

Supporting Information

Total Synthesis of Teixobactin.

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General Methods and Materials

All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere and at room temperature (22 °C) unless the reaction was performed under aqueous conditions or unless otherwise specified. Reactions undertaken at -78 °C utilized a bath of dry ice and acetone. Reactions carried out at 0 °C employed a bath of water and ice. Anhydrous THF, CH₂Cl₂ and MeOH were obtained using a PureSolv[®] solvent purification system with water detectable only in low ppm levels. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) on aluminium backed silica plates (Merck Silica Gel 60 F254). Visualisation of TLC plates was undertaken with an ultraviolet (UV) light at $\lambda = 254$ nm and staining with solutions of vanillin, ninhydrin, phosphomolybdic acid (PMA), potassium permanganate or sulfuric acid, followed by exposure of the stained plates to heat. Silica flash column chromatography (Merck Silica Gel 60 40 – 63 μ m) was undertaken to purify crude reaction mixtures using solvents as specified.

All commercially available reagents were used as obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, Merck or Acros Organics. Amino acids, coupling reagents and HMPB-ChemMatrix[®] resin were obtained from NovaBiochem or GL Biochem and peptide synthesis grade DMF was obtained from Merck or Labscan. All non-commercially available reagents were synthesized according to literature procedures as referenced.

¹H NMR spectra were obtained using a Bruker DRX 400 or DRX 500 at frequencies of 400 MHz or 500 MHz respectively in CDCl₃, acetone-*d*₆ or DMSO-*d*₆. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) and coupling constants in Hertz (Hz). The residual solvent peaks were used as internal standards without the use of tetramethylsilane (TMS). ¹H NMR data is reported as follows: chemical shift values (ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constant(s) and relative integral. ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained using a Bruker DRX 400 or DRX 500 at 100 MHz or 125 MHz in CDCl₃, MeOD, acetone-*d*₆ or DMSO-*d*₆ unless otherwise specified. ¹³C NMR data is reported as chemical shift values (ppm). Low resolution mass spectra for novel compounds were recorded on a Bruker amaZon SL mass spectrometer (ESI) operating in positive mode or on a Shimadzu 2020 (ESI) mass spectrometer operating in positive mode for previously reported compounds. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker-Daltonics Apex Ultra 7.0T Fourier transform (FTICR) mass spectrometer.

LC-MS was performed either on a Shimadzu 2020 LC-MS instrument with an LC-M20A pump, SPD-20A UV/Vis detector and a Shimadzu 2020 (ESI) mass spectrometer operating in positive mode or on a Shimadzu UPLC-MS equipped with the same modules as above but with an SPD-M30A diode array detector. Separations on the LC-MS system were performed on a Waters Sunfire 5 μm , 2.1 x 150 mm (C18) column. On the UPLC-MS system, separations were performed on a Waters Acquity 1.7 μm , 2.1 x 50 mm (C18) column. These separations were performed using a mobile phase of 0.1 vol% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in water (Solvent A) and 0.1 vol% TFA in MeCN (Solvent B) using linear gradients. Preparative reverse-phase HPLC was performed using a Waters 500 pump with a 2996 photodiode array detector and a Waters 600 Multisolvent Delivery System. Compounds were purified using a Waters XBridge Prep OBD 5 μm 19 x 150 mm (C18) column using a 0-50 vol% MeCN focussed gradient (0-30vol% MeCN over 2 min, 30-50 vol% over 20 min) at a flow rate flow rate of 15 mL min⁻¹.

Fmoc Strategy Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis (Fmoc-SPPS)

Fmoc-strategy solid-phase peptide synthesis (Fmoc-SPPS) procedures were employed on acid-labile 4-hydroxymethyl-3-methoxyphenoxybutyric acid (HMPB) functionalized polyethylene glycol resin (HMPB-NovaPEG) within fritted syringes (purchased from Torviq). All reagent equivalents are in regard to the amount of amino acid loaded to resin.

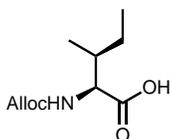
PyBOP Coupling Conditions

Loaded resin was washed with CH₂Cl₂ (x 5) and DMF (x 5) before being treated with a solution of 10 vol% piperidine in DMF (2 x 3 min). The resin was again washed with DMF (x 5), CH₂Cl₂ (x 5) and DMF (x 5). The resin was shaken for 2 h at room temperature with a solution of the desired Fmoc-protected amino acid (4 equiv.), (Benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBOP) (4 equiv.) and 4-methylmorpholine (NMM) (8 equiv.) in DMF (0.1 M in regard to loaded amino acid). The coupling solution was discharged and the resin washed with DMF (x 5), CH₂Cl₂ (x 5) and DMF (x 5).

Experimental and Analytical Data

Synthesis of Alloc-L-Ile-OH

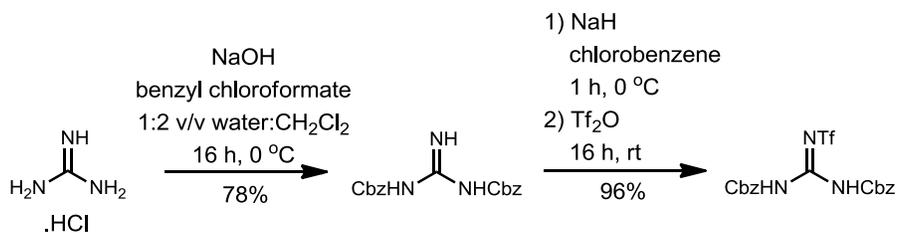
Alloc-L-Ile-OH



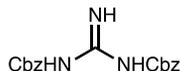
L-Isoleucine (1.00 g, 7.62 mmol) was suspended in saturated aqueous Na_2CO_3 (13 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. A mixture of allyl chloroformate (891 μL , 8.38 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (28 mL) was added dropwise. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, then diluted with water (150 mL), washed with Et_2O (3 x 150 mL) and acidified to pH 2 *via* addition of 1 M aqueous HCl. The acidified mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 200 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (200 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford Alloc-L-Ile-OH as a colorless oil (1.57 g, 7.27 mmol, 95%) which was used without purification. **^1H NMR** (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ (ppm): 7.70 (bs, 1H), 5.96-5.83 (m, 1H), 5.40-5.25 (m, 2H), 5.21 (dq, $J = 1.2, 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.63-4.52 (m, 2H), 4.35 (dd, $J = 4.5, 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.00-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.40 (m, 1H), 1.28-1.13 (m, 1H), 0.96 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 0.92 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); **^{13}C NMR** (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ (ppm): 176.6, 156.4, 132.63, 118.1, 66.1, 58.4, 37.8, 24.9, 15.6, 11.7; **LRMS**: (+ESI) m/z 216 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; **IR (ATR)**: $\nu_{\text{max}} = 3326, 2964, 2928, 2879, 1710, 1528, 1461, 1409, 1331, 1242$ cm^{-1} ; **$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$** : +9.6° (c 0.3, CH_2Cl_2). These data are in agreement with those previously reported by Jad *et al.*¹

Synthesis of *N,N'*-di-Cbz-*N''*-Tf-guanidine (**5**)

The synthesis of *N,N'*-di-Cbz-*N''*-Tf-guanidine (**5**) was adapted from previous work by Feichtinger *et al.*² All data are consistent with those previously reported.

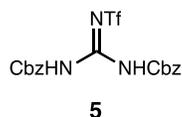


N,N'-di-Cbz-guanidine



Guanidine hydrochloride (3.82 g, 40.0 mmol) and sodium hydroxide (8.00 g, 200 mmol) were dissolved in a 1:2 v/v mixture of water:CH₂Cl₂ (120 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Benzyl chloroformate (17.1 mL, 120 mmol) was added dropwise to the mixture and the resulting reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 16 h. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was poured over CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) and separated with the aqueous phase being collected and re-extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL). All organic phases were combined and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the crude product as a beige solid which was recrystallized from methanol to afford the title compound (10.2 g, 31.1 mmol, 78%) as a white solid. **¹H NMR** (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ (ppm); 8.79 (bs, 2H), 7.37-7.26 (m, 10H), 5.04 (bs, 4H); **¹³C NMR** (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ (ppm); 159.2, 135.8, 128.6, 128.4, 128.1, 67.4 (Guanidine signal missing due to overlap); **LRMS**: (+ESI) *m/z* 328 [M+H]⁺; **IR (ATR)**: ν_{max} = 3404, 3257, 3064, 3034, 2960, 1738, 1681, 1652, 1619, 1558, 1495, 1453, 1386, 1287, 1219 cm⁻¹; **m.p.**: 139-148 °C. These data are in agreement with those previously reported by Feichtinger *et al.*²

N,N'-di-Cbz-*N''*-Tf-guanidine (5)

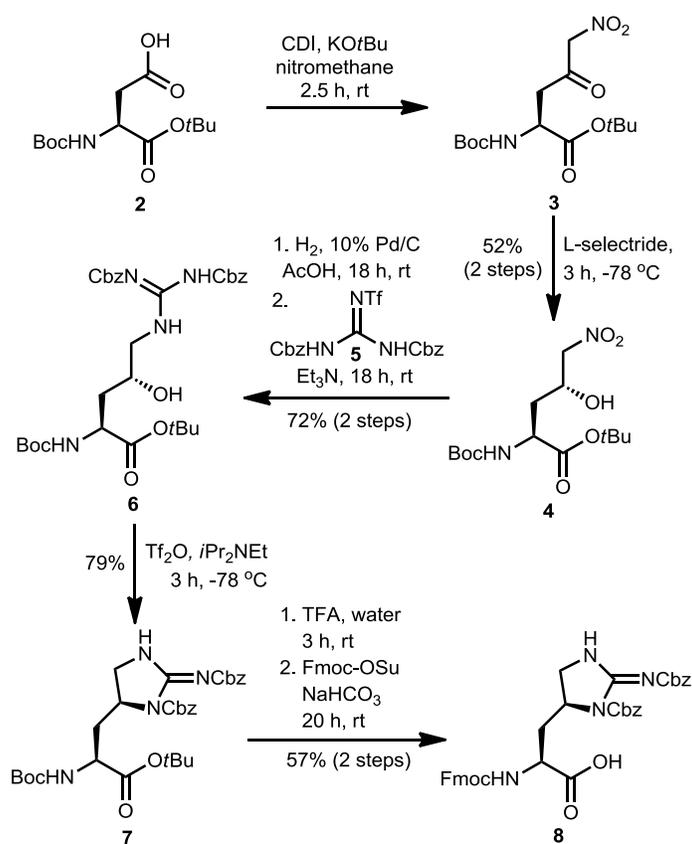


N,N'-di-Cbz-guanidine (1.5 g, 4.6 mmol) was dissolved in chlorobenzene (45 mL) and cooled to 0 °C prior to addition of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in oil) (370 mg, 9.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C, then cooled to -45 °C. Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (770 μL, 4.6 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution which was then warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude solid was redissolved in ethyl acetate (100 mL) and washed with 2 M

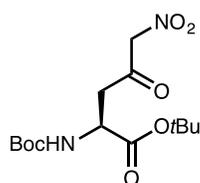
NaHSO₄ (2 x 100 mL), water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL). The washed organic phase was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude oil which was purified by flash chromatography (95:5 v/v CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O), affording the title compound **5** (2.0 g, 4.4 mmol, 96%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ (ppm); 10.31 (bs, 2H), 7.40 (bs, 10H), 5.27 (bs, 4H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ (ppm); 151.0, 150.2, 133.7, 129.4, 129.0, 128.9, 119.3 (q, J_{C-F} = 318 Hz), 69.9; ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃, 470 MHz) δ (ppm); -78.64; LRMS: (+ESI) *m/z* 460 [M+H]⁺; IR (ATR): ν_{max} = 3283, 1791, 1742, 1620, 1555, 1498, 1456, 1376, 1340, 1259 cm⁻¹. These data are in agreement with those previously reported by Feichtinger *et al.*²

Synthesis of Fmoc-L-*allo*-enduracididine(Cbz)₂-OH (**8**)

The synthesis of Fmoc-L-*allo*-enduracididine(Cbz)₂-OH took inspiration from previous work by Rudolph *et al.*³ and Peoples *et al.*⁴ All data for literature compounds are consistent with those previously reported.



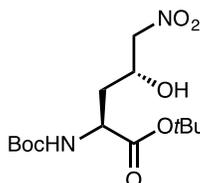
tert-butyl (S)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-5-nitro-4-oxopentanoate (3)



3

Boc-L-Asp-OtBu **2** (3.00 g, 10.4 mmol) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (1.68 g, 10.4 mmol) were dried *in vacuo* for 1 h then dissolved in nitromethane (53 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 45 min, at which point potassium *tert*-butoxide (2.24 g, 20.8 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for an additional 2.5 h, then quenched with 50 vol% glacial acetic acid in water (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with water (100 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (100 mL), water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL). The washed organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was azeotroped with toluene (x 3) and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford nitroketone **3** which was used without purification.

tert-butyl (2S,4R)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-hydroxy-5-nitropentanoate (4)

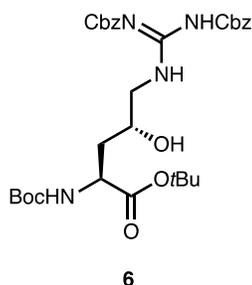


4

Crude nitroketone **3** was dissolved in anhydrous THF (150 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution was slowly added a 1 M solution of L-Selectride[®] in THF (6 mL, 6.00 mmol), the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was then poured onto saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution (150 mL) and diluted with water (50 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 150 mL) and the combined organic phases were washed with brine (300 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude yellow oil which was a 5:1 mixture of diastereomers that was purified by flash chromatography (95:5 v/v CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O), affording nitro-alcohol **4** as a single diastereomer (1.80 g, 5.38 mmol, 52% over 2 steps) as a white solid. ¹H NMR: (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ (ppm); 5.46 (bd, 1H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 4.57-4.37 (m, 3H), 4.30-4.19 (m, 1H), 3.55 (bs, 1H), 2.11-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.43 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR

(CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ (ppm); 171.1, 155.9, 83.0, 80.6, 80.3, 66.2, 51.5, 37.0, 28.4, 28.0; **LRMS**: (+ESI) m/z 335 [M+H]⁺; **IR (ATR)**: ν_{\max} = 3378, 2979, 2933, 1696, 1556, 1508, 1456, 1392, 1368, 1253 cm⁻¹; [α]_D: +21.6° (*c* 0.3, CH₂Cl₂); **m.p.**: 106-120 °C. These data are in agreement with those previously reported by Rudolph *et al.*³

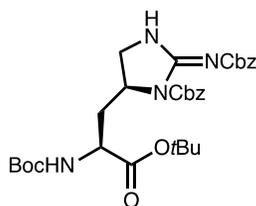
tert-butyl (2*S*,4*R*)-5-((*E*)-2,3-bis((benzyloxy)carbonyl)guanidino)-2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-4-hydroxypentanoate (**6**)



Nitro-alcohol **4** (1.80 g, 5.38 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methanol (54 mL) and to this solution was added 10% w/w palladium on activated carbon (575 mg, 540 μ mol palladium), and glacial acetic acid (308 μ L, 5.38 mmol). The reaction vessel was evacuated and flushed with nitrogen (x 3) then filled with an atmosphere of hydrogen (1 atm). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 18 h, then evacuated and flushed with nitrogen (x 3), and filtered through celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a crude beige foam which was azeotroped with toluene (x 3) and redissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). To this solution was added a solution of guanidinylation reagent **5** (2.48 g, 5.40 mmol) in MeCN (15 mL) *via* canula. Et₃N (313 μ L, 1.85 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 18 h, then poured onto a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution (30 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL) and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude oil which was purified by flash chromatography (35 - 40% v/v ethyl acetate in *n*-hexanes), affording compound **6** (2.39 g, 3.89 mmol, 72%) as a white solid. **¹H NMR**: (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ (ppm); 11.69 (bs, 1H), 8.69 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.41 Hz), 7.42 – 7.24 (m, 10H), 5.49-5.37 (m, 1H), 5.18 (s, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.27-4.16 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.90 (m, 1H), 3.63 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 2.5, 5.7, 14.0 Hz), 3.40 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 5.0, 7.5, 14.0 Hz), 2.01-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.82 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.6, 9.0, 14.3 Hz), 1.43 (s, 18H); **¹³C NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ (ppm); 171.5, 163.2, 157.0, 155.7, 153.6, 136.5, 134.5, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.1, 128.0, 82.2, 80.0, 68.6, 68.3, 67.1, 52.1, 47.2, 37.8, 28.3, 27.9; **LRMS**: (+ESI) m/z 637 [M+Na]⁺; **HRMS**: (+ESI) Calc. for C₃₁H₄₂N₄O₉: 615.3025 [M+H]⁺, Found: 615.3032 [M+H]⁺; **IR**

(ATR): ν_{\max} = 3335, 3306, 2958, 2926, 2854, 1732, 1643, 1625, 1571, 1499, 1455, 1382, 1368, 1352, 1326, 1257, 1214 cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}$: +6.0° (*c* 0.3, CH_2Cl_2); **m.p.**: 118-130 °C.

