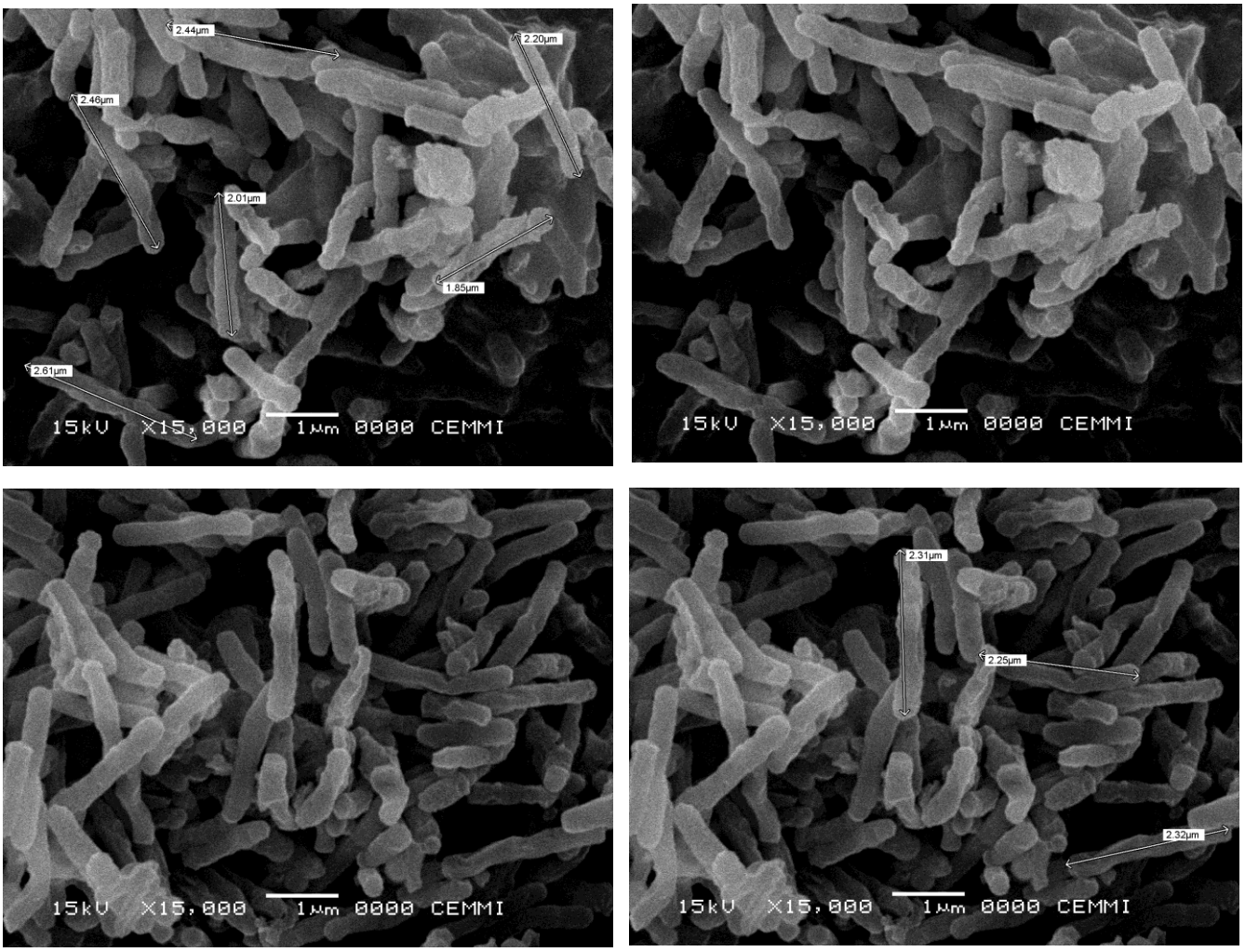
# Optimized LL-37–Derived Peptides Exhibit Antitubercular Activity, Induce Membrane Disruption, and P-type ATPase Transcriptional responses in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

Paola A. Santos[1,2], Milena Maya-Hoyos[1], Luz Mary Salazar[1], Claudia Andrea Cruz[2], Alver Cruz-Cacais[1], Mayerly Giraldo-Avila[1], Juliana Gómez-Manchego[1], Lineth Valentina Triana[2] and Carlos Y. Soto[1]*

## Supplementary Materials

### Original Images of Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

**Figure S1.** Original images SEM of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb) not exposed to antimicrobial peptides (Control C).



