Supplementary Materials

Marine organisms from the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico) as a potential natural source of antibacterial compounds

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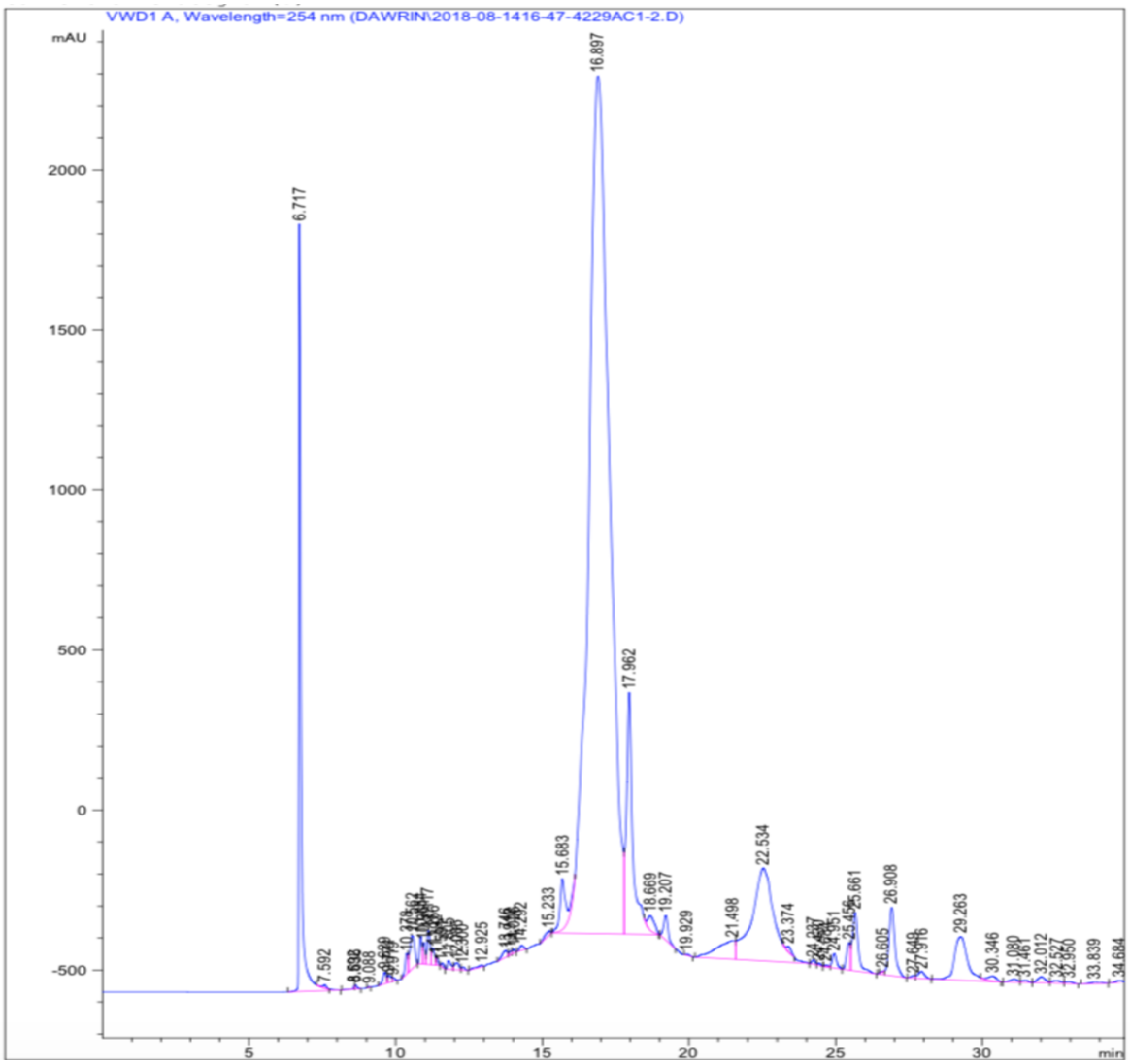

Figure S1. RP-HPLC chromatogram of the SPE fraction R4 from the sponge *Amphimedon compressa*.