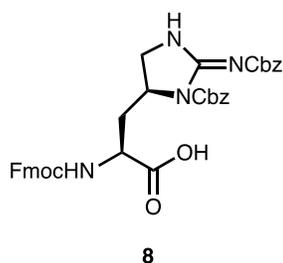
Boc-L-allo-End(Cbz)₂-OtBu (7)



7

Guanidinylated compound **6** (2.39 g, 3.89 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (140 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. To this solution was added Hünig's base (3.24 mL, 18.6 mmol) followed by dropwise addition of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (669 μL , 4.66 mmol). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 3 h, then warmed to room temperature for 15 min and quenched with a saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution (140 mL). This mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 100 mL) and the combined organic phases were washed with a saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution (100 mL). The washed organic phase was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a brown oil which was purified by flash chromatography (30 – 50% v/v ethyl acetate in *n*-hexanes), affording Boc-L-*allo*-End(Cbz)₂-OtBu (**7**) (1.83 g, 3.07 mmol, 79%) as a white foam. **¹H NMR**: (acetone-*d*₆, 400 MHz) δ (ppm); 7.63-7.57 (m, 2H) 7.44-7.25 (m, 8H), 6.24 (d, *J* = 4 Hz, 1H), 5.33-5.24 (m, 2H), 5.16-5.06 (m, 2H), 4.62-4.53 (m, 1H), 4.15 (app. q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (ddd, *J* = 3.3, 6.9, 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.08-1.99 (m, 1H, obscured by residual solvent), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.41 (s, 9H); **¹³C NMR** (acetone-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ (ppm); 171.7, 164.1, 159.5, 156.2, 152.1, 138.6, 137.0, 129.2, 129.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.4, 128.4, 82.1, 79.5, 68.4, 67.4, 54.9, 52.9, 47.0, 36.5, 28.6, 28.1; **LRMS**: (+ESI) *m/z* 619 [M+Na]⁺; **HRMS**: (+ESI) Calc. for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$: 597.2919 [M+H]⁺, Found: 597.2923 [M+H]⁺; **IR (ATR)**: ν_{\max} = 3349, 2976, 2923, 2854, 2162, 1713, 1654, 1617, 1498, 1440, 1393, 1368, 1306, 1258 cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}$: +17.3° (*c* 0.3, CH_2Cl_2).

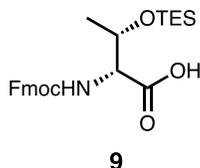
Fmoc-L-allo-End(Cbz)₂-OH (8)



Boc-*L-allo-End(Cbz)₂-OtBu (7)* (263 mg, 441 μmol) was dissolved in a mixture of TFA (4.5 mL) and water (0.45 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h, then concentrated under a stream of nitrogen. The resulting crude oil was azeotroped with toluene (3 x 10 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo* to remove residual TFA. The concentrated crude material was then dissolved in a mixture of THF (4 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution (2.5 mL). Fmoc-succinamide (156 mg, 459 μmol) was added to this mixture and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. The reaction mixture was acidified to pH 2 with a 1 M aqueous HCl solution, then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The combined ethyl acetate phases were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude white foam that was purified by flash chromatography (9:1 ethyl acetate:MeOH) to afford Fmoc-*L-allo-End(Cbz)₂-OH (8)* (168 mg, 253 μmol , 57%) as a white foam. **¹H NMR** (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz) δ (ppm); 7.89 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 2.4, 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.52-7.24 (m, 14H), 5.26-5.14 (m, 2H), 5.09-4.99 (m, 2H), 4.46-4.16 (m, 4H), 4.14-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.68 (dd, $J = 9.4, 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.39 (dd, $J = 2.4, 10.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.29-2.19 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.85 (m, 1H) **¹³C NMR** (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ (ppm); 173.1, 162.4, 157.7, 156.0, 150.6, 143.7, 140.7, 137.2, 135.8, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 127.6, 127.6, 127.4, 127.1, 125.3, 125.2, 120.1, 67.2, 66.1, 65.7, 53.9, 51.5, 46.6, 45.8, 34.9; **LRMS**: (+ESI) m/z 685 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$; **HRMS**: (+ESI) Calc. for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$: 663.2449 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, Found: 663.2460 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; **IR (ATR)**: $\nu_{\text{max}} = 2950, 2925, 2855, 2163, 1706, 1218$ cm^{-1} ; **$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}$** : +4.0° (c 0.1, CH_2Cl_2).

Synthesis of Fmoc-D-Thr(OTES)-OH (**9**)

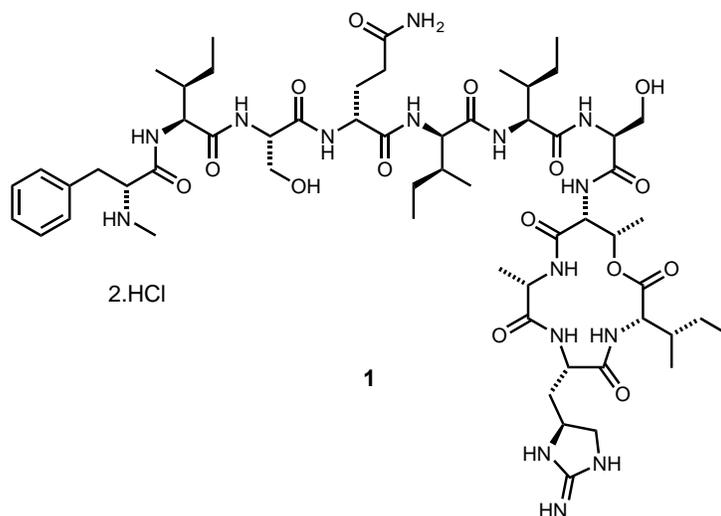
Fmoc-D-Thr(OTES)-OH (**9**)



D-Threonine (5.00 g, 42.0 mmol) and Fmoc-succinamide (14.9 g, 44.1 mmol) were dissolved in a 2:1 v/v mixture of THF:saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was then diluted with water (50 mL) and the pH of the mixture was adjusted to pH 9 *via* addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 50 mL) and the aqueous layer was acidified to pH 1 *via* addition of 1 M HCl. The acidic aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford crude Fmoc-D-Thr-OH (14.3 g) as a white foam which was deemed to be sufficiently pure and used without further purification. A portion of the crude Fmoc-D-Thr-OH (3.00 g, 8.79 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (20 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. To this cooled solution was added Hünig's base (4.90 mL, 28.1 mmol) followed by chlorotriethylsilane (1.48 mL, 17.6 mmol) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min then warmed to room temperature and stirred for an additional 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C, diluted with water (20 mL) and poured onto saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL). The mixture was washed with ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL), acidified to pH 2 *via* addition of 1 M HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (100 mL), water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL) before being dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a crude colourless oil which was purified by flash chromatography (20% - 50% ethyl acetate in *n*-hexanes) to afford Fmoc-D-Thr(OTES)-OH (**9**) (1.47 g, 3.23 mmol, 37% over two steps) as a colourless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ (ppm); 7.77 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (ap. t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (ap. t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (ap. t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.62 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.55-4.37 (m, 3H), 4.35 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 9H), 0.64 (q, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ (ppm); 174.5, 156.6, 144.0, 143.8, 141.5, 127.9, 127.2, 125.3, 120.1, 68.4, 67.4, 59.4, 47.3, 20.0, 6.8, 4.8 (1 extra signal due to restricted rotation about the Fmoc group); LRMS: (+ESI) *m/z* 478 [M+Na]⁺; HRMS: (+ESI) Calc.

for C₂₅H₃₃NO₅Si: 478.2020 [M+Na]⁺, Found: 478.2024 [M+Na]⁺; **IR (ATR)**: ν_{\max} = 3437, 3067, 2955, 2911, 2876, 1719, 1510, 1478, 1450, 1413, 1378, 1341, 1310, 1209 cm⁻¹; [α]_D: -1.5° (c 10.0, CH₂Cl₂).

Solid-Phase Synthesis of teixobactin (1)



Fmoc-D-Thr(OTES)-OH (**9**) (549 mg, 1.2 mmol, 10 equiv.) was dissolved in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. *N,N'*-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) (94 μ L, 0.60 mmol, 5 equiv.) was then added to the cooled solution, which was then warmed to room temperature and stirred under an atmosphere of argon for 30 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated under a stream of nitrogen and the resulting crude solid was redissolved in a 1:1 v/v mixture of CH₂Cl₂:DMF (1.2 mL). This mixture, along with a solution of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) (cat.) in DMF (0.1 mL), was shaken for 16 h at room temperature with HMPB-NovaPEG resin (234 mg, 0.64 mmol g⁻¹) in a fritted syringe, which had been swollen in CH₂Cl₂ for 30 min and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (x 5), affording the resin-bound Fmoc-D-Thr(OTES) **10**.

The loading mixture was discharged from the fritted syringe and the resin was washed with CH₂Cl₂ (x 5) and DMF (x 5). The loaded resin was then capped *via* treatment with 10 vol% acetic anhydride in pyridine (3 mL) with dissolved DMAP (cat.) for 45 min at room temperature. The resin was again washed with DMF (x 5), CH₂Cl₂ (x 5) and DMF (x 5). Resin loading was determined after Fmoc-deprotection of the loaded amino acid, in which the resin was treated with a solution of 10 vol% piperidine in DMF (2 x 3 min) then washed with DMF (x 5), CH₂Cl₂ (x 5) and DMF (x 5). Combined deprotection solutions were made up to 10 mL with 10 vol% piperidine in DMF and diluted 1:100 with 10 vol% piperidine in DMF. Resin loading was determined to be 115 μ mol by

measurement of the UV absorbance at $\lambda = 301$ nm of the diluted deprotection solution. The resin was then subjected to a mixture of 1 M tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in THF (2.30 mL, 2.30 mmol, 20 equiv.), glacial acetic acid (131 μ L, 2.30 mmol, 20 equiv.) and CH_2Cl_2 (2.3 mL) at room temperature for 2 h (x 2), effecting OTES deprotection and affording the resin-bound dipeptide **11** as judged by HPLC-MS analysis.

The deprotection solution was discharged and the resin was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (x 5), DMF (x 5) and CH_2Cl_2 (x 5). Fmoc-Ser(*t*Bu)-OH was coupled to the α -amine of the resin-bound D-Thr according to standard PyBOP coupling conditions (see *PyBOP Coupling Conditions*). Alloc-L-Ile-OH (247 mg, 1.15 mmol, 10 equiv.) was dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (5.75 mL) and cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. *N,N'*-diisopropylcarbodiimide (90 μ L, 575 μ mol, 5 equiv.) was added to this solution which was then warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated under a stream of nitrogen and subsequently redissolved in a 1:1 v/v mixture of CH_2Cl_2 :DMF (1.2 mL). This solution, along with a solution of DMAP (cat.) in DMF (0.1 mL), was shaken with the OTES-deprotected resin-bound dipeptide **11** for 16 h at room temperature to afford the resin-bound deptsitriptide **12**.

The esterification solution was discharged and the resin was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (x 5), DMF (x 5) and CH_2Cl_2 (x 5). Completion of the on-resin esterification reaction was judged by HPLC-MS analysis. The linear peptide was elongated using standard PyBOP coupling conditions (see *PyBOP Coupling Conditions*), incorporating the commercially available amino acids Fmoc-L-Ile-OH, Fmoc-D-*allo*-Ile-OH, Fmoc-D-Gln(Trt)-OH, Fmoc-L-Ser(*t*Bu)-OH, Fmoc-L-Ile-OH and *N*-methyl-Boc-D-Phe-OH, to afford resin-bound depsiptide **13**.

Alloc deprotection of the esterified Alloc-L-Ile was then effected *via* treatment with a solution of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (27 mg, 23 μ mol, 0.2 equiv.) and PhSiH_3 (283 μ L, 2.3 mmol, 20 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.2 mL) for 20 min (x 2) at room temperature. The deprotection solution was discharged and the resin was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (x 5) and DMF (x 5) before coupling of Fmoc-L-*allo*-End(Cbz)₂-OH (**8**) (114 mg, 174 μ mol, 1.5 equiv.) with 1-[Bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-*b*]pyridinium 3-oxid hexafluorophosphate (HATU) (66 mg, 174 μ mol, 1.5 equiv.), 1-Hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAt) (47 mg, 348 μ mol, 3 equiv.) and Hünig's base (60 μ L, 348 μ mol, 3 equiv.) in DMF (1.7 mL) for 16 h at room temperature. The resin was washed with DMF (x 5), CH_2Cl_2 (x 5) and DMF (x 5), and the final amino acid, Fmoc-L-Ala-OH was coupled under standard PyBOP coupling conditions (see *PyBOP Coupling Conditions*), however, with shortened 10 vol% piperidine in DMF treatment of 30 sec (to prevent diketopiperazine formation). The branched N-

terminus of the resin-bound undecadepsipeptide **15** was Fmoc-protected *via* treatment with 10 vol% piperidine in DMF (2 x 3 min). The resin was then thoroughly washed with DMF (x 5) and CH₂Cl₂ (x 20) prior to selective cleavage of the undecadepsipeptide from the resin *via* treatment with 1 vol% TFA in CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 20 min), affording the protected undecadepsipeptide **16** as a crude solid after concentration of the deprotection solutions under a stream of nitrogen, azeotroping with toluene (x 3) and concentration *in vacuo*.

Crude **16** (116 mg, 115 μmol) was used without purification and dissolved in DMF (11.5 mL) to a concentration of 10 mM. To this solution was added 4-(4,6-Dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-4-methylmorpholinium tetrafluoroborate (DMTMM.BF₄) (56.0 mg, 173 μmol) and Hünig's base (60.0 μL, 345 μmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 h and monitored by HPLC-MS. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated under a stream of nitrogen and re-dissolved in a mixture of 70:10:12:8 v/v/v/v TFA:thioanisole:TfOH:*m*-cresol (1 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h to afford teixobactin (**1**) as a crude solid after concentration under a stream of nitrogen. The crude teixobactin (**1**) was purified by RP-HPLC (see *General Methods and Materials*) and lyophilized to give pure teixobactin (**1**) as a TFA salt. Re-lyophilisation in the presence of 5 mM HCl (x 3) afforded teixobactin (**1**) (4.99 mg, 3.80 μmol) as its *bis*-HCl salt in 3.3% yield over 24 linear steps. **LRMS**: (+ESI) *m/z* 1243 [M+H]⁺; **HRMS**: (+ESI) Calc. for C₅₈H₉₅N₁₅O₁₅: 1242.7205 [M+H]⁺, Found: 1242.7201 [M+H]⁺; **IR (ATR)**: ν_{max} = 3281, 2964, 2932, 2877, 1742, 1662, 1631, 1526, 1458, 1384, 1301, 1260 cm⁻¹; (see table S1 and table S2 for NMR characterization).