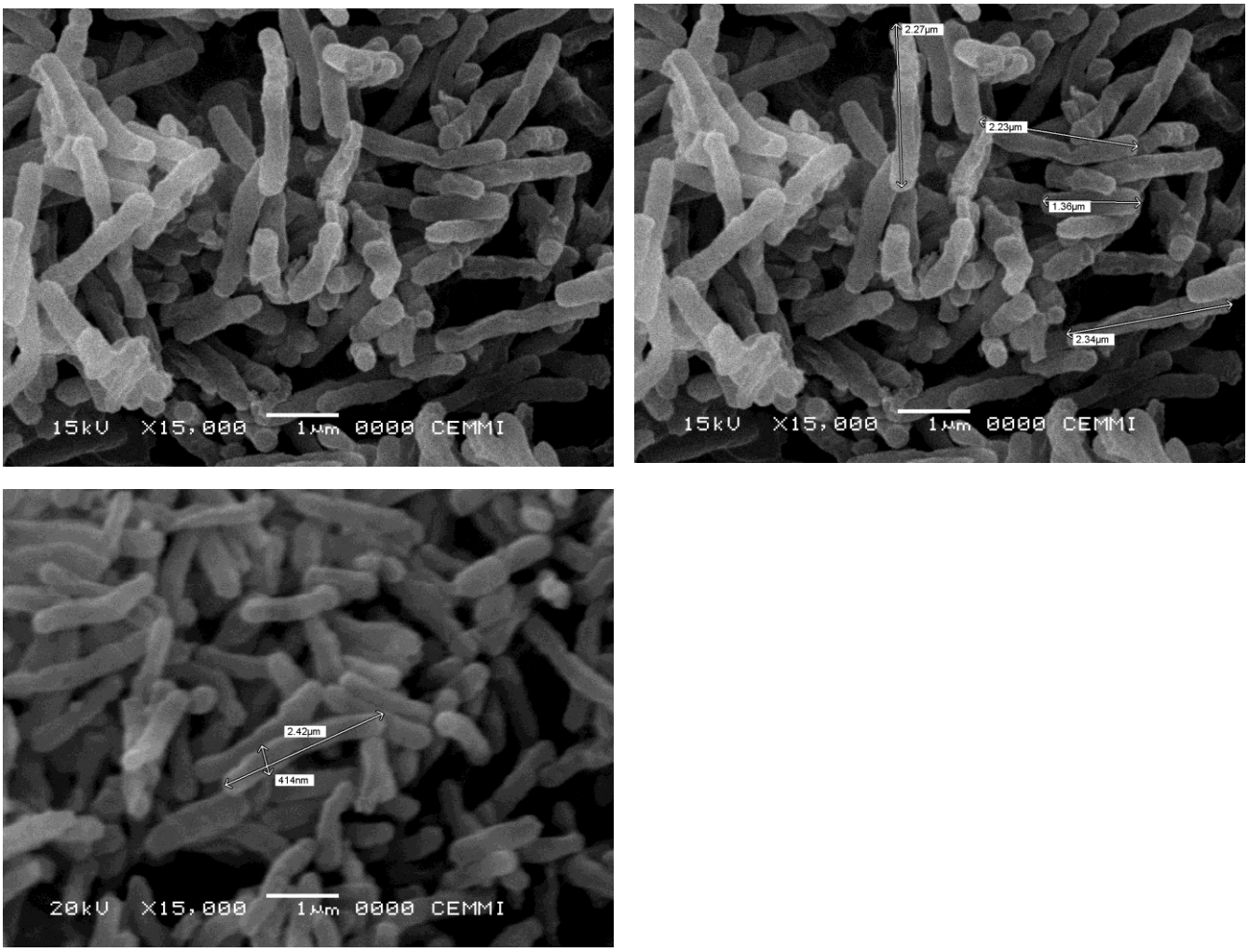
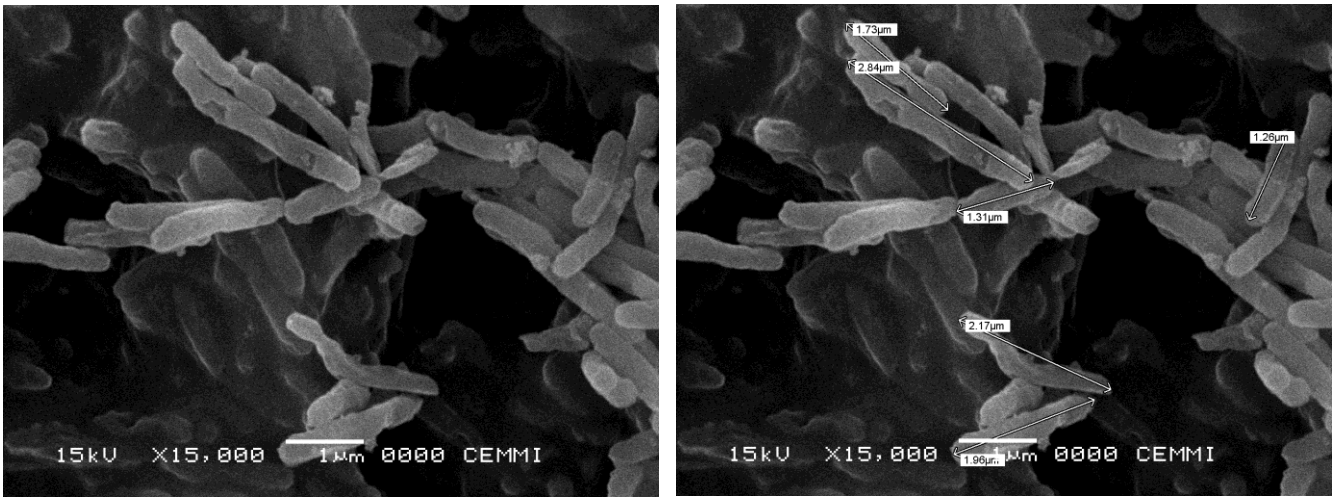
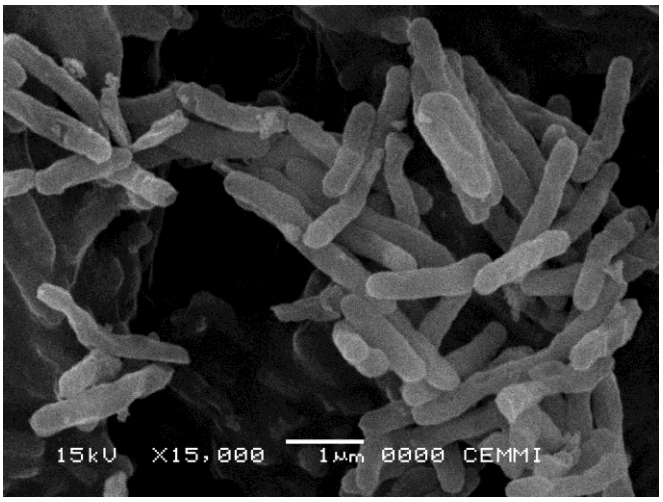