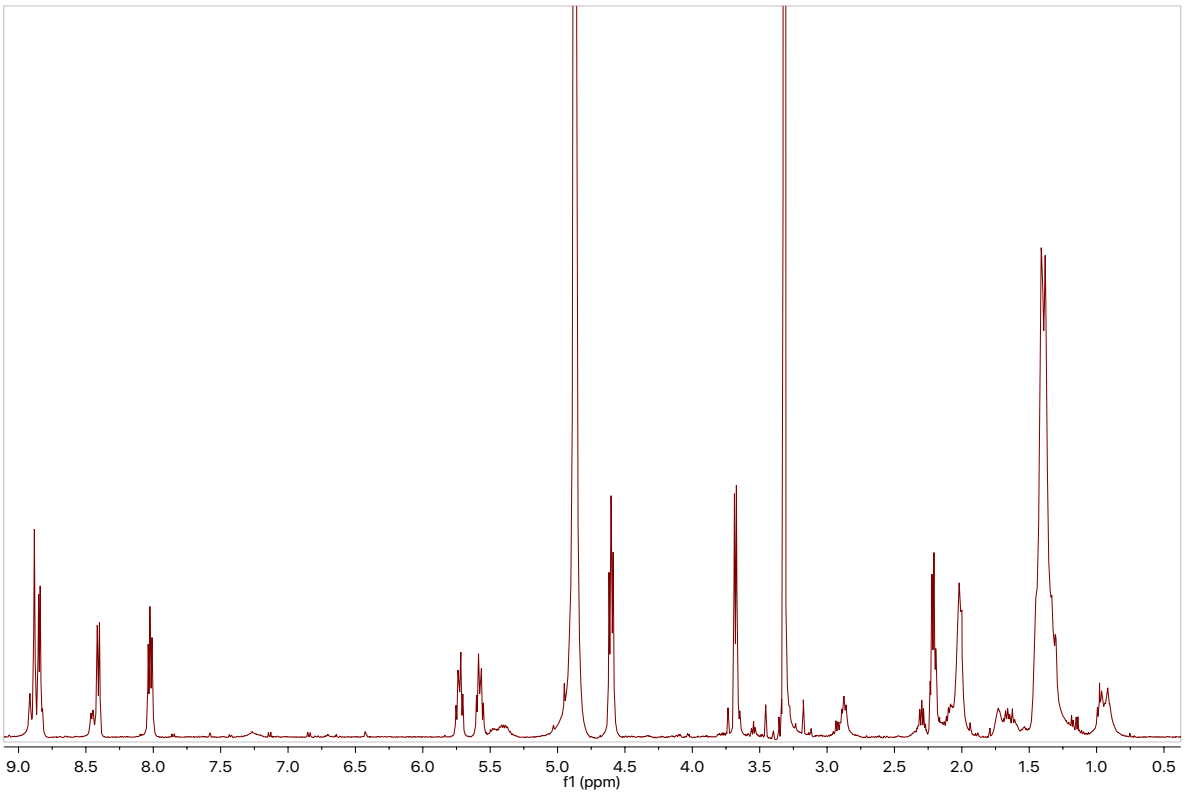

Figure S2. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of the R4H2 subfraction (500 MHz, CD_3OD).