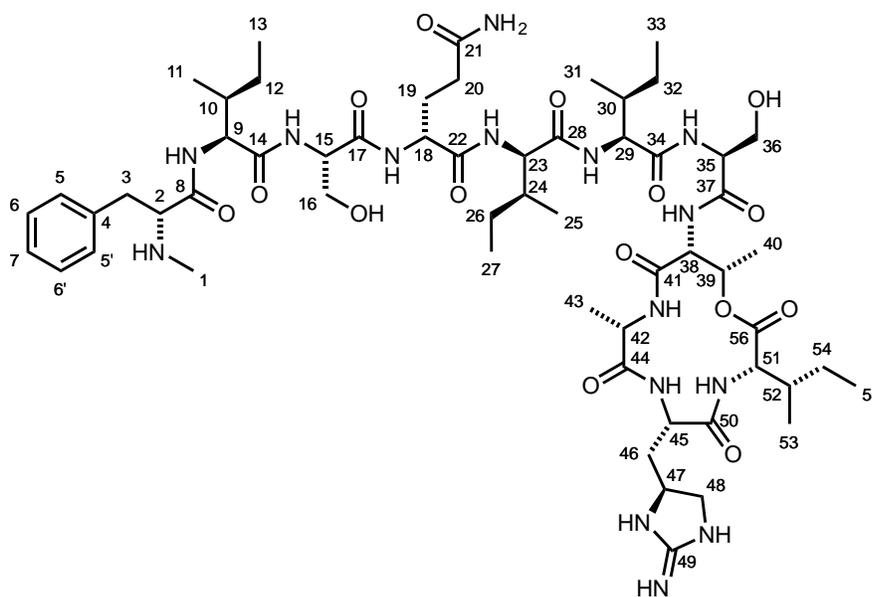


Figure S1. Structure of teixobactin (**1**) with numbered carbon centres for use in NMR analysis.

Table S1. ¹H-NMR comparison of natural and synthetic Teixobactin (**1**) in DMSO-d₆ referenced at 2.50 ppm. All assignments were made based on COSY, TOCSY, HSQC and HMBC data in comparison with the isolated material (see Figure S1 for positions of carbon centres).

Position	Natural $\delta^1\text{H}$ /ppm (no. H, mult, <i>J</i> Hz)	Synthetic $\delta^1\text{H}$ /ppm (no. H, mult, <i>J</i> Hz)	$\Delta\delta$ /ppm	Position	Natural $\delta^1\text{H}$ /ppm (no. H, mult, <i>J</i> Hz)	Synthetic $\delta^1\text{H}$ /ppm (no. H, mult, <i>J</i> Hz)	$\Delta\delta$ /ppm
1	2.5 (3H, brs)	2.47 (3H, br t, 4.4)	0.03	29	4.29 (1H, m)	4.39 (1H, m)	-0.1
2	4.21 (1H, dd, 9.4, 5.3)	4.27 (1H, m)	-0.06	29-NH	7.78 (1H, d, 8.8)	7.89 (1H, d, 8.1)	-0.11
2-NH	9.3, 9.0 (2H, v br s)	10.09, 9.08 (v br s)	na	30	1.83 (1H, m)	1.82 (1H, m)	0.01
3	3.00 (1H, dd, 13.2, 9.4)	2.95 (1H, dd, 12.7, 10.8)	0.05	31	0.84 (3H, m)	0.88 (3H, d, 6.7)	-0.04
	3.15 (1H, 13.2, 5.3)	3.29 (1H, dd, 12.8, 4.5)	-0.14	32	1.11 (1H, m)	1.08 (1H, m)	0.03
4					1.42 (1H, m)	1.44 (1H, m)	-0.02
5,5'	7.24 (2H, m)	7.21 (m, 2H)	0.03	33	0.85 (3H, m)	0.77 (3H, m)	-0.07
6,6'	7.31 (2H, m)	7.28 (m, 2H)	0.03	34			
7	7.27 (1H, m)	7.22 (m, 1H)	0.05	35	4.47 (1H, dt, 5.0, 5.2)	4.64* (1H, m)	-0.19
8				35-NH	8.37 (1H, d, 5.2)	8.99 (1H, d, 8.7)	-0.62
9	4.12 (1H, dd, 7.8, 7.2)	4.07 (1H, ap t, 7.3)	0.05	36	3.64 (1H, m)	3.56 (1H, m)	0.08
9-NH	8.43 (1H, d, 7.2)	8.64 (1H, d, 8.3)	-0.21		3.80 (1H, dd, 10.8, 5.0)	3.87 (1H, m)	-0.07
10	1.56 (1H, m)	1.56 (1H, m)	0	36-OH	exchanged	exchanged	
11	0.62 (3H, d, 6.7)	0.53 (3H, d, 6.6)	0.09	37			
12	0.76 (1H, m)	0.72 (1H, m)	0.04	38	4.64 (1H, dd, 9.5, 2.2)	4.69 (1H, ap. d, 11.0)	-0.05
				38-NH	Not reported	8.93 (1H, d, 9.9)	na
	1.07 (1H, m)	1.02 (1H, m)	0.05	39	5.36 (1H, dq, 2.2, 6.4)	5.37 (1H, dq, 2.0, 6.2)	-0.01
13	0.66 (3H, t, 7.1)	0.61 (3H, t, 7.1)	0.05	40	1.13 (3H, d, 6.4)	1.05 (3H, 6.4)	0.08
14				41			
15	4.34 (1H, m)	4.30 (1H, m)	0.04	42	3.97 (1H, dq, 5.1, 7.5)	3.89 (1H, m)	0.08
15-NH	7.88 (1H, d, 7.9)	8.09 (1H, d, 7.6)	-0.21	42-NH	8.05 (1H, d, 5.1)	8.16 (1H, d, 5.2)	-0.11
16	3.57 (1H, dd, 10.8, 5.6)	3.54 (1H, m)	0.03	43	1.34 (3H, d, 7.5)	1.26 (3H, d, 7.3)	0.08
	3.63 (1H, m)	3.62 (1H, m)	0.01	44			
16-OH	exchanged			45	4.38 (1H, m)	4.35 (1H, m)	0.03
17				45-NH	8.32 (1H, d, 9.1)	8.85 (1H, d, 10)	-0.53
18	4.33 (1H, m)	4.30 (1H, m)	0.03	46	2.03 (2H, m)	2.13 (2H, m) [§]	-0.1
18-NH	7.85 (1H, d, 7.9)	8.02 (1H, d 8.0)	-0.17	47	3.90 (1H, m)	3.82 (1H, m)	0.08
19 [#]	1.74 (1H, m)	1.71 (1H, m)	0.03	47-NH	7.95 (1H, br s)	8.00 (1H, br s)	-0.05
	1.92 (1H, m)	1.87 (1H, m)	0.05	48	3.36 (1H, dd, 9.4, 7.7)	3.44 (1H, ap t, 8.0)	-0.08
20 [#]	2.10 (2H, m)	2.08 (2H, m)	0.02		3.66 (1H, t, 9.4)	3.60 (1H, m)	0.06
21				48-NH	8.1 (1H, br s)	8.05 (1H, br s)	0.05
21-NH2	6.63 (1H, br s)	6.76 (1H, br s)	-0.13	49			
	7.11 (1H, br s)	7.26 (1H, br s)	-0.15	49-NH	7.76 (2H, br s)	7.80 (2H, br s)	-0.04
22				50			
23	4.36 (1H, m)	4.37 (1H, m)	-0.01	51	4.03 (1H, t, 9.4)	4.01 (1H, t, 9.8)	0.02
23-NH	7.70 (1H, d, 8.8)	7.75 (1H, d, 9)	-0.05	51-NH	8.01 (1H, d 9.4)	8.75 (1H, d, 9.8)	-0.74
24	1.8 (2H, m)	1.80 (1H, m)	0.0	52	1.77 (1H, m)	1.88 (1H, m)	-0.11
25	0.82 (3H, m)	0.77 (3H, m)	0.05	53	0.81 (3H, m)	0.78 (3H, m)	0.03
26	1.09 (1H, m)	1.06 (1H, m)	0.03	54	0.77 (1H, m)	1.13 (1H, m)	-0.36
	1.32 (1H, m)	1.28 (1H, m)	0.04		1.07 (1H, m)	1.41 (1H, m)	-0.34
27	0.82 (3H, m)	0.82 (3H, m)	0.0	55	0.82 (3H, m)	0.80 (3H, m)	0.02
28				56			

Note: discrepancies in NH chemical shifts are attributed to differences in pH and concentration. [#] methylene protons at C-19 and C-20 were misassigned in the isolation paper by Ling et al.⁵ These assignments have been corrected in our data. *the data in the isolation paper appears to be quoted with the incorrect chemical shift. [§] methylene protons appear as two separate signals in our data at 2.04 and 2.22 ppm each 1H, with the average (2.13) presented in the table

Table S2. ^{13}C -NMR comparison of natural and synthetic Teixobactin (**1**) in DMSO- d_6 referenced to 39.52 ppm. ^{13}C were extracted from the HSQC and HMBC spectra. All assignments were made based on COSY, TOCSY, HSQC and HMBC data in comparison with the isolated material (see Figure S1 for positions of carbon centres).

Position	Natural $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ /ppm	Synthetic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ /ppm	$\Delta\delta$ /ppm	Position	Natural $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ /ppm	Synthetic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ /ppm	$\Delta\delta$ /ppm
1	31.9	30.9	1	29	57.3	56.6	0.7
2	61.9	61.0	0.9	29-NH			
2-NH				30	36.9	36.7 [^]	0.2
3	36.4	35.5	0.9	31	15.4	15.4 ^{^b}	0.0
				32	25.3	24.1	1.2
4	135.0	134.7	0.3				
5,5'	129.7	129.0	0.7	33	11.2	11.4 ^{^c}	-0.2
6,6'	128.9	128.3	0.6	34	171.6	170.7 ^{^a}	0.9
7	127.5	126.8	0.7	35	56.5	55.0	1.5
8	167.1	166.6	0.5	35-NH			
9	57.9	57.4	0.5	36	62.7	63.5	-0.8
9-NH							
10	36.5	35.8	0.7	36-OH			
11	15.5	14.9	0.6	37	171.7	171.4 ^{^a}	0.3
12	24.4	23.8	0.6	38	56.2	55.3	0.9
				38-NH			
				39	71.2	70.0	1.2
13	11.3	10.8	0.5	40	15.9	15.3	0.6
14	170.6	170.1	0.5	41	168.9	167.9	1.0
15	55.6	55.2	0.4	42	52.2	51.6	0.6
15-NH				42-NH			
16	62.4	61.7	0.7	43	17.1	16.5	0.6
				44	173.1	172.5	0.6
16-OH				45	52.2	51.9	0.3
17	170.2	169.7	0.5	45-NH			
18	52.7	52.0	0.7	46	37.2	36.2	1
18-NH				47	53.5	53.2	0.3
19 ^{^#}	28.4	27.9	0.5	47-NH			
20 ^{^#}	31.9	31.4	0.5	48	48.3	47.7	0.6
21	174.4	173.9	0.5	48-NH			
21-NH2				49	160.0	159.0	1
				49-NH			
22	170.9	170.9 ^{^a}	0.0	50	171.8	172.5 ^{^a}	-0.7
23	56.8	55.5	1.3	51	57.8	57.0	0.8
23-NH				51-NH			
24	37.4	36.7 [^]	0.7	52	36.3	35.2	1.1
25	14.7	14.3 ^{^b}	0.4	53	16.0	15.0	1.0
26	26.2	25.6	0.8	54	24.5	24.8	-0.3
27	10.6	11.2 ^{^c}	-0.6	55	11.8	10.1 ^{^c}	1.7
28	171.4	170.8 ^{^a}	0.6	56	169.3	169.3	0.0

Note: ^{^#}methylene carbons at C-19 and C-20 were misassigned in the isolation paper by Ling et al.⁵ These assignments have been corrected in our data. [^]assignment difficult due to signal overlap ^{^a,b,c}correspond to signals in the isolation paper in which the 'assignments may be switched due to overlap' and were similarly difficult to assign in this case.

Antimicrobial Screening

*Resazurin Assay for Mtb*⁶

The compounds were originally stored as 10 mM stock solutions in 100% DMSO. Two fold serial dilutions of the compounds were made in a 96 well plate using Middlebrook 7H9 medium supplemented with ADC (0.5% v/v glycerol and 0.05% v/v Tween-80). *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv was grown to mid-exponential phase to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.6-0.8 in 7H9 media at 37 °C. On the day of the assay, culture was diluted to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.002 and 100 µl of bacterial suspension was added to the 96 well plate containing 100 µl of the diluted compounds. The plate was incubated for 5 days at 37 °C in a humidified incubator and 30 µl of Resazurin (0.02% w/v) and 12.5 µl of Tween-80 was added to each well and incubated for further 24 h. On day 6, the fluorescence was read using a BMG Labtech Polarstar plate reader (excitation 530 nm and emission 590 nm). The results are presented as *M. tuberculosis* survival as a percentage of negative control (no drug controls).

High-Throughput Antibacterial Inhibition Assay

Bacterial test strains were grown on fresh agar plates and individual colonies used to inoculate 3 mL of sterile media. All staphylococcal strains were grown in tryptic soy broth (17 g tryptone, 3 g soytone, 2.5 g dextrose, 5 g NaCl and 2.5 g dipotassium phosphate in 1 L distilled water; pH 7.5). *P. alcalifaciens*, *O. anthropi*, *E. aerogenes* and *A. baumannii* were grown in nutrient broth (Difco, USA) while *B. subtilis*, *E. coli*, *V. cholerae*, *S. typhimurium*, *P. aeruginosa* and *Y. pseudotuberculosis* cultures were grown in Luria Broth (10 g tryptone, 5 g yeast extract and 10 g NaCl in 1 L distilled water; pH 7.5). All three media were autoclaved at 121 °C for 30 min. Inoculated cultures were grown overnight with shaking (200 rpm; 30 °C). Saturated overnight cultures were diluted 1:1000 or 1:100 according to turbidity and dispensed into sterile clear polypropylene 384 well plates (30 µL screening volume). Optical density (OD₆₀₀) of cultures at a 1:100 dilution were recorded (Shimadzu UV-Visible Spectrophotometer) and further diluted on agar plates to calculate colony forming units (CFU) per milliliter of culture. DMSO solutions of test compounds (200 nL) were pinned into each well at t₀ using a high-throughput pinning robot (Perkin Elmer Janus MDT). In the 384 well plate lanes 1 and 2 were reserved for DMSO vehicle negative controls, while lanes 23 and 24 contained only culture medium and test organisms. After compound addition, screening plates were stacked in an automated plate reader/shaker (Perkin Elmer EnVision)

and a OD₆₀₀ reading was collected every 1 h for 16 - 20 h. The resulting growth curves for each dilution series were used to determine MIC values for all test compounds following standard procedures.⁷

Bacterial Strains

Gram-positive: *Bacillus subtilis* 168, Methicillin susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) (ATCC 29213), Methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) (BAA-44).