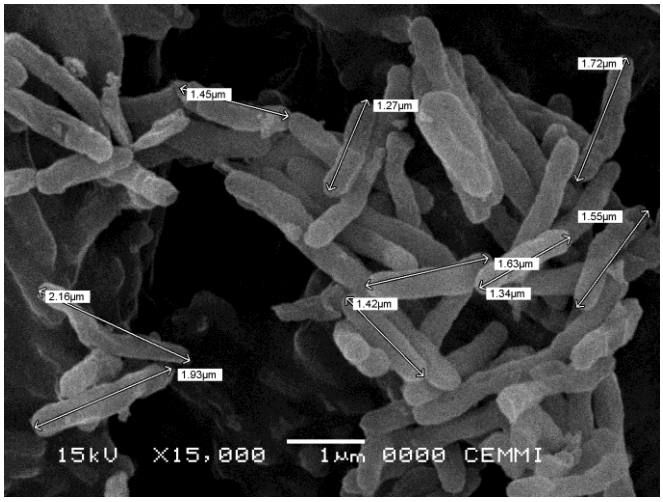
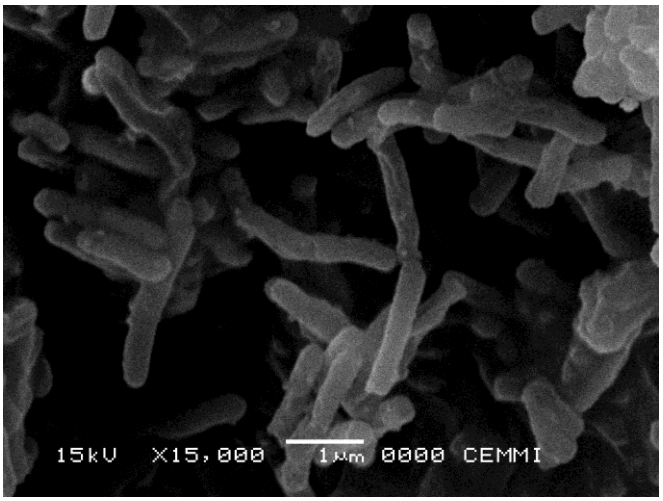


