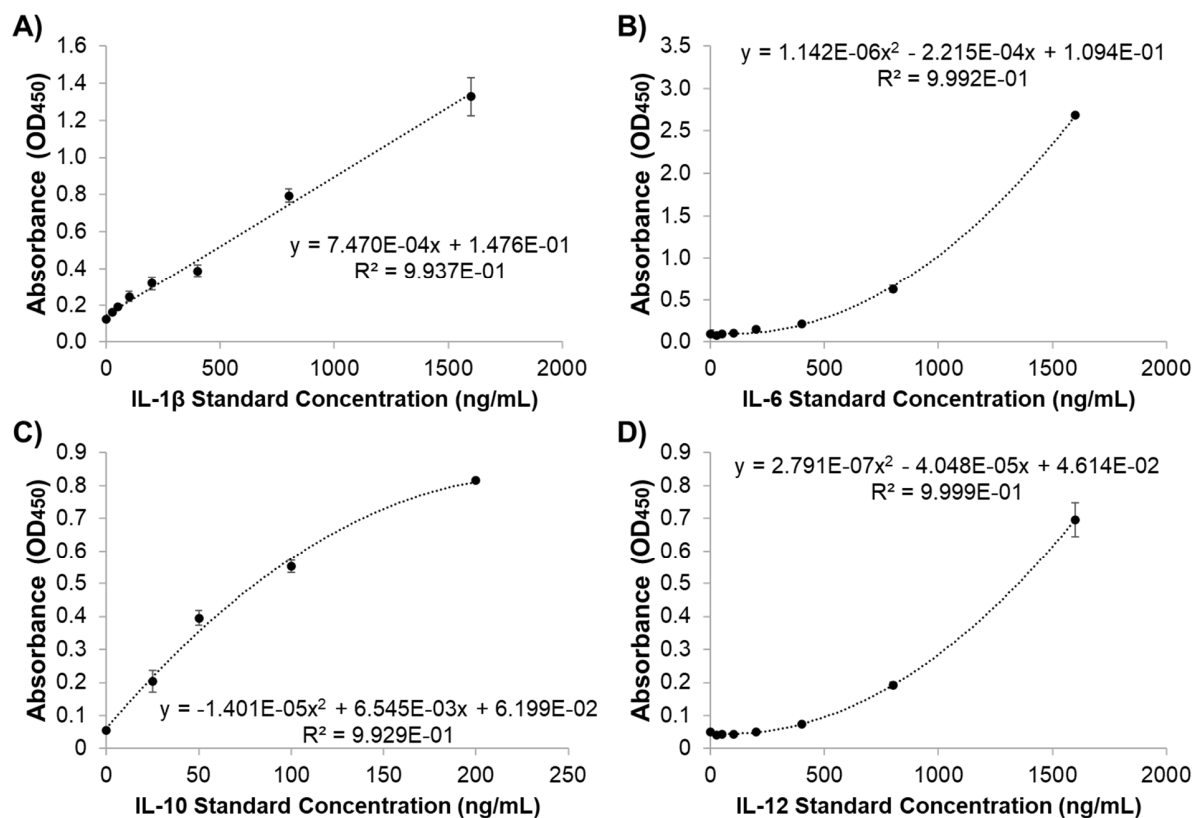


Figure S9: ELISA standard curves of (A) IL-1 β ; (B) IL-6; (C) IL-10; and (D) IL-12.