

Supplementary Materials: Antimycobacterial Activity: A New Pharmacological Target for Conotoxins Found in the First Reported Conotoxin from *Conasprella ximenes*

Andrea Figueroa-Montiel, Johanna Bernáldez, Samanta Jiménez, Beatrix Ueberhide, Luis Javier González and Alexei Licea-Navarro

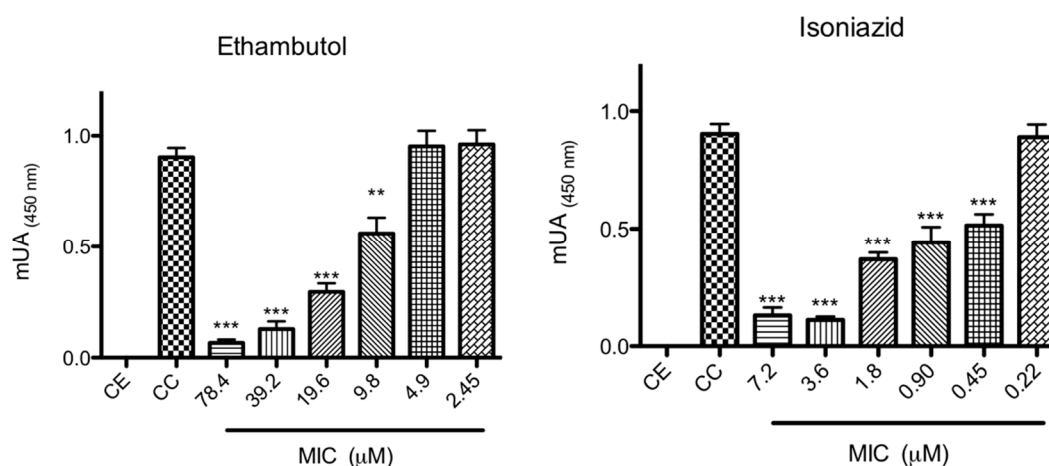


Figure S1. MIC determination of Ethambutol and Isoniazid with pathogenic *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv strain. MIC for EMB and INH, were 9.8 and 0.45 μ M respectively. The statistical significance of differences between treatments and growth control was analyzed by Student's t-test. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ vs. Growth Control (GC). Experimental control (EC) correspond to sterility media without inoculum