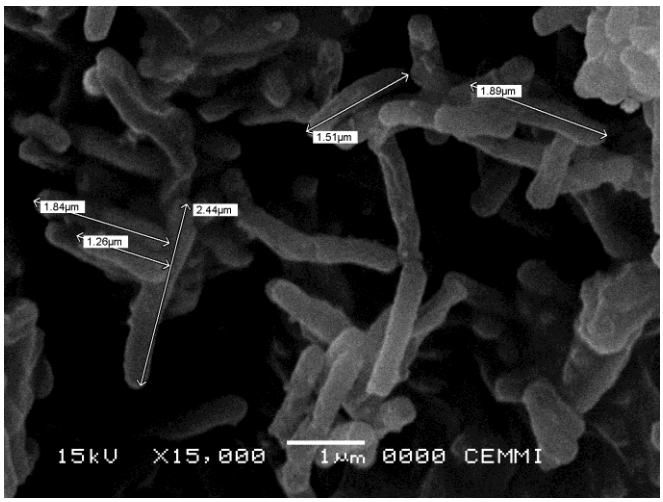

**Figure S2.** Original images SEM of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb) exposed to LL37-1 (P1).

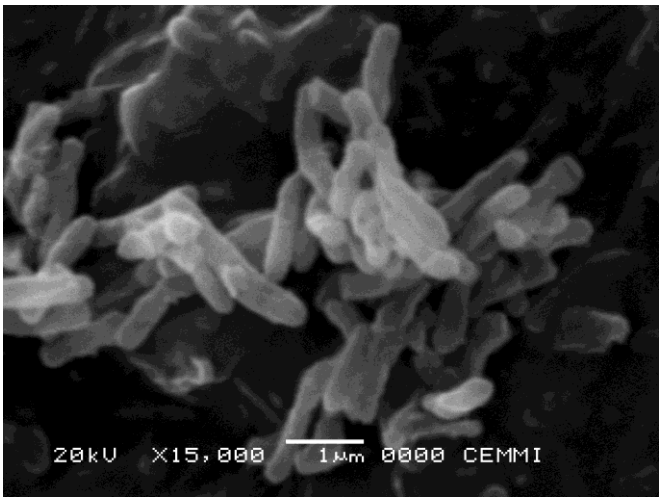


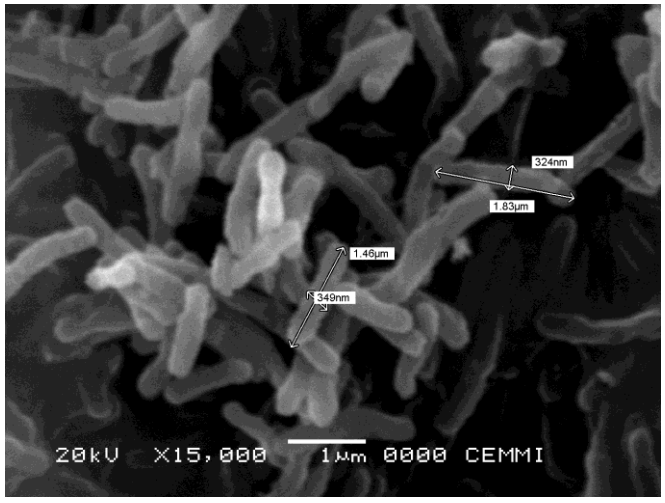

15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


1.45µm
1.27µm
1.72µm
1.55µm
1.63µm
1.34µm
1.42µm
2.16µm
1.93µm
15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