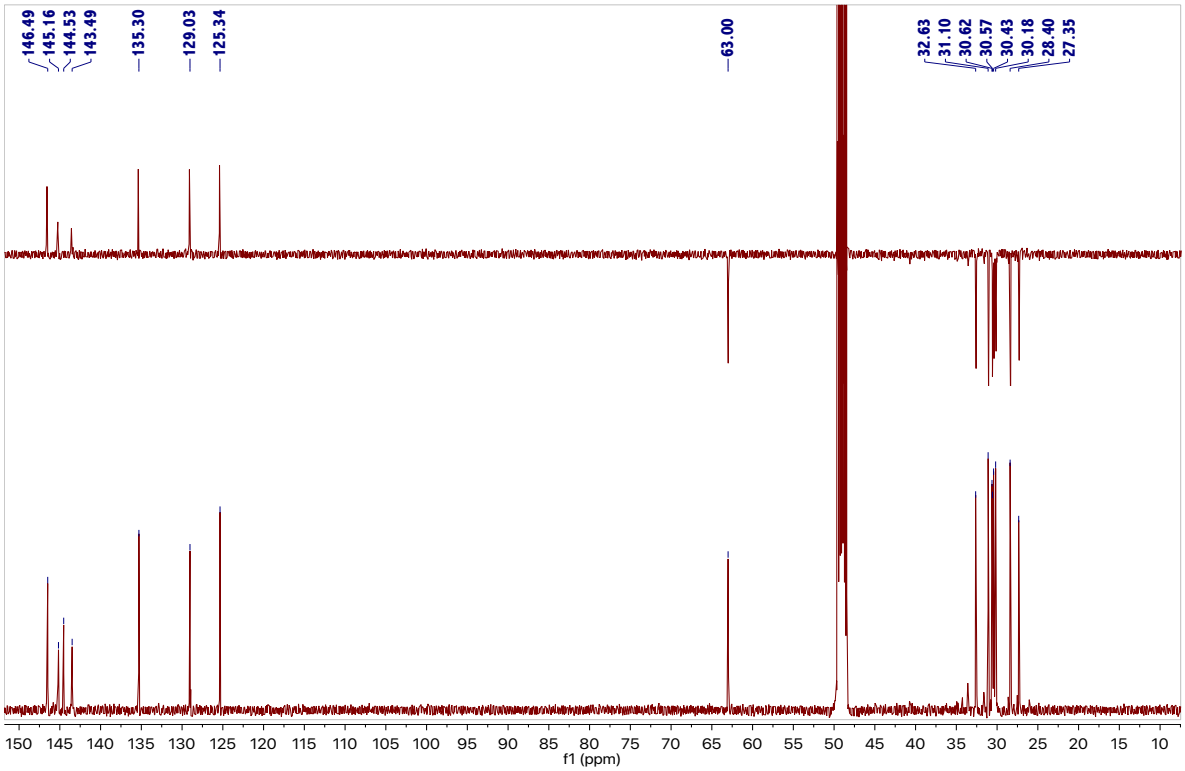

Figure S3. ^{13}C NMR and DEPT-135 spectra of the R4H2 subfraction (125 MHz, CD_3OD).