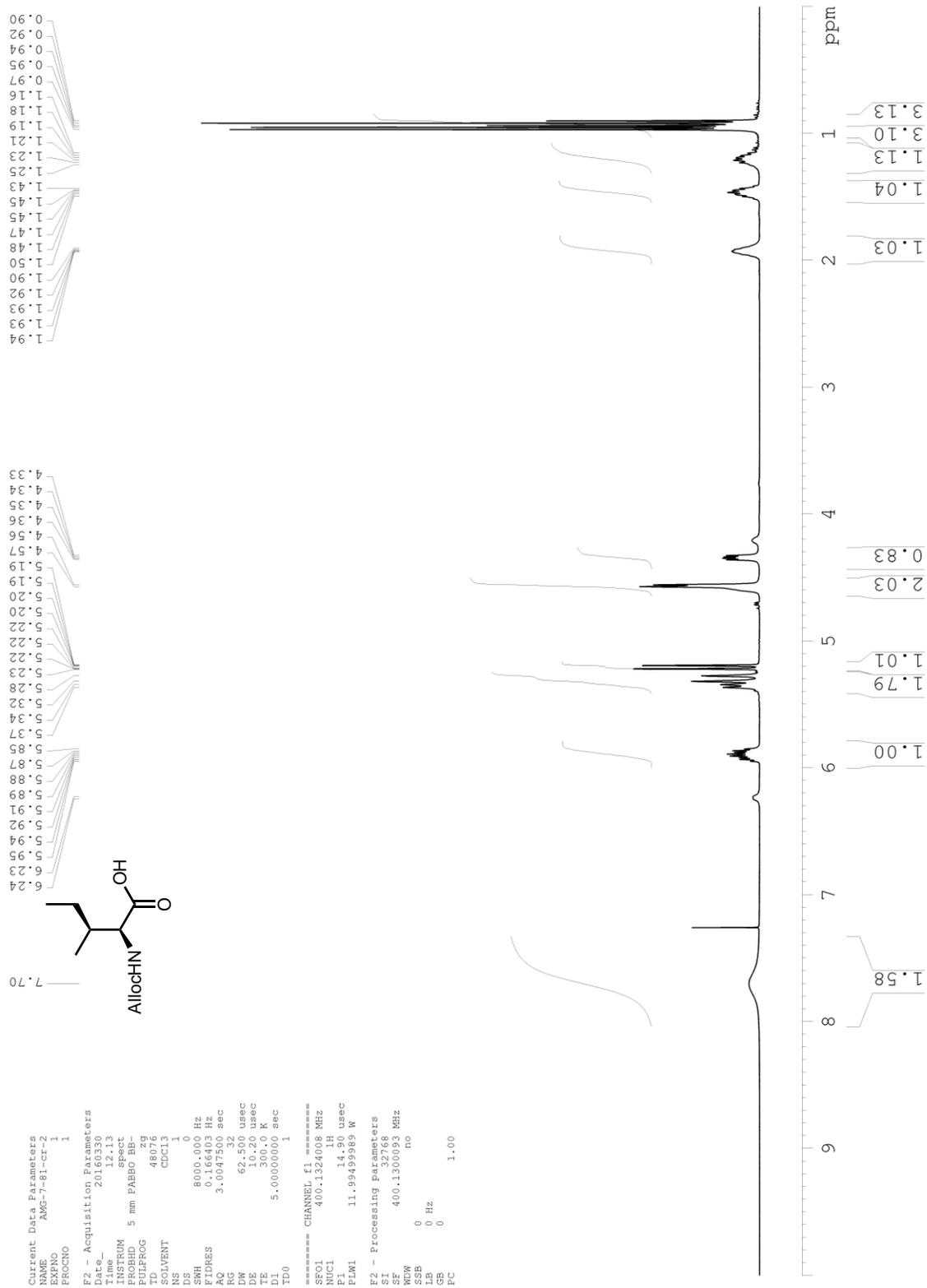
Gram-negative: *Escherichia coli* K12 (BW 25113), *Providencia alcalifaciens* (ATCC 9886), *Ochrobactrum anthropi* (ATCC 49687), *Enterobacter aerogenes* (ATCC 35029), *Acinetobacter baumannii* (NCIMB 12457, *Vibrio cholerae* O1 (biotype El Tor A1552), *Salmonella typhimurium* LT2, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853), *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* (IP2666 pIBI).

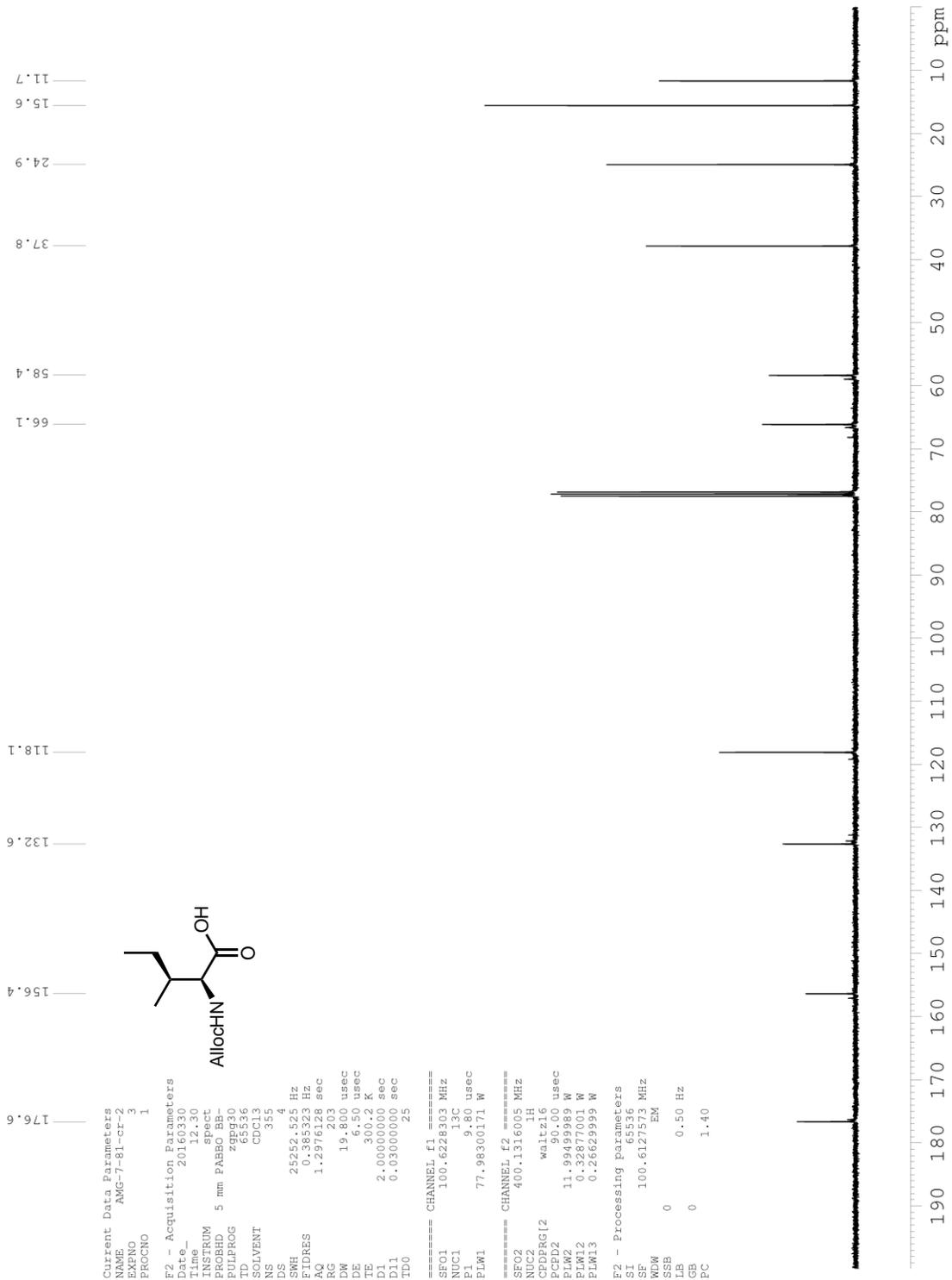
High-Throughput Antibacterial Inhibition Assay Results

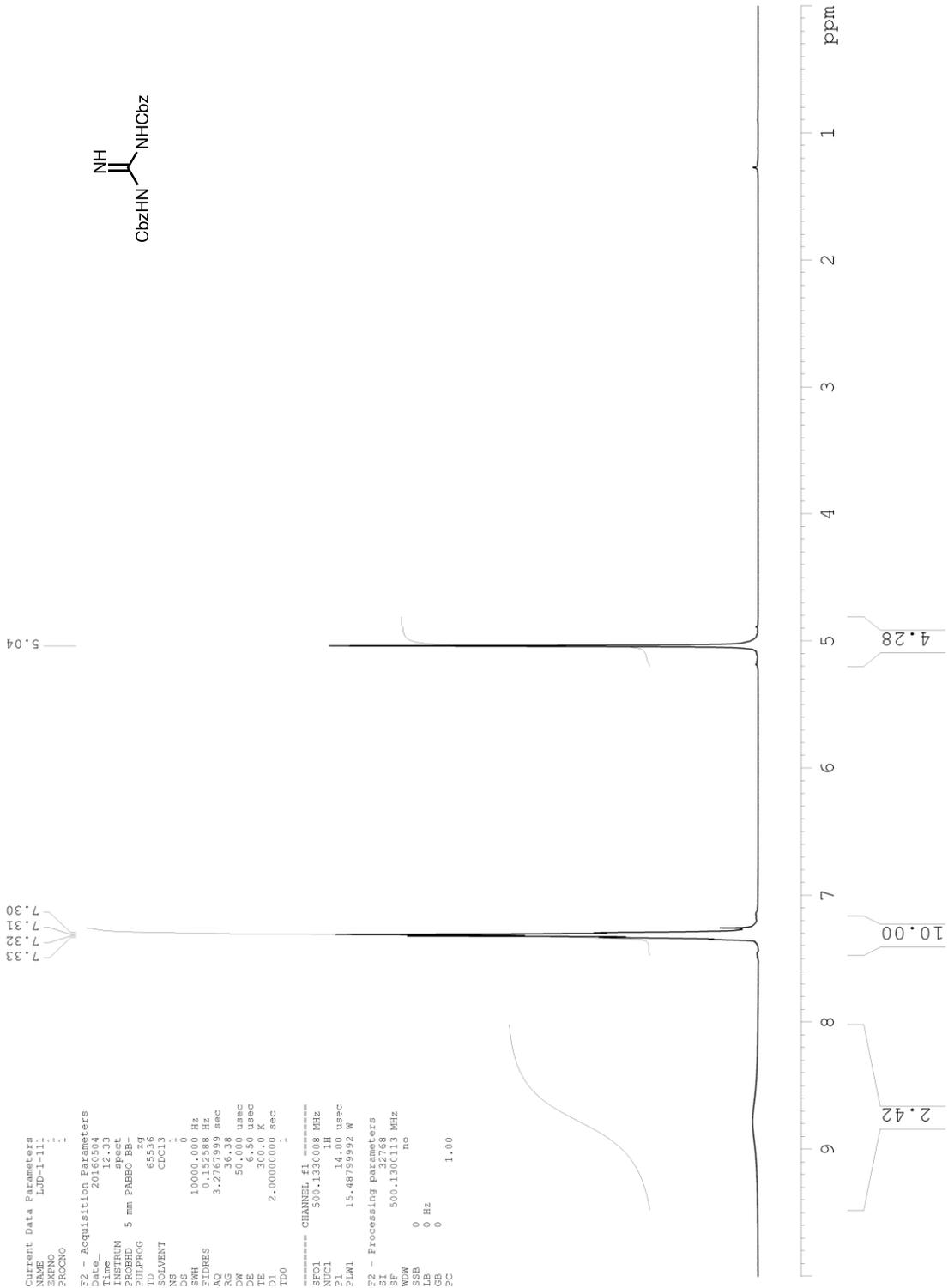
Table S3. Average MIC values (μM) for teixobactin (**1**) and clinically relevant antibiotics derived from high-throughput antibacterial screening (see above) for select Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacterial strains.

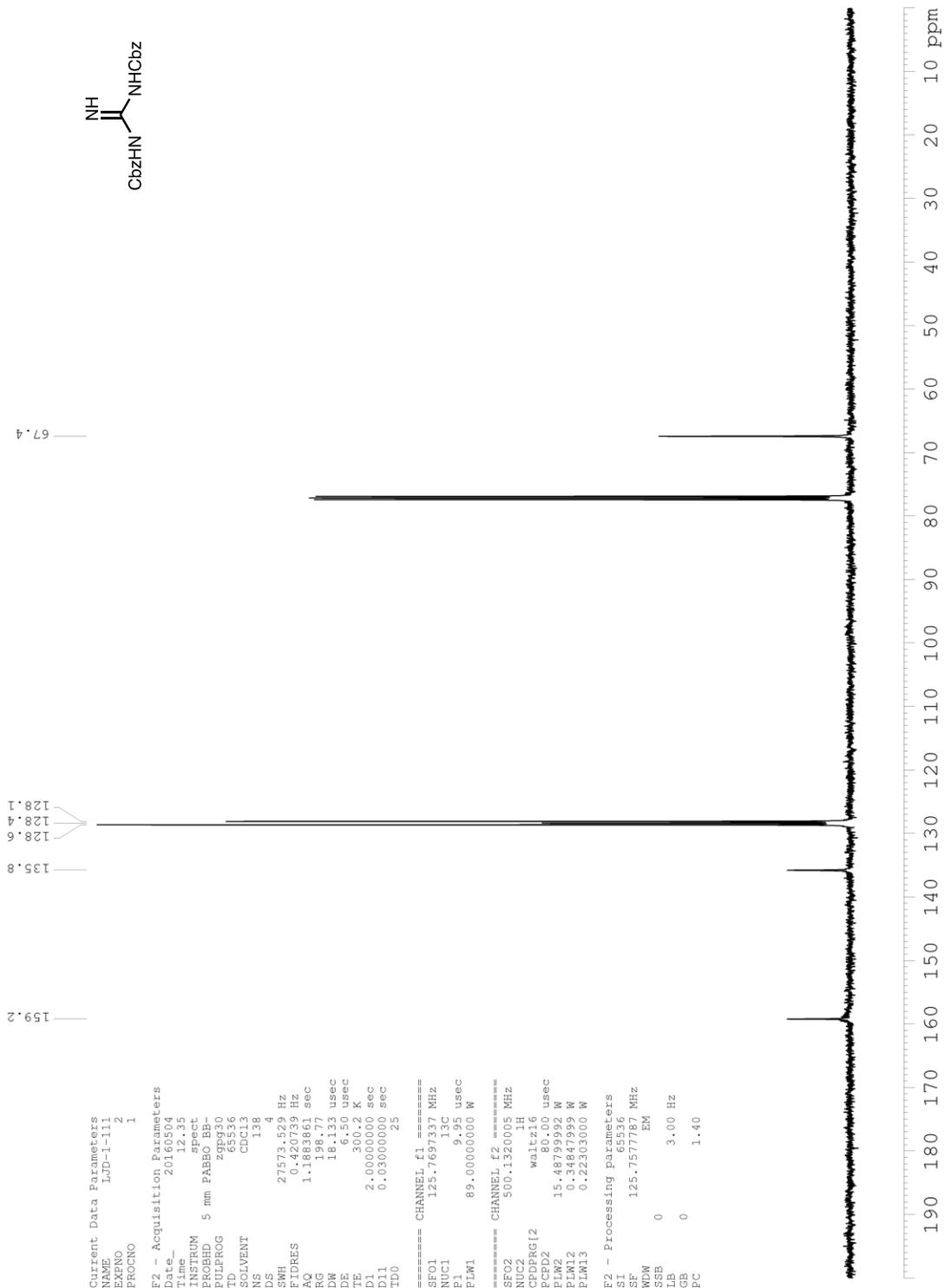
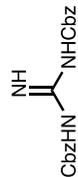
	Screening Dilution	Average OD	Average CFU	Teixobactin MIC (μM)	Vancomycin MIC (μM)	Linezolid MIC (μM)	Ciprofloxacin MIC (μM)
<i>S. aureus</i> (MSSA)	1000	0.55	3.3E+09	1.1	0.69	1.4	0.69
<i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA)	1000	0.47	4.9E+09	1.1	0.87	1.2	>66
<i>E. coli</i>	1000	0.58	3.2E+09	>27	>66	>66	0.013
<i>B. subtilis</i>	1000	0.43	3.0E+08	0.21	0.17	0.22	0.13
<i>P. alcalifaciens</i>	100	0.11	1.9E+10	>27	>66	>66	0.027
<i>O. anthropi</i>	100	0.17	7.0E+07	>27	>66	>66	0.85
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	100	0.2	3.8E+10	>27	>66	>66	0.022
<i>A. baumannii</i>	100	0.19	1.8E+10	>27	>66	>66	2.4
<i>V. cholerae</i>	1000	0.43	1.4E+11	>27	>66	>66	0.016
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	1000	0.4	5.0E+09	>27	>66	>66	0.027
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	1000	0.48	2.0E+07	>27	>66	>66	1.4
<i>Y. pseudotuberculosis</i>	1000	0.42	2.0E+07	>27	>66	>66	0.0081