1.89µm
1.51µm
1.84µm
2.44µm
1.26µm
15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


20kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


324nm
1.83µm
1.46µm
349nm
20kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI

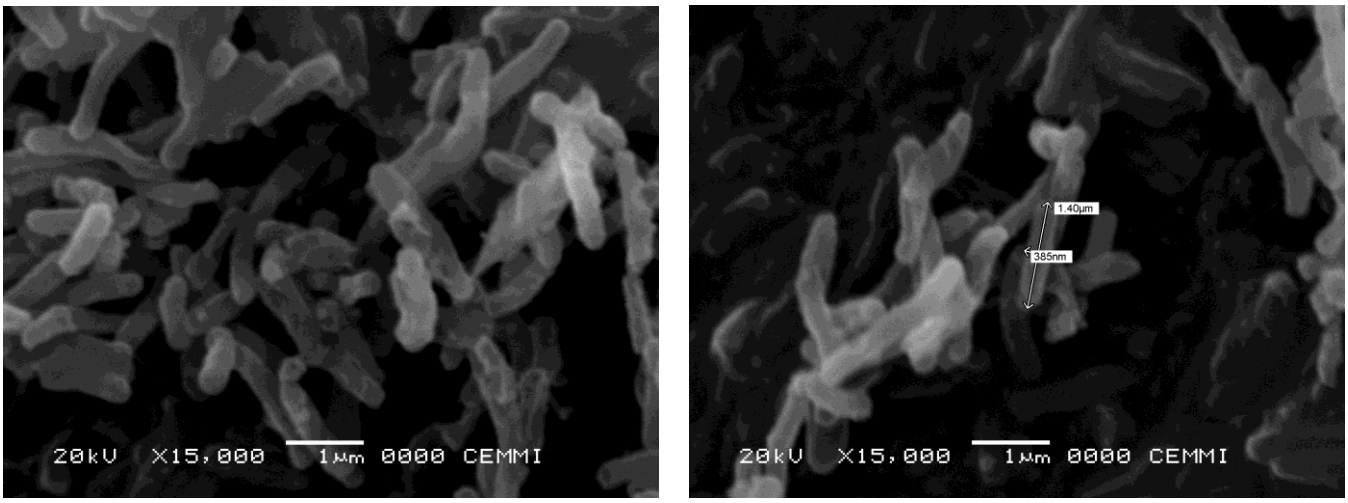
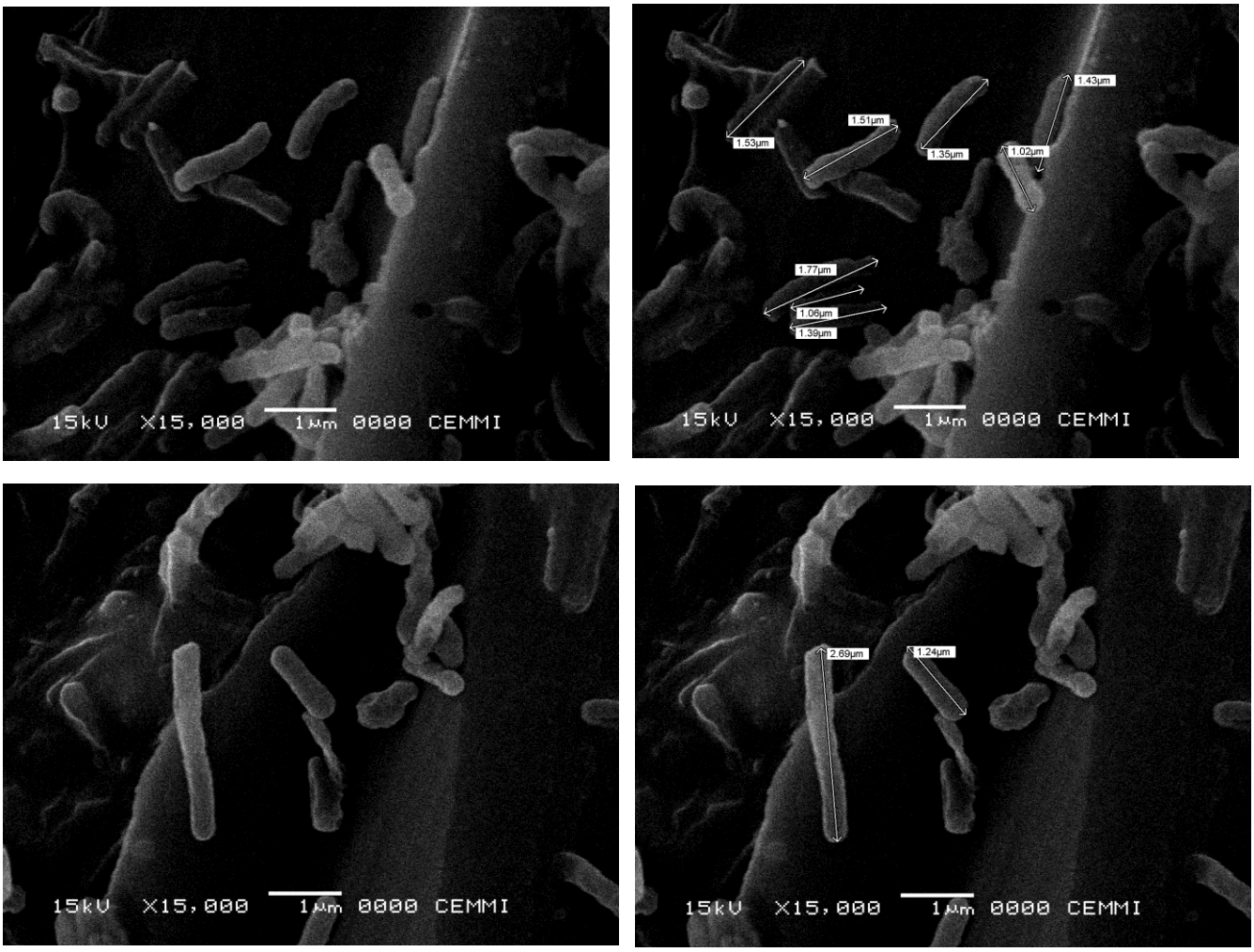
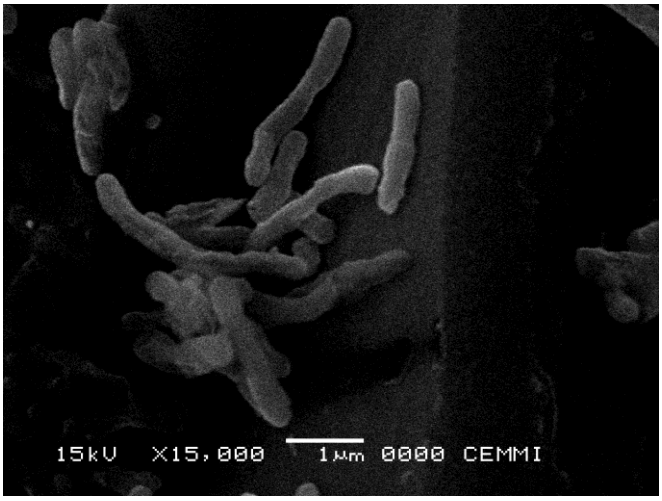
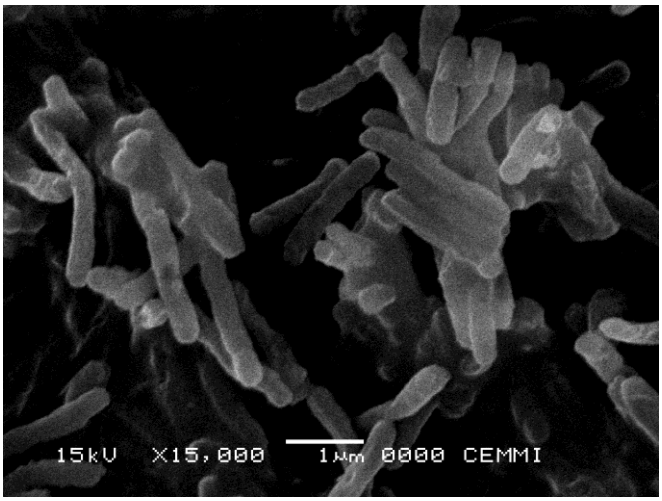