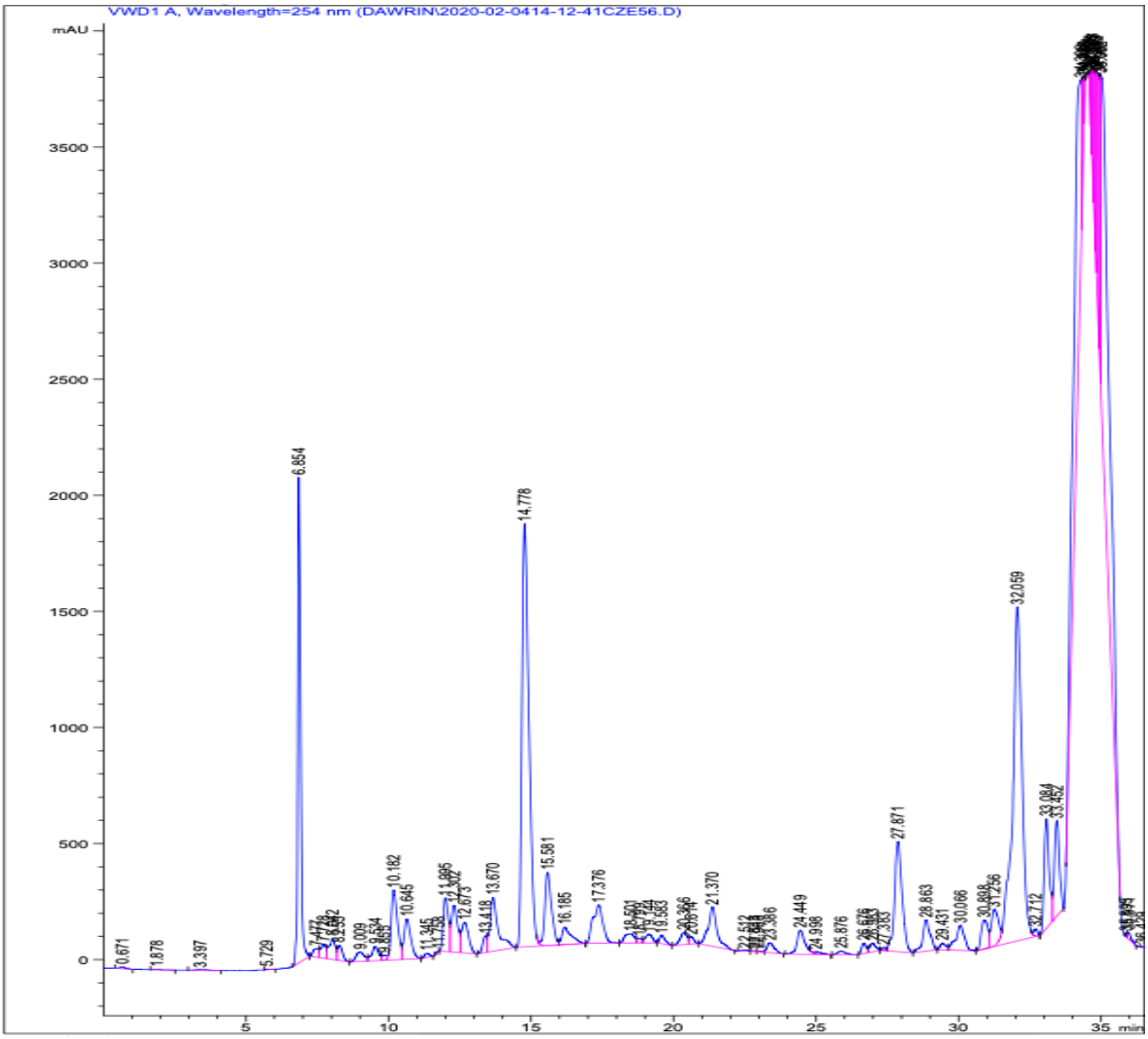

Figure S4. RP-HPLC chromatogram of the SPE subfraction R2 from the sponge *Agelas citrina.*