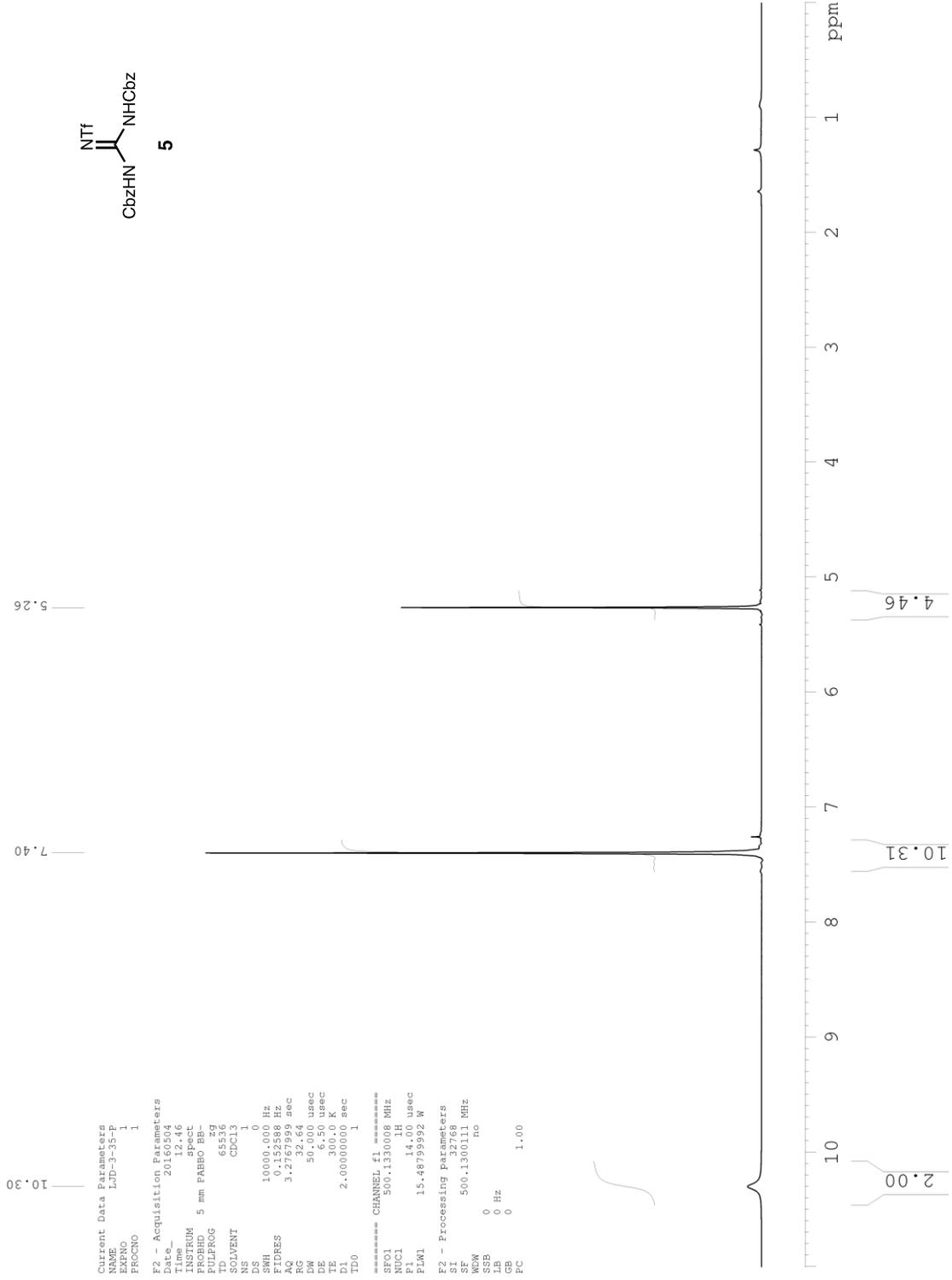
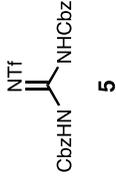
^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra

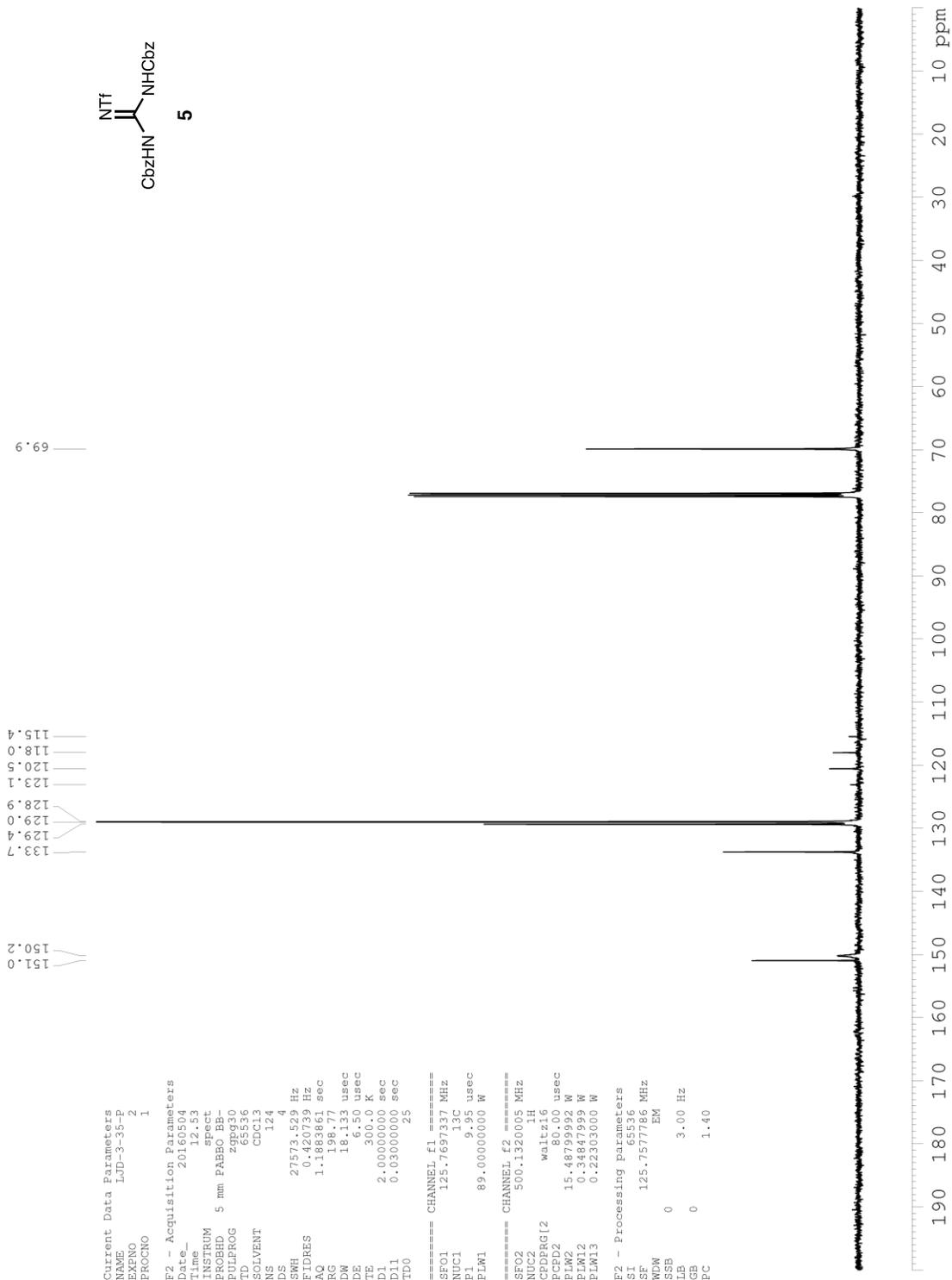
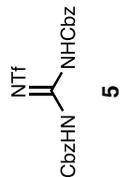












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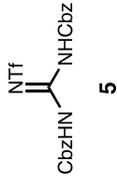
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EXPNO     2
PROCNO    1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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Time      12.53
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT    CDCl3
NS         124
DS         4
SWH        27573.529 Hz
FIDRES     0.420739 Hz
AQ         1.1883861 sec
RG         198.77
DM         18.133 usec
DE         6.50 usec
TE         300.2 K
D1         2.0000000 sec
D11        0.0300000 sec
TD0        25

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SF01      125.7697337 MHz
NUC1       13C
P1         9.95 usec
PLW1       89.00000000 W

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
SF02      500.1320005 MHz
NUC2       1H
P2         80.00 usec
PLW2       15.48799992 W
PLW12      0.34847999 W
PLW13      0.22303000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI         32768
SF         125.7577760 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         3.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40
  
```



-78.6

```

Current Data Parameters
NAME      AMG-6-49A
EXENO     2
PROCNO    1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_     20150808
Time      14.59
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         16384
SOLVENT    CDC13
NS         67
DS         0
SWH        46875.000 Hz
FIDRES     2.167025 Hz
AQ         0.1147677 sec
RG         198.77
DM         10.667 usec
DE         6.50 usec
TE         300.0 K
D1         0.10000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
D12        0.00002000 sec
TDO        1

===== CHANNEL F1 =====
SF01      470.5627297 MHz
NUC1       19F
P1         14.95 usec
PLW1      42.00000000 W

===== CHANNEL F2 =====
SF02      500.1325007 MHz
NUC2       1H
CPDPRG[2]  waltz16
PCPD2     80.00 usec
PLW2      15.48029992 W
PLW12     0.54847999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI         32768
SF         470.5923770 MHz
WDW        no
SSB        0
LB         0 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.00
  
```

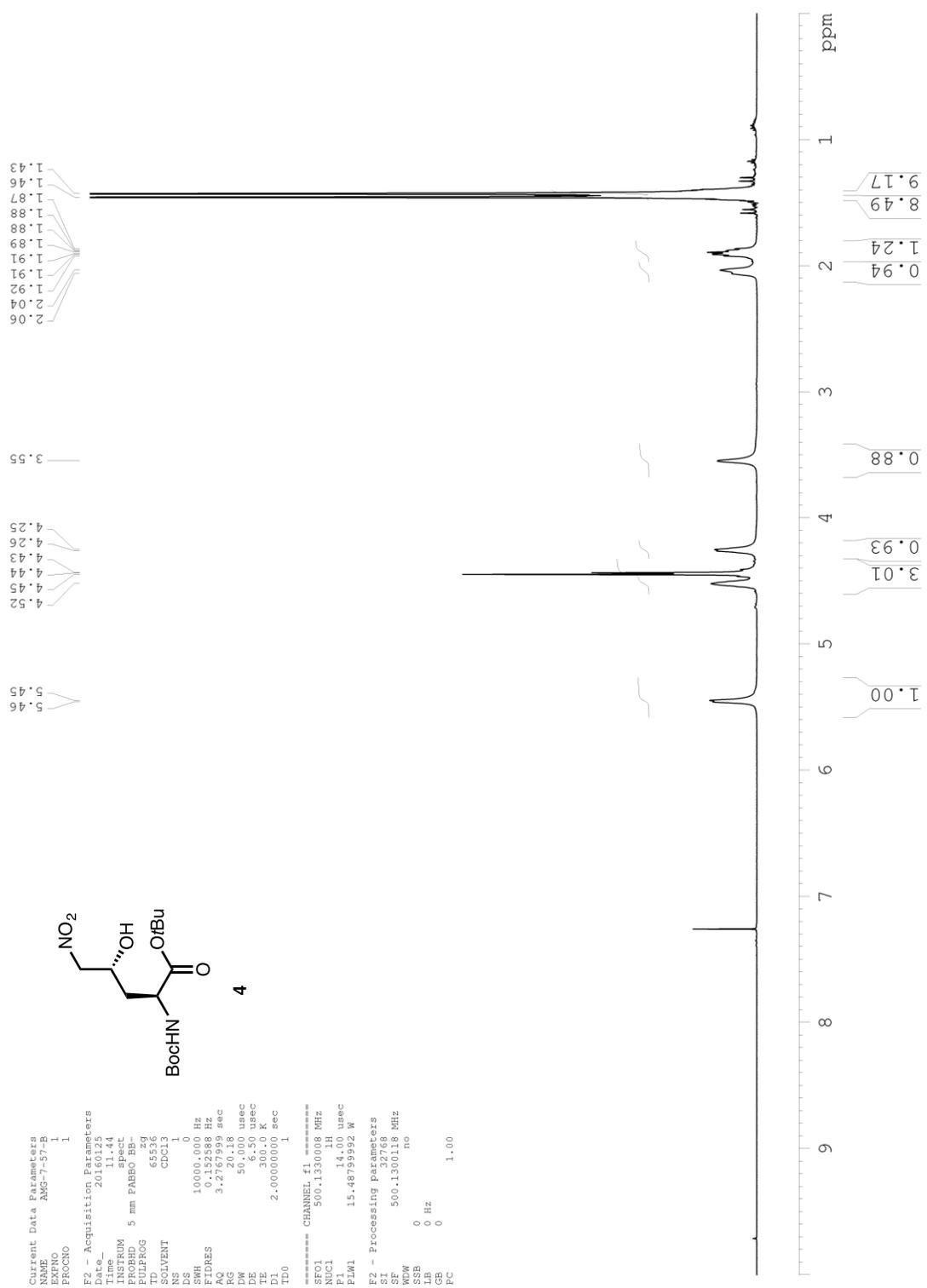
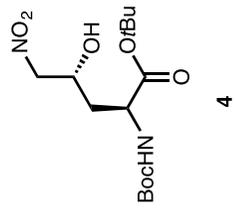


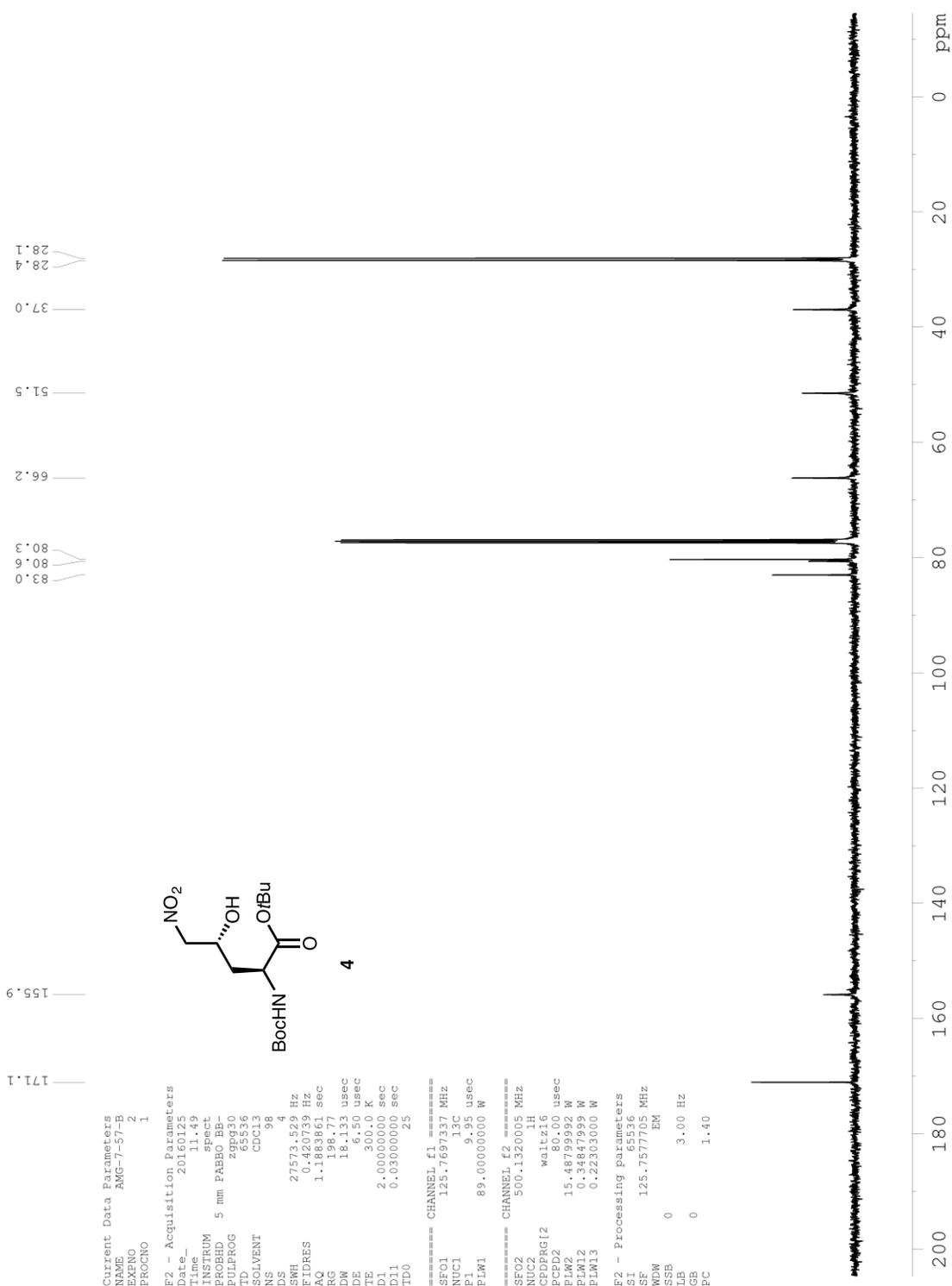
Current Data Parameters
 NAME: RMG-7-577-B
 EXNO: 1
 PROCNO: 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ Time: 201113 1144
 INSTRUM: spect
 PROBDH: 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG: g55z3
 SOLVENT: CDCl3
 NS: 1
 DS: 0
 SWH: 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES: 0.112588 Hz
 AQ: 3.2718 sec
 RG: 20.18 sec
 DW: 50.000 usec
 DE: 6.50 usec
 TE: 300.0 K
 TD0: 2.00000000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SF01: 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC1: 13C
 PL1: 14.00 usec
 PLW1: 15.48799992 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI: 32768
 SF: 500.1300118 MHz
 WDW: 0
 SSB: 0 Hz
 LB: 0
 GB: 0
 PC: 1.00