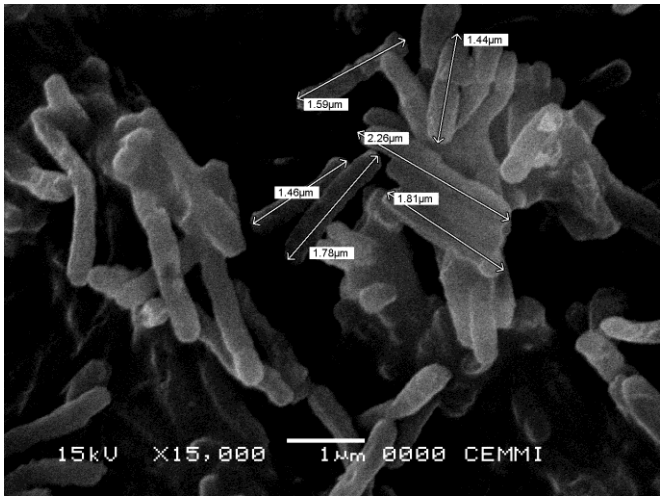

**Figure S3.** Original images SEM of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb) exposed to D-LL37 (P2).

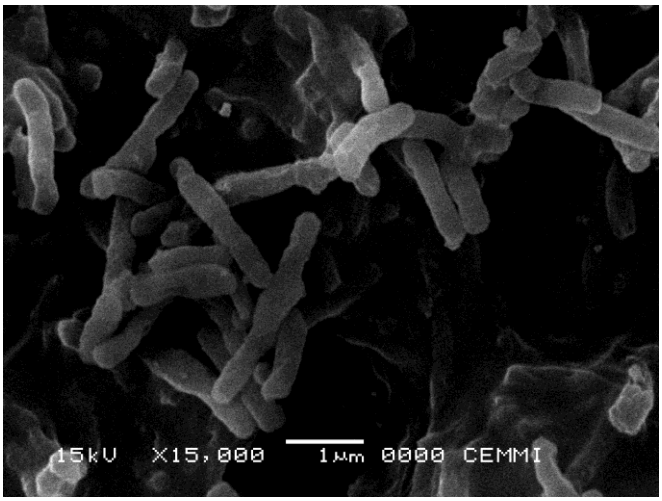


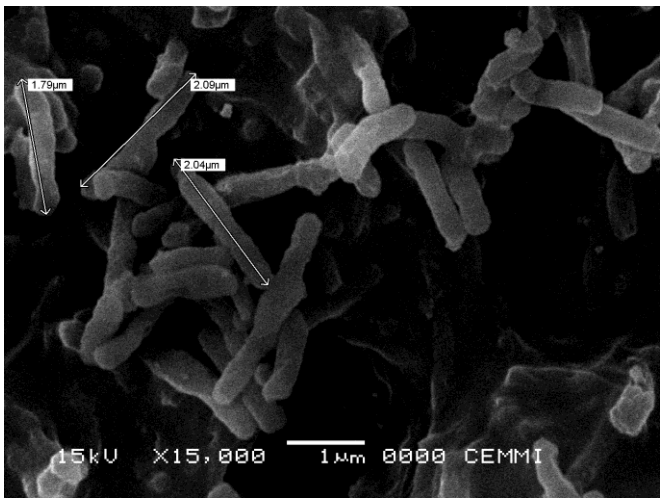

15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI

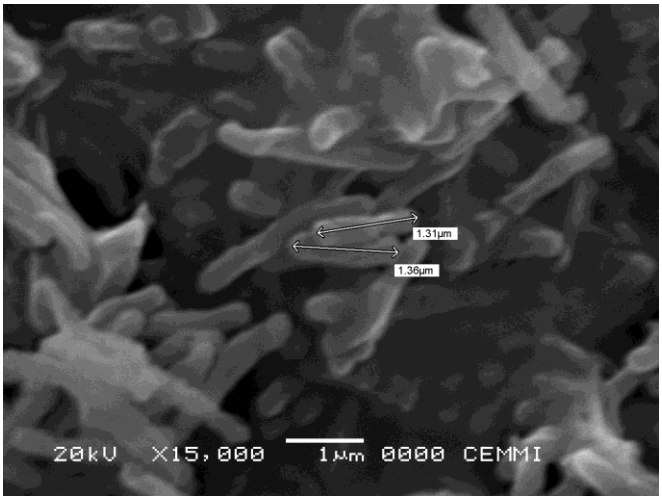

1.69µm
1.83µm
2.38µm
1.36µm
15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI