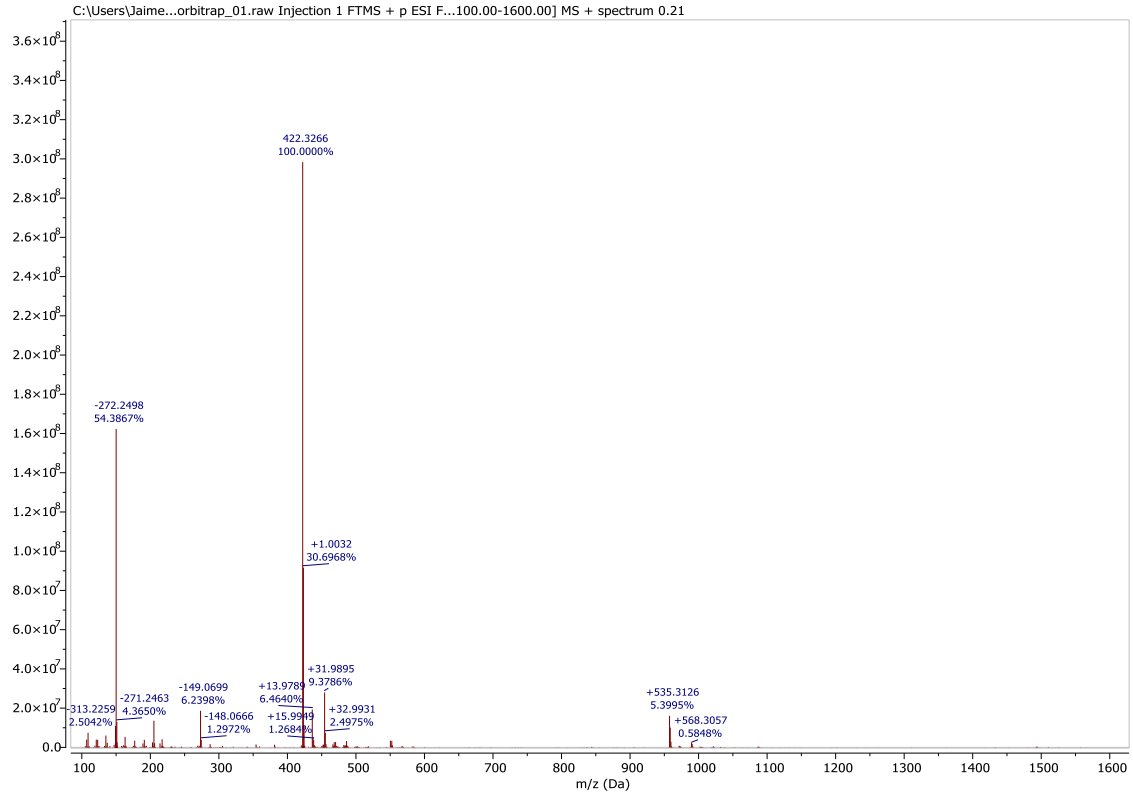

Figure S5. (+)-HRESIMS of agelasine B.

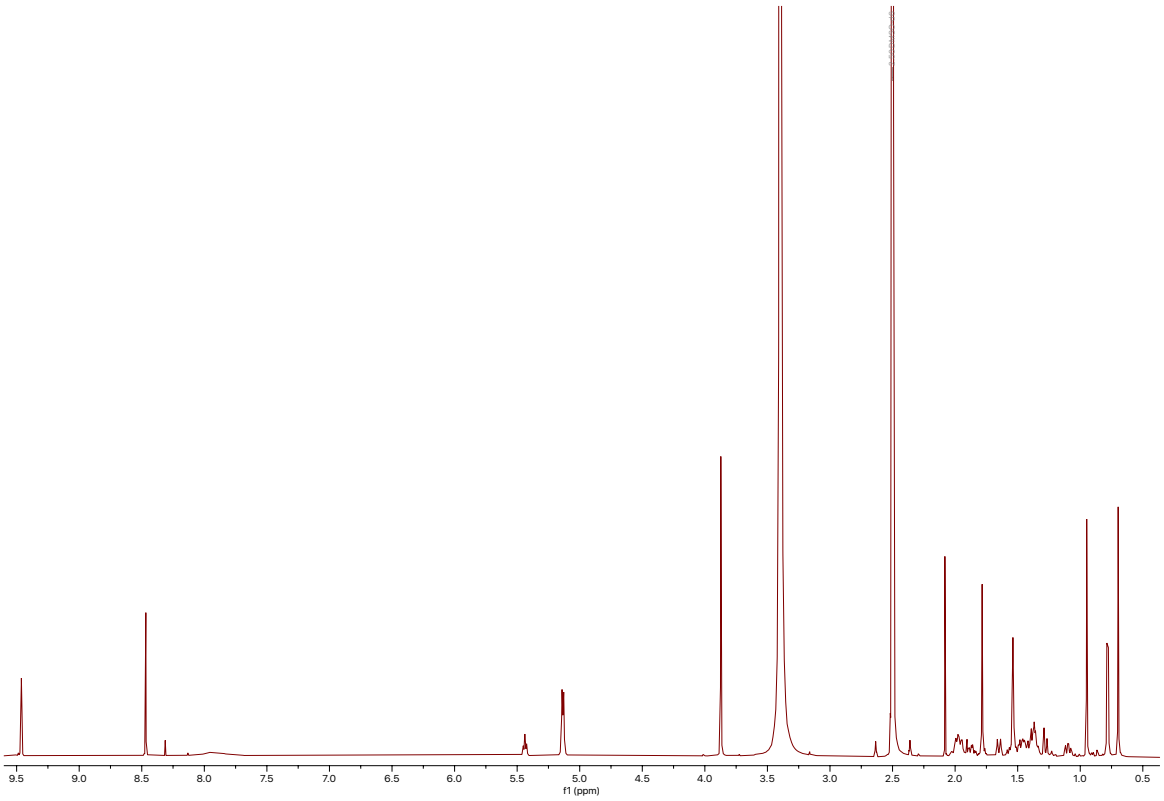

Figure S6. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of agelasine B (500 MHz, DMSO-d6).