```

Current Data Parameters
NAME      AMG-7-57-B
EXENO     2
PROCNO    1

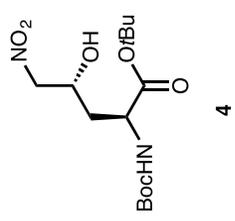
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_     20160915
Time_     11.49
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT   CDC13
NS        98
DS        4
SWH       27573.529 Hz
AQ        0.228629 Hz
RG        1.1188671 sec
RG        18.133 usec
DE        6.50 usec
TE        300.0 K
D1        2.00000000 sec
D11       0.03000000 sec
TD0       25

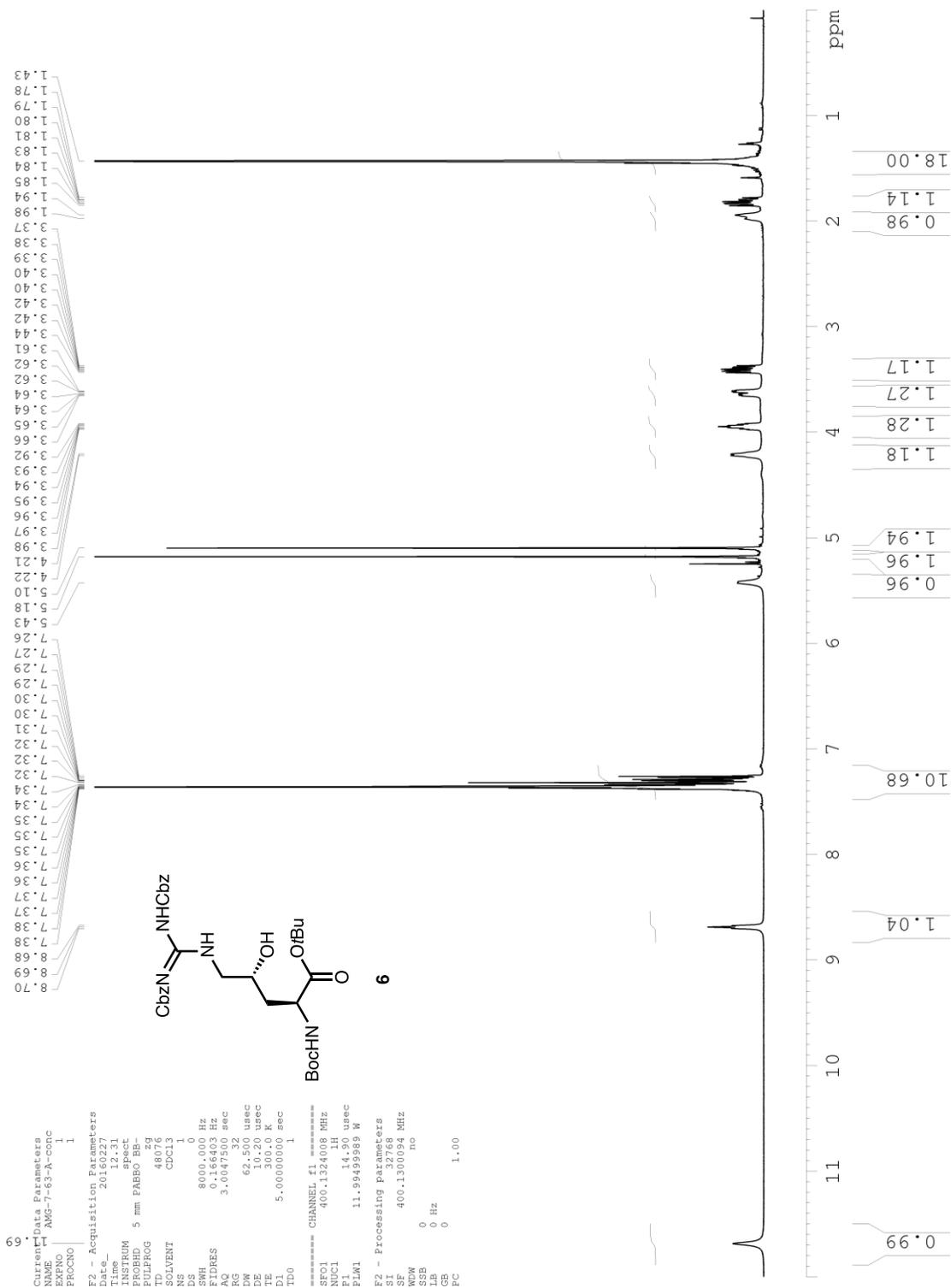
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SF01     125.769737 MHz
NUC1      13C
P1        9.95 usec
PLW1     89.00000000 W