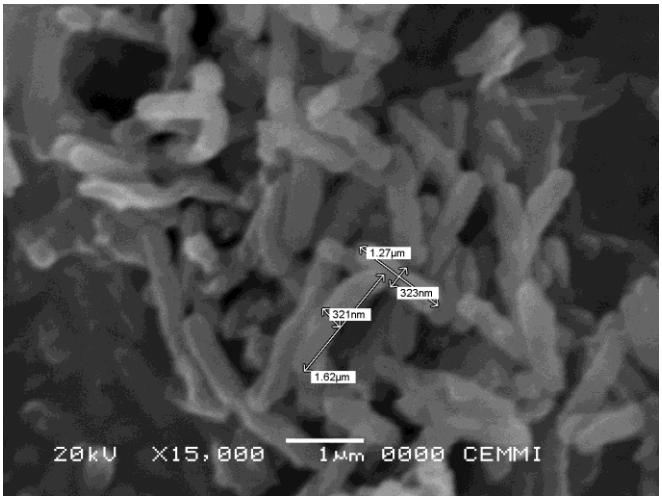

15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI

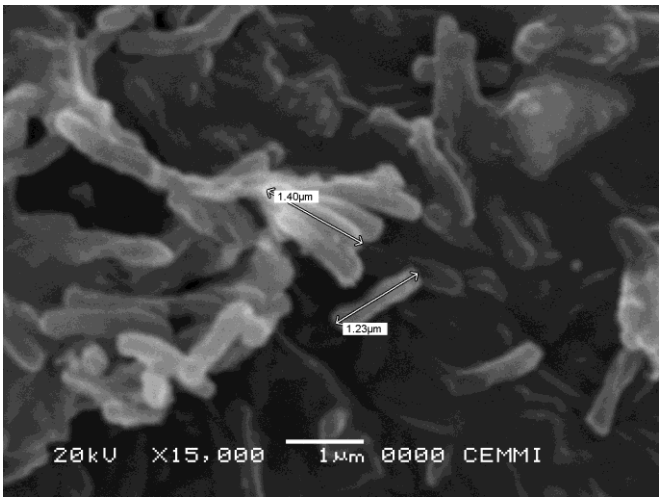

1.44µm
1.59µm
2.26µm
1.46µm
1.81µm
1.78µm
15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI

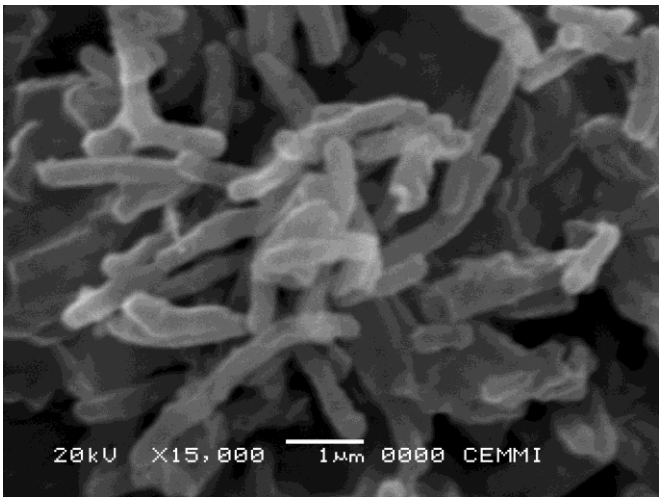

15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


1.79µm
2.09µm
2.04µm
15kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


1.31µm
1.36µm
20kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


1.27µm
323nm
321nm
1.62µm
20kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


1.40µm
1.23µm
20kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI


20kV X15,000 1µm 0000 CEMMI