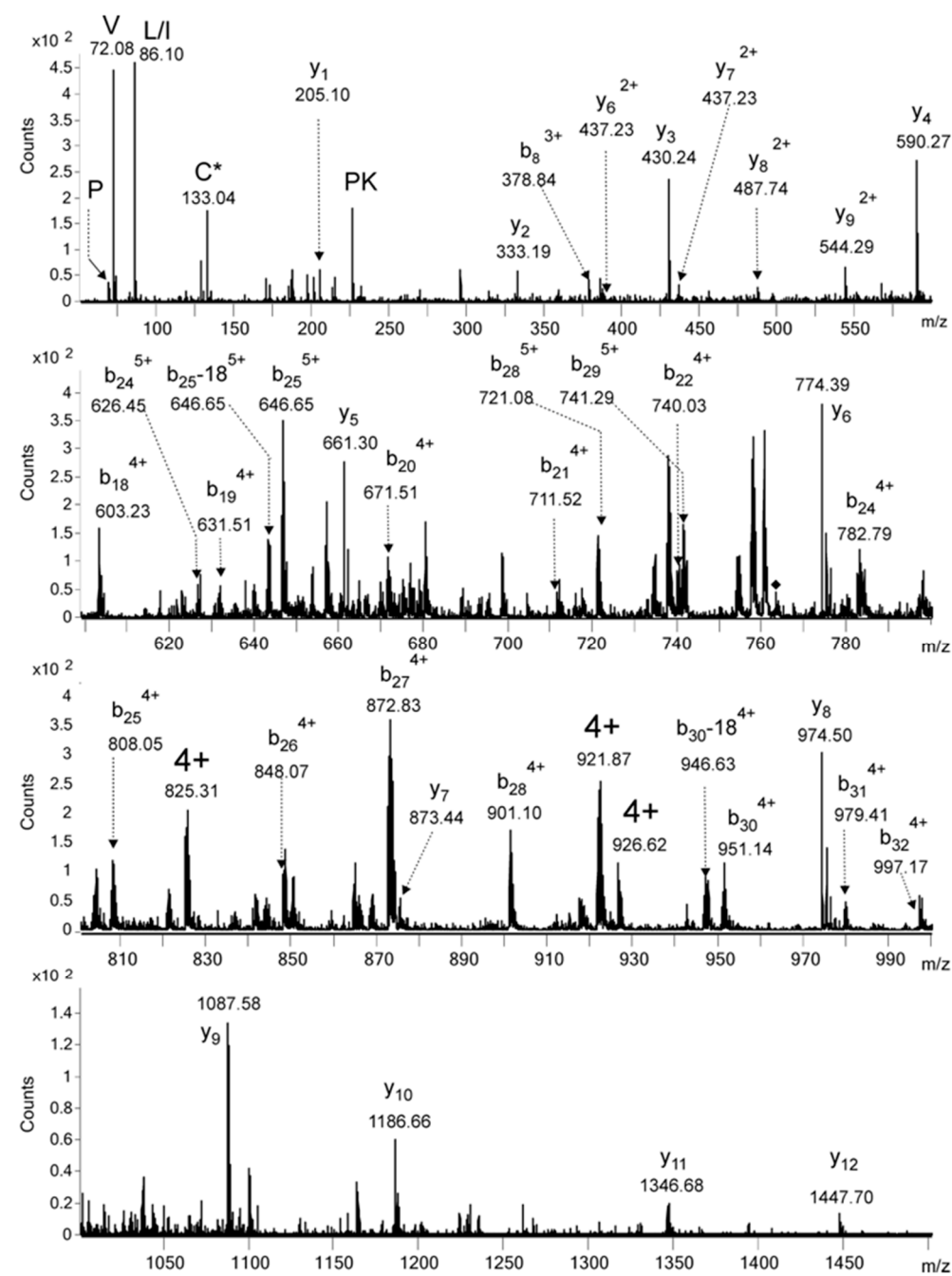


Figure S2. ESI-MS/MS spectrum of I1_xm11a toxin. Four expanded ranges of the ESI-MS/MS spectrum of the $[M+6H]^{6+}$ ion derived from the reduced and S-alkylated I1_xm11a toxin detected at m/z 763.32 with the assignment of the fragment ions.

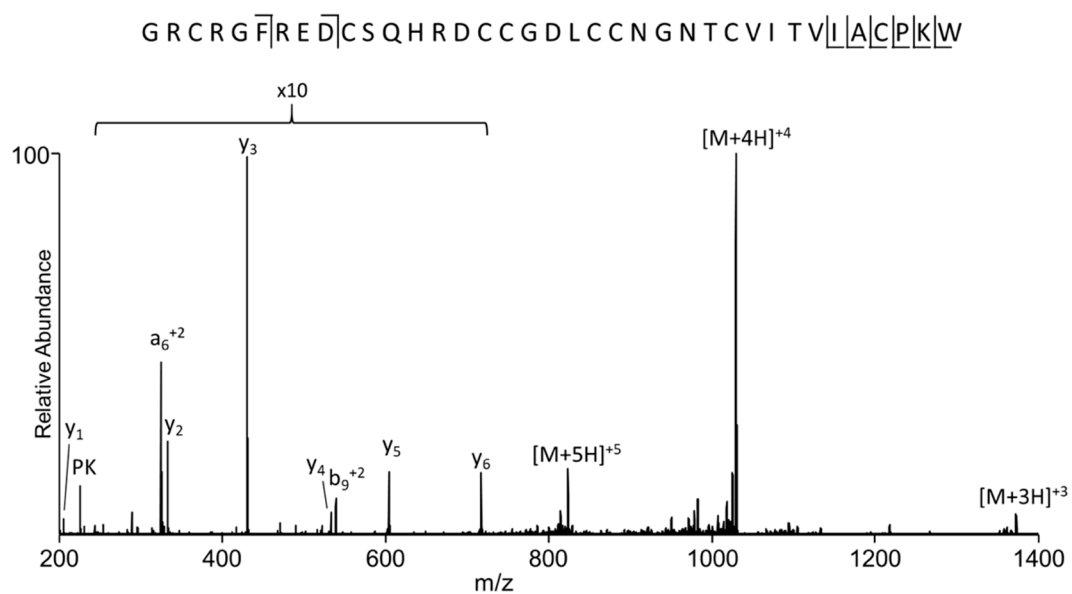


Figure S4. EThcD of native peptide I1_xm11a spectrum. EThcD spectrum recorded on the 6+ precursor (m/z 685.95) of the native disulfide bonded peptide I1_xm11a. N-terminal fragment ions (a and b) are indicated by] and C-terminal fragment ions (y ions) are indicated by L. Multiply charged fragment ions are indicated with the corresponding charge state. Precursor ions and internal fragment ions are labeled in the spectrum.