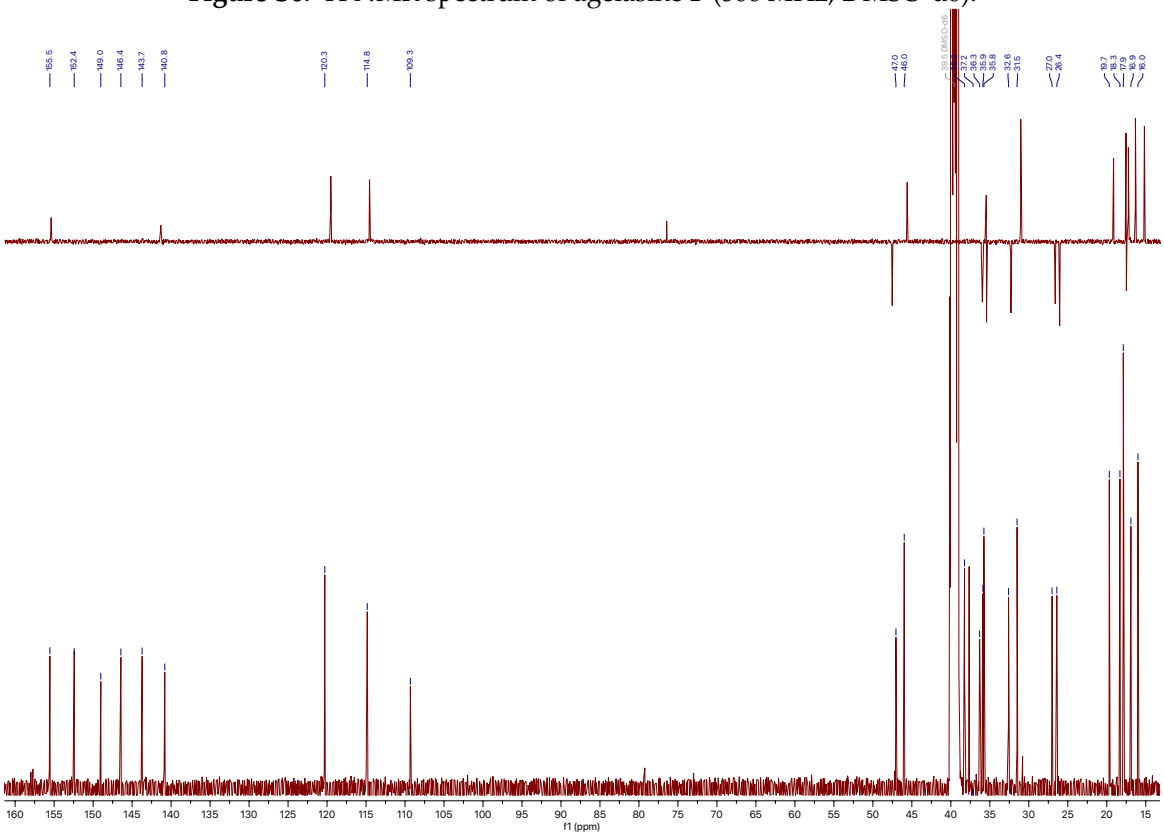

Figure S7. ^{13}C NMR and DEPT-135 spectra of agelasine B (125 MHz, DMSO-d6).

Table S1. Description of bacterial type strains used.

Bacterial sp.	Strains	Description
A. baumannii	ATCC [a] 17978 ABRIM (clinical isolate)	Gram-negative rod-shaped bacterium, can produce pneumonia, blood infections, wound and surgical site infections and urinary tract infections.[1]
K. pneumoniae	ATCC 700603 Kp3380 (clinical isolate)	Gram-negative rod-shaped encapsulate bacterium, produces pneumonia, urinary tract infections, sepsis, meningitis, diarrhea, and soft tissue infections [2]
P. aeruginosa	ATCC 27853 PAO1 (reference strain)	Gram-negative, encapsulated, rod-shaped bacterium. Infects the airway, urinary tract, burns and wounds, and also causes other blood infections.[3]
S. aureus	ATCC 29213 USA LAC 300 (clinical isolate)	Gram-positive, round-shaped bacterium, one of the most common causes of bacteraemia and infective endocarditis and can also cause various skin and soft-tissue infections.[4]

[a] American Type Culture Collection

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