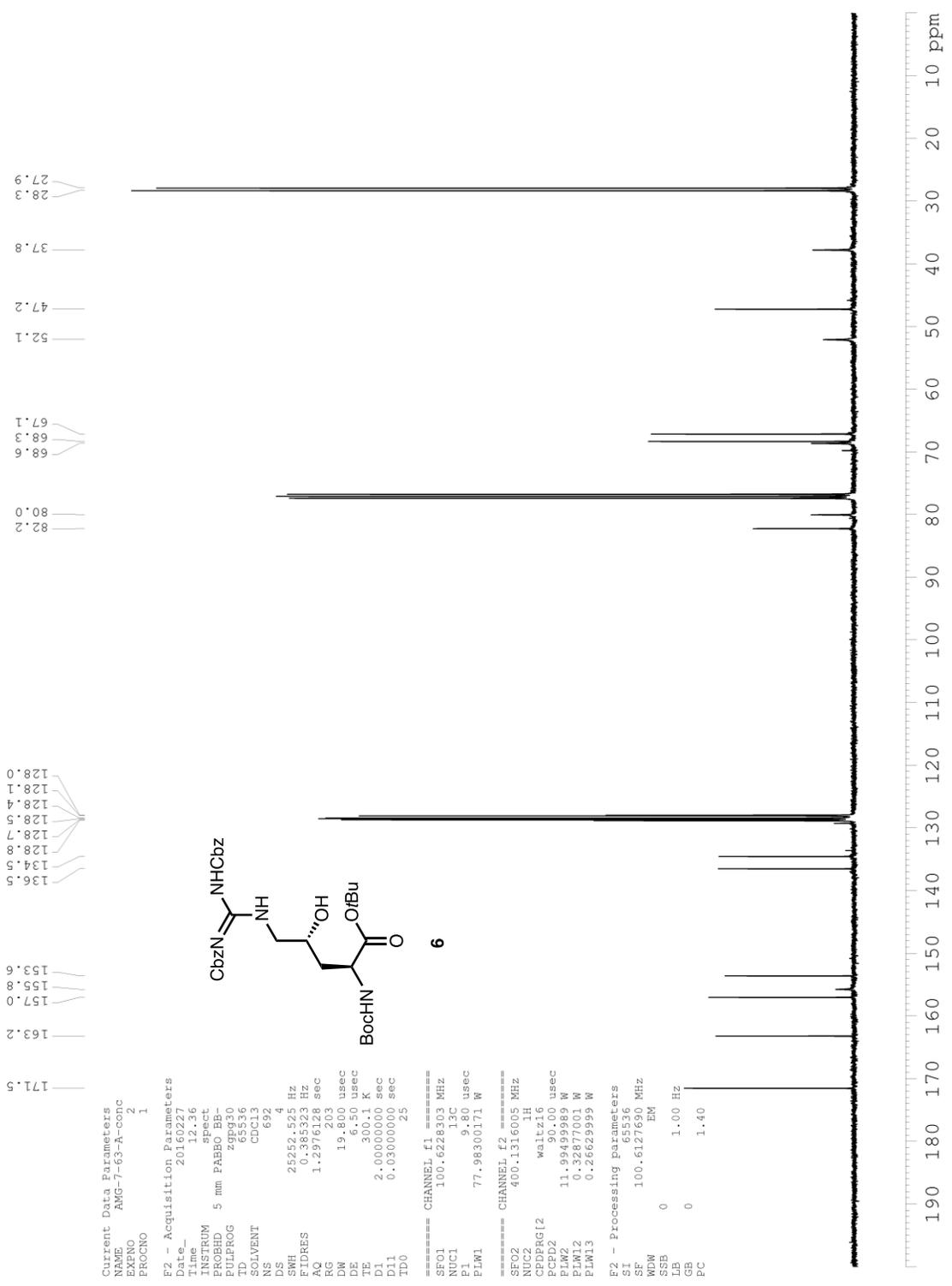
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
SF02     500.1320005 MHz
NUC2      1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2     80.00 usec
PLW2     15.48799992 W
PLW12    0.34647999 W
PLW13    0.22303000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI        65536
SF        125.7577705 MHz
WDM       0
SSB       0
LB        3.00 Hz
GB        0
PC        1.40

```







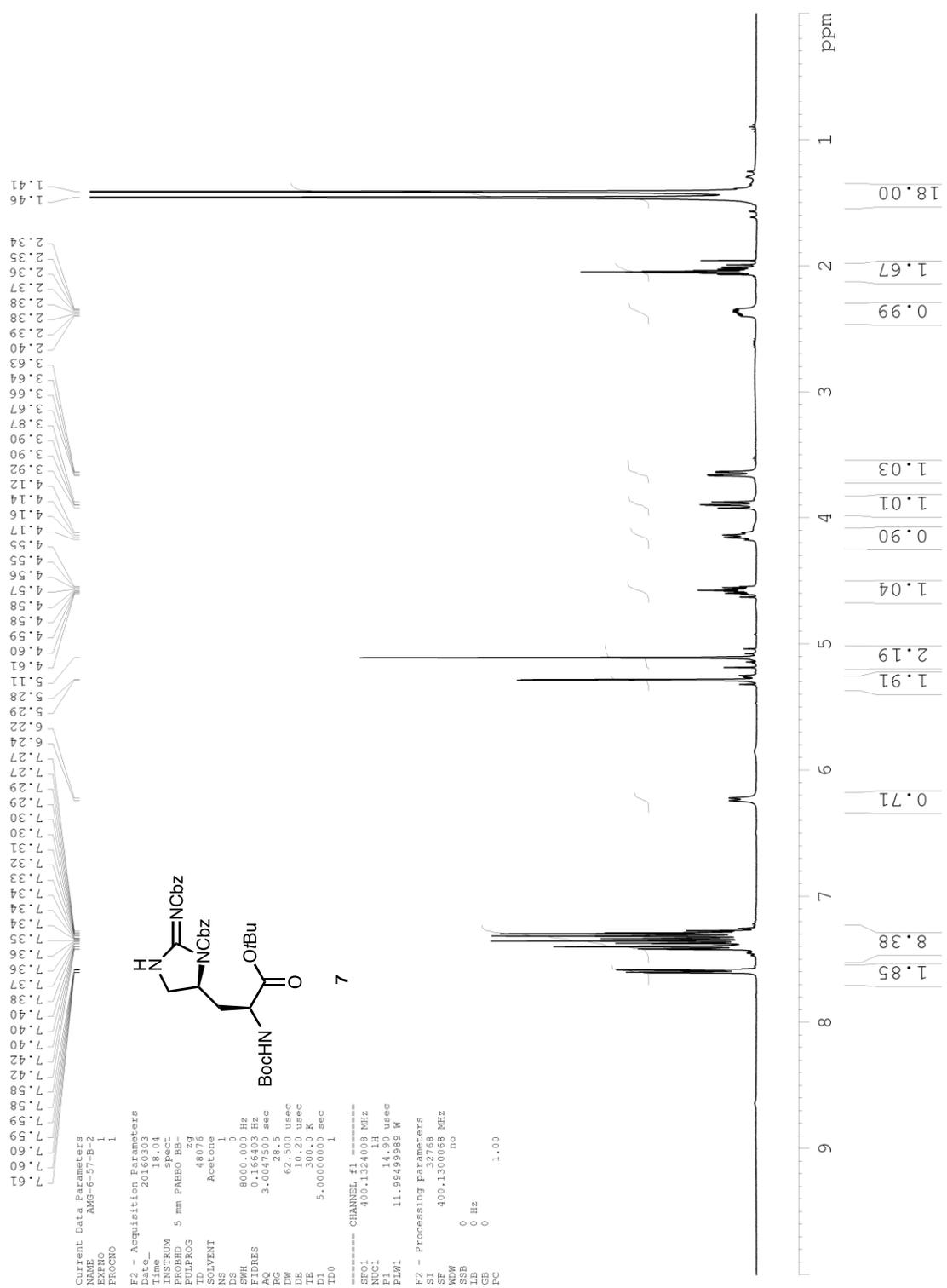
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 EXENO 2
 PROCNO 1

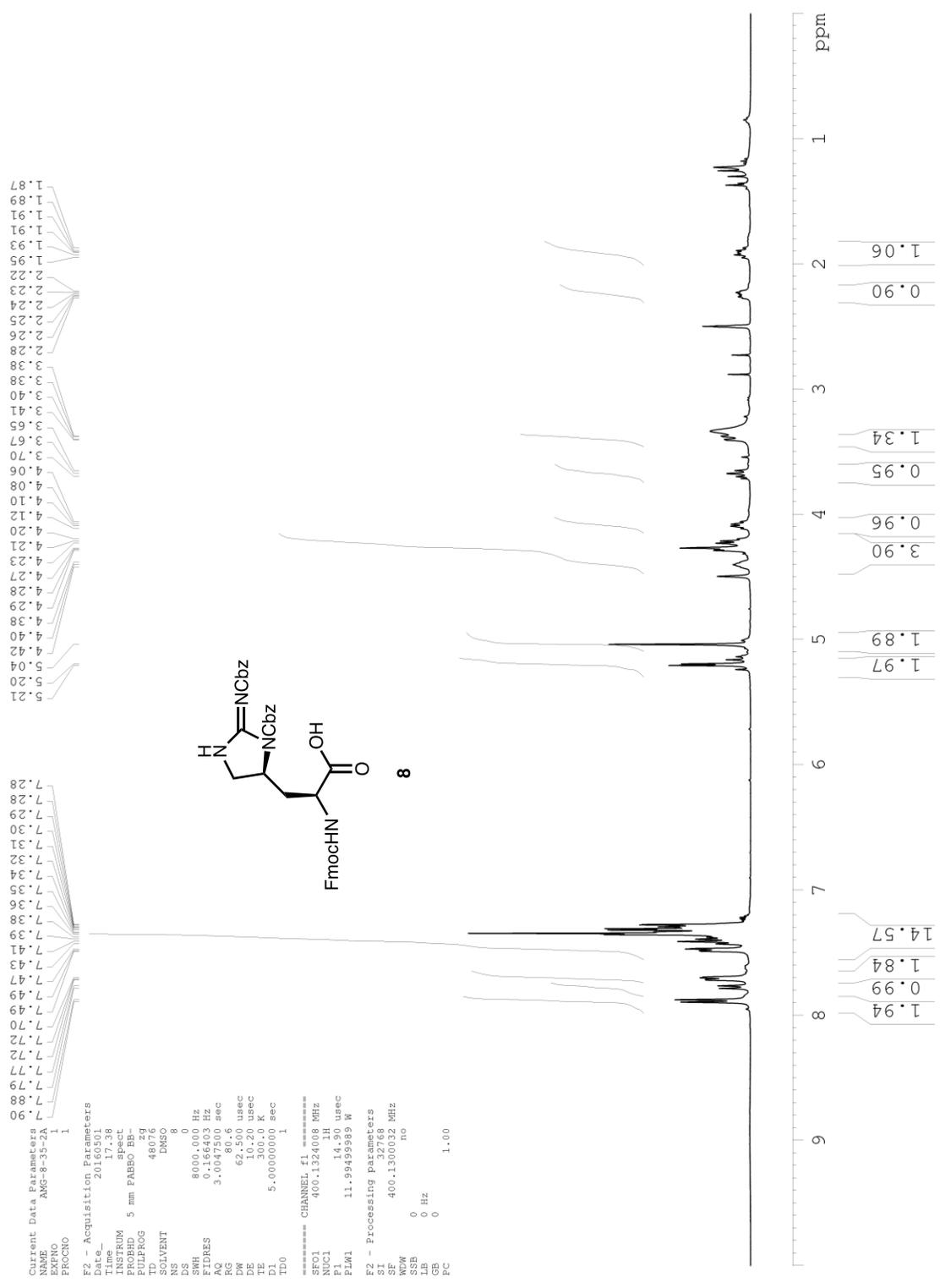
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160227
 Time_ 12:36
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 692
 DS 4
 SWH 25252.525 Hz
 FIDRES 0.185523 Hz
 AQ 1.2377203 sec
 RG 203
 DW 19.800 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 300.1 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 25

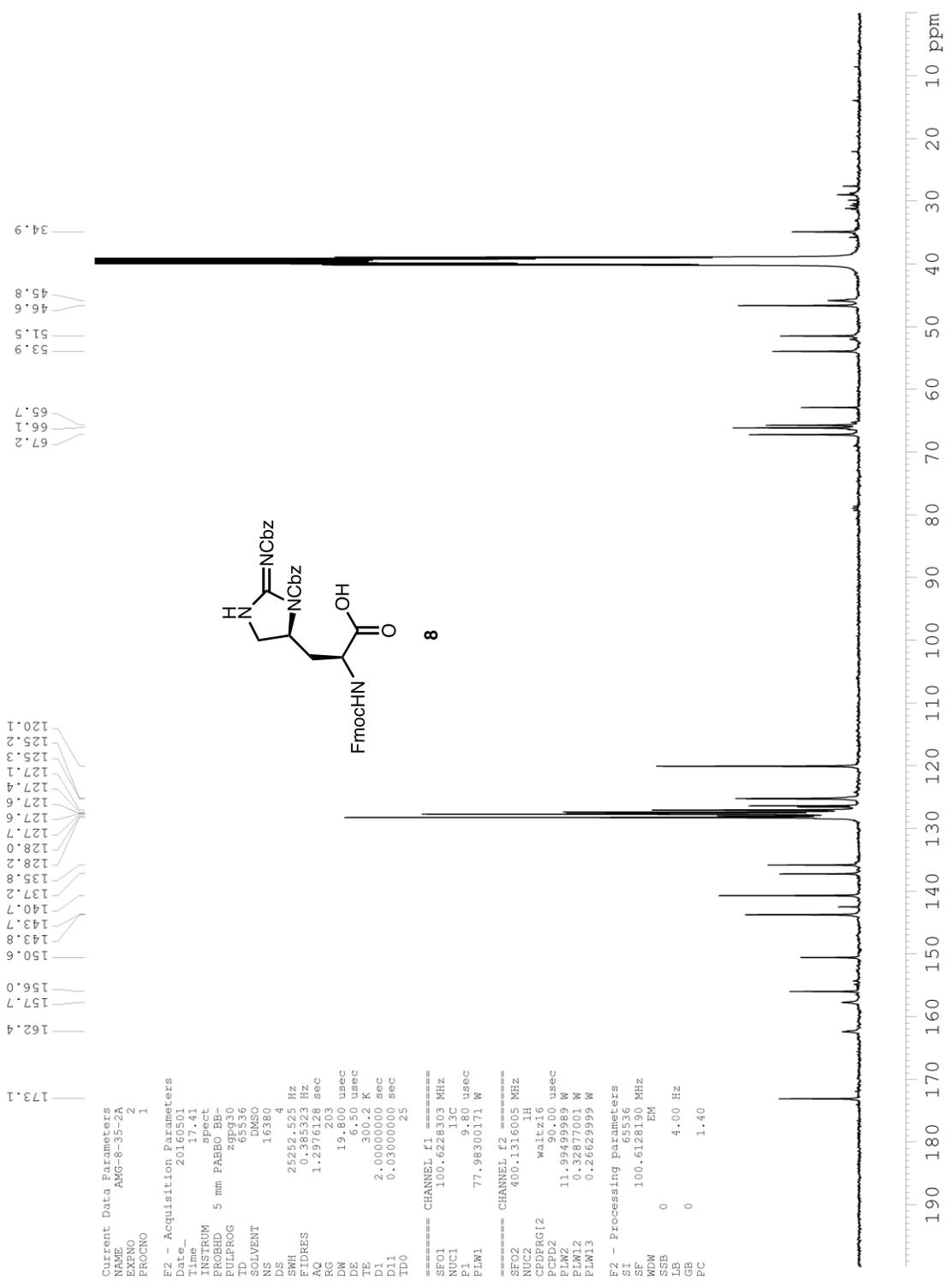
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SF01 100.6228303 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.80 usec
 PLW1 77.98300171 W

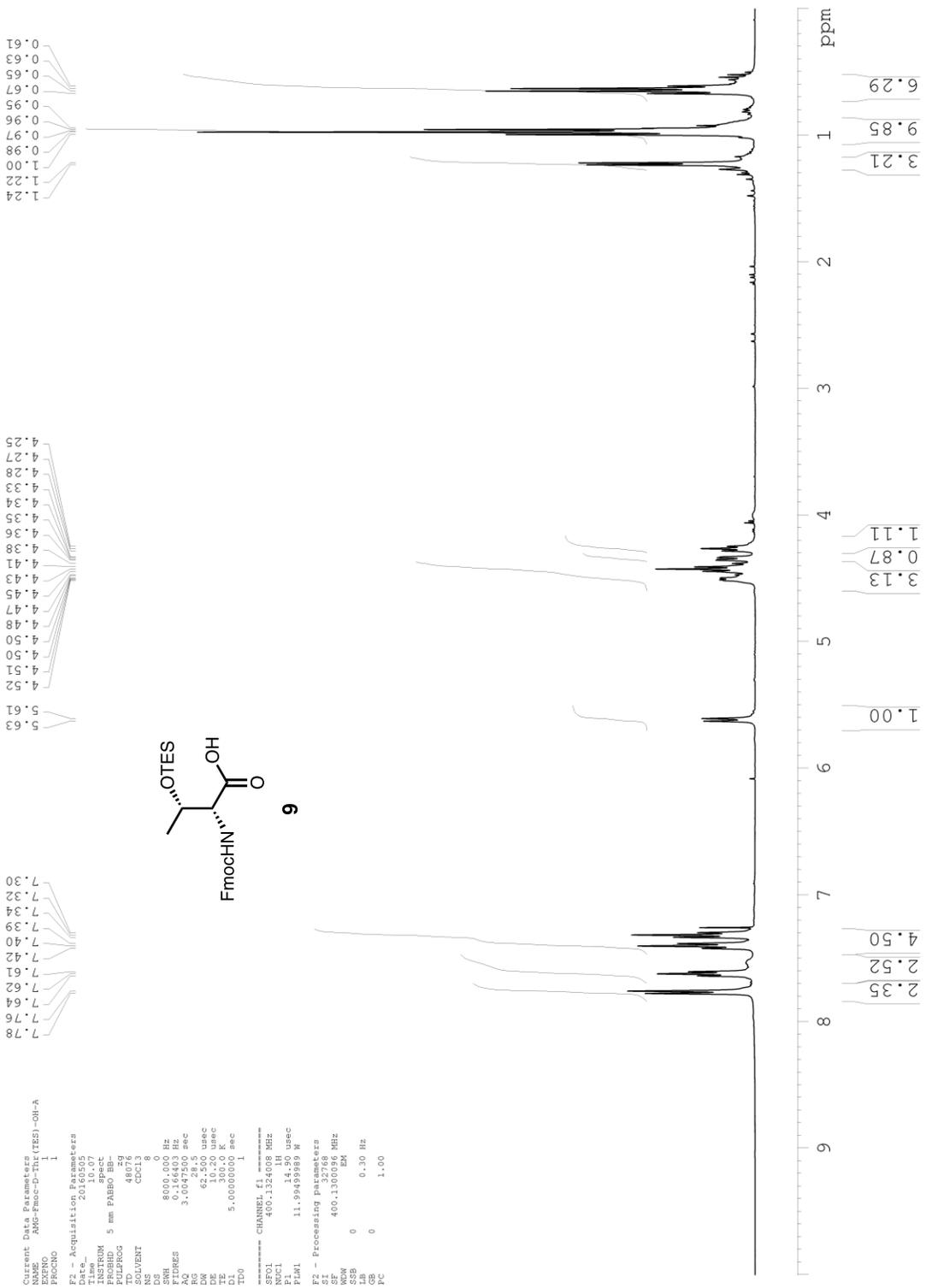
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SF02 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 FCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 11.99499889 W
 PLW12 0.3287001 W
 PLW13 0.26629999 W

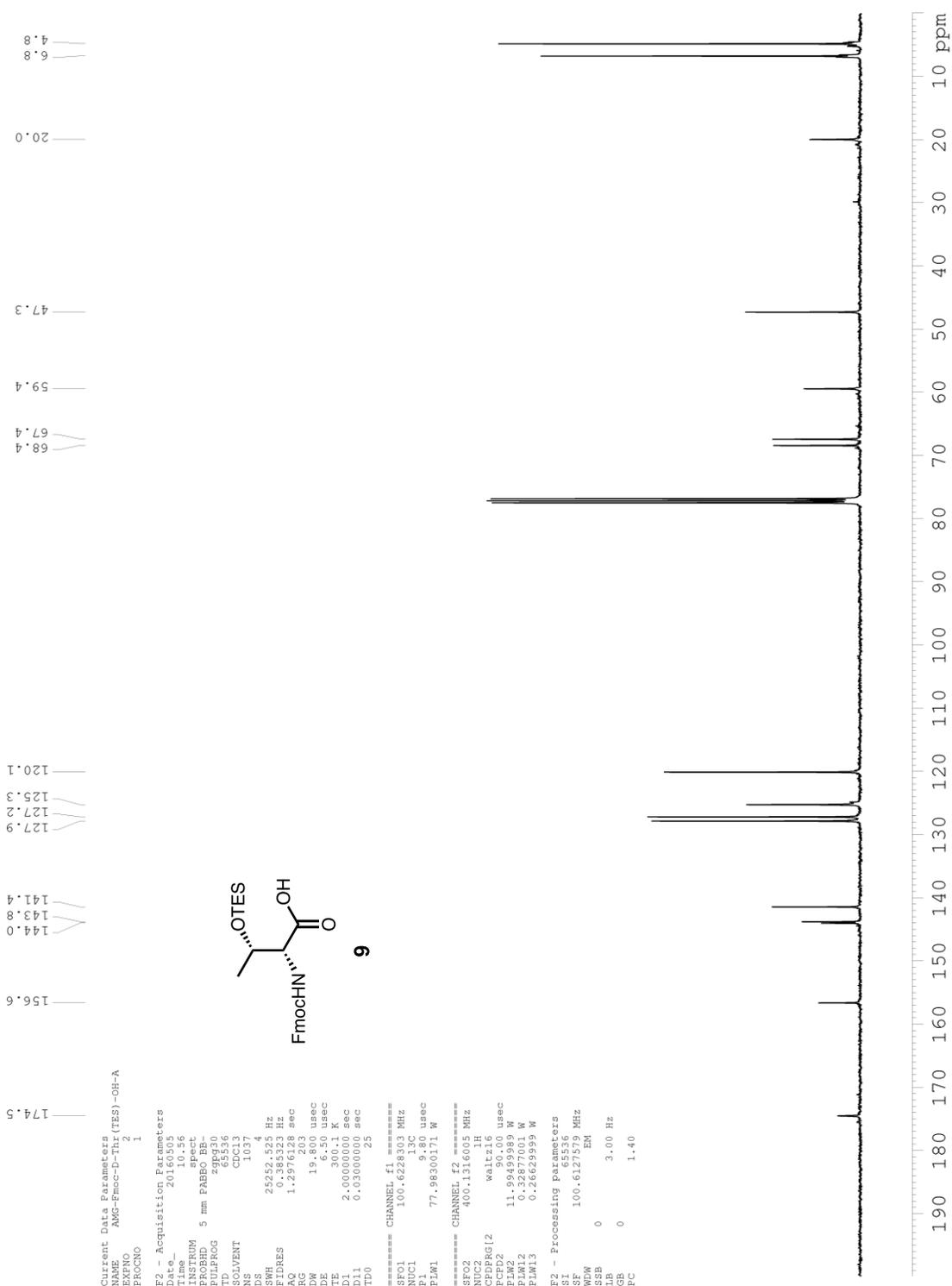
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 100.6127690 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40











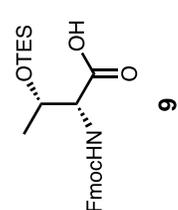
Current Data Parameters
 NAME AMS-Fmoc-D-Tri(TES)-OH-A
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160502
 Time_ 11:05:02
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 11037
 DS 4
 SWH 25252.525 Hz
 FIDRES 0.36353 Hz
 AQ 1.2371203 sec
 RG 2103
 DW 19.800 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 300.1 K
 D0 2.000000 sec
 D11 0.0300000 sec
 TD0 25

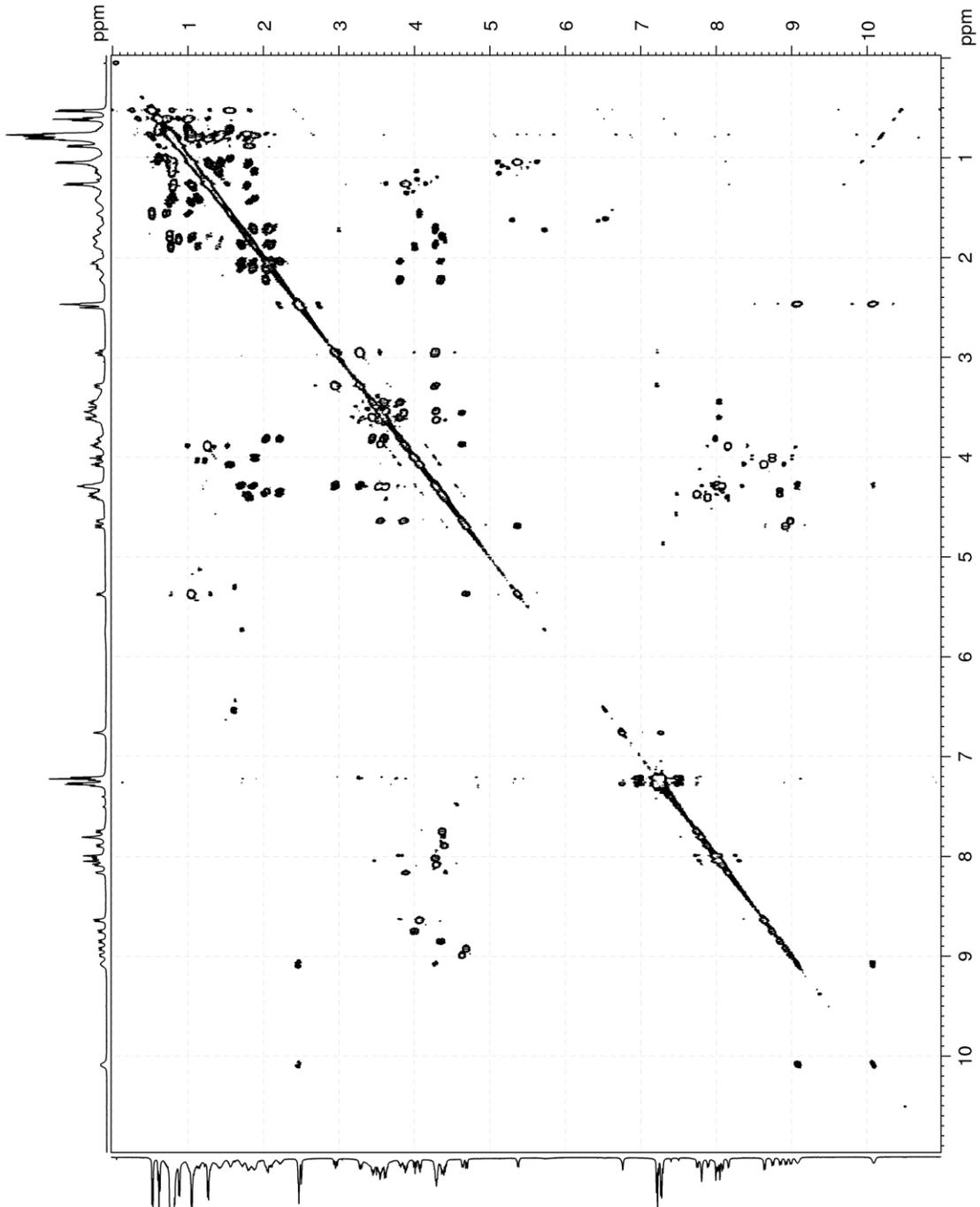
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 100.6228603 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.80 usec
 PLW1 77.99300171 W

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 F2P1 11.9949099 usec
 F2P2 11.9949099 usec
 PLW2 0.32877001 W
 PLW12 0.32877001 W
 PLW13 0.26629999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SF 100.6127579 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 GB 0
 PC 3.00 Hz
 EC 1.40



COSY



```

Current Data Parameters
NAME      AMG-8-39-combined
EXPNO    3
PROCNO   1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20160504
Time     13.38
INSTRUM  spect
PROBHD   1.7 mm PAXXI 1
PULPROG  cosygpg
TD        4096
SOLVENT  DMSO
NS        16
DS        16
SWH       5498.534 Hz
FIDRES   0.3724529 Hz
AQ        0.3724529 sec
RG        198.77
DW        90.933 usec
DE        6.50 usec
TE        300.0 K
D1        0.0600000 sec
D11       1.5000000 sec
D13       0.0000400 sec
D16       0.0002000 sec
IN0       0.00018180 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1     500.1327507 MHz
NUC1     1H
P0       2.52 usec
P1       5.03 usec
PL1     5.59999990 W

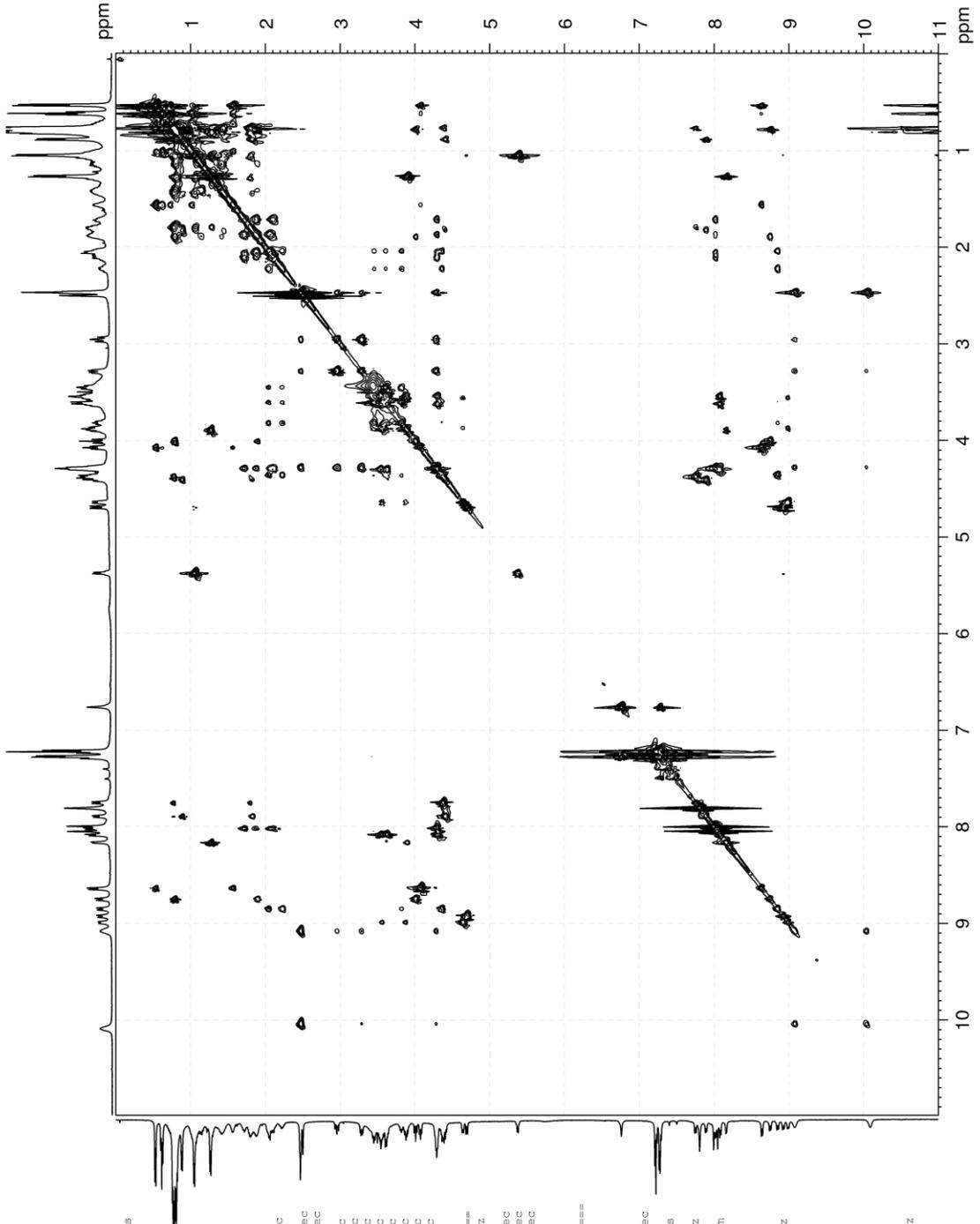
===== GRADIENT CHANNEL =====
GPNAM[F1] SMSQ16.100
GP21     10.00 %
P16     1000.00 usec

F1 - Acquisition parameters
SFO1     500.1328 MHz
FIDRES   21.486525 Hz
SW       10.998 ppm
FHM0DE   QF

E2 - Processing parameters
SI        32768
SF        500.1300151 MHz
WDW       0 Hz
SSB       0
GB        0
EC        1.40

F1 - Processing parameters
SI        2048
MC2       QF
SF        500.1300091 MHz
WDW       0 Hz
SSB       0
GB        0
  
```


TOCSY



Current Data Parameters
 NAME AME-8-39-combined
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20160505
 Time 10.05
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 1.7 mm PAXI 1
 PULPROG dipsi2etgps1
 ID 4036
 SOLVENT DMSO
 NS 32
 DS 16
 SWH 5498.534 Hz
 FIDRES 1.342415 Hz
 AQ 0.3724629 sec
 RG 178.57
 DW 90.933 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 300.2 K
 D0 0.0000000 sec
 D1 2.04523405 sec
 D9 0.06000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 D16 0.00020000 sec
 D20 0.00001000 sec
 D21 0.00001000 sec
 INO 0.00018180 sec
 L1 20

CHANNEL f1

SFO1 500.1327507 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 5.03 usec
 P2 10.06 usec
 PLW1 5.59999990 W
 PLW10 0.19890000 W

GRADIENT CHANNEL

GP1 30.00 %
 GP2 30.00 %
 P16 1000.00 usec

F1 - Acquisition Parameters

ID 256
 SFO1 500.1328 MHz
 FIDRES 21.101998 Ppm
 SW 10.998 Ppm
 FWHM 0.19890000 W
 SSB 0 Hz
 LB 0
 GB 0

F1 - Processing parameters

SI 1024
 MC2 echo-antiecho
 SF 500.129991 MHz
 SSB 0 Hz
 LB 0
 GB 0

HMBC

Current Data Parameters
 EXPNO 7
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20080420
 Time 03:20:33

INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 1.7 mm PAK1 1
 PULPROG hmbcgr1pnddf
 TD 4096
 SOLVENT DMSO
 NS 672
 DS 16
 SWH 5498.534 Hz
 FIDRES 1.342415 Hz
 RG 0.312669 sec
 AC 198.77
 DW 90.933 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 CNU2 145.000000
 CNST2 10.000000
 DO 0.0000300 sec
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 D2 0.00344828 sec
 D6 0.0500000 sec
 D8 0.0500000 sec
 IN0 0.00001790 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SF01 500.1327507 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 5.03 usec
 P2 10.06 usec
 PLW1 5.59999990 W

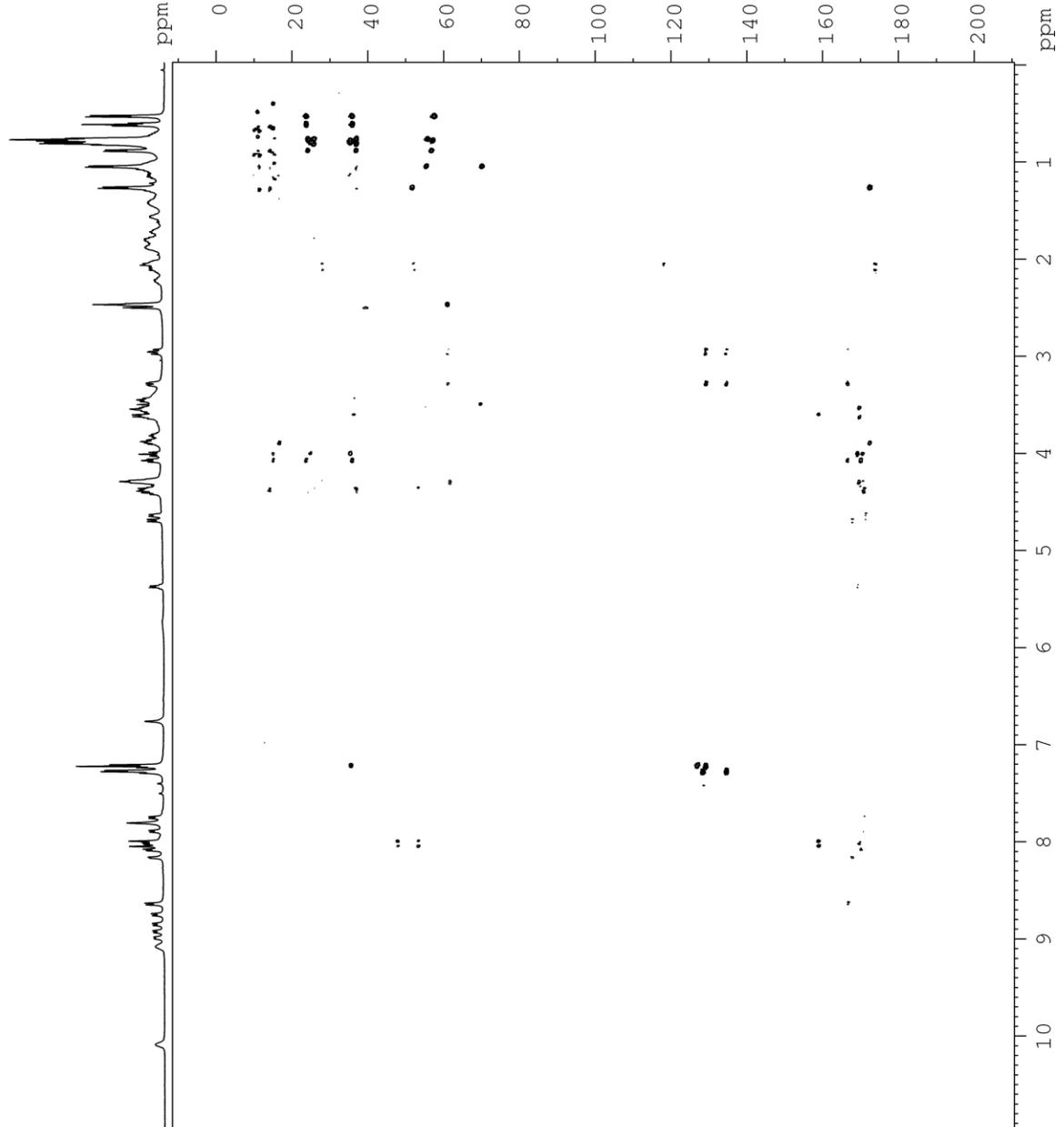
==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SF02 125.7703648 MHz
 NUC2 13C
 P3 9.80 usec
 PLW2 29.79999924 W

==== GRADIENT CHANNEL =====
 GPNAM[1] SMSQ10.100
 GPNAM[2] SMSQ10.100
 GPNAM[3] SMSQ10.100
 GPZ1 50.00 %
 GPZ2 40.10 %
 GPZ3 40.10 %
 F16 1000.00 usec

F1 - Acquisition Parameters
 SF01 125.7703648 MHz
 FIDRES 101.945114 Hz
 SW 222.095 ppm
 FMODE OF

F2 - Processing Parameters
 SI 2048
 SF 500.1300150 MHz
 WDW 0
 SSB 0 Hz
 GB 0
 FC 1.40

F1 - Processing Parameters
 SI 1024
 SF 125.7578462 MHz
 WDW 0
 SSB 0 Hz
 GB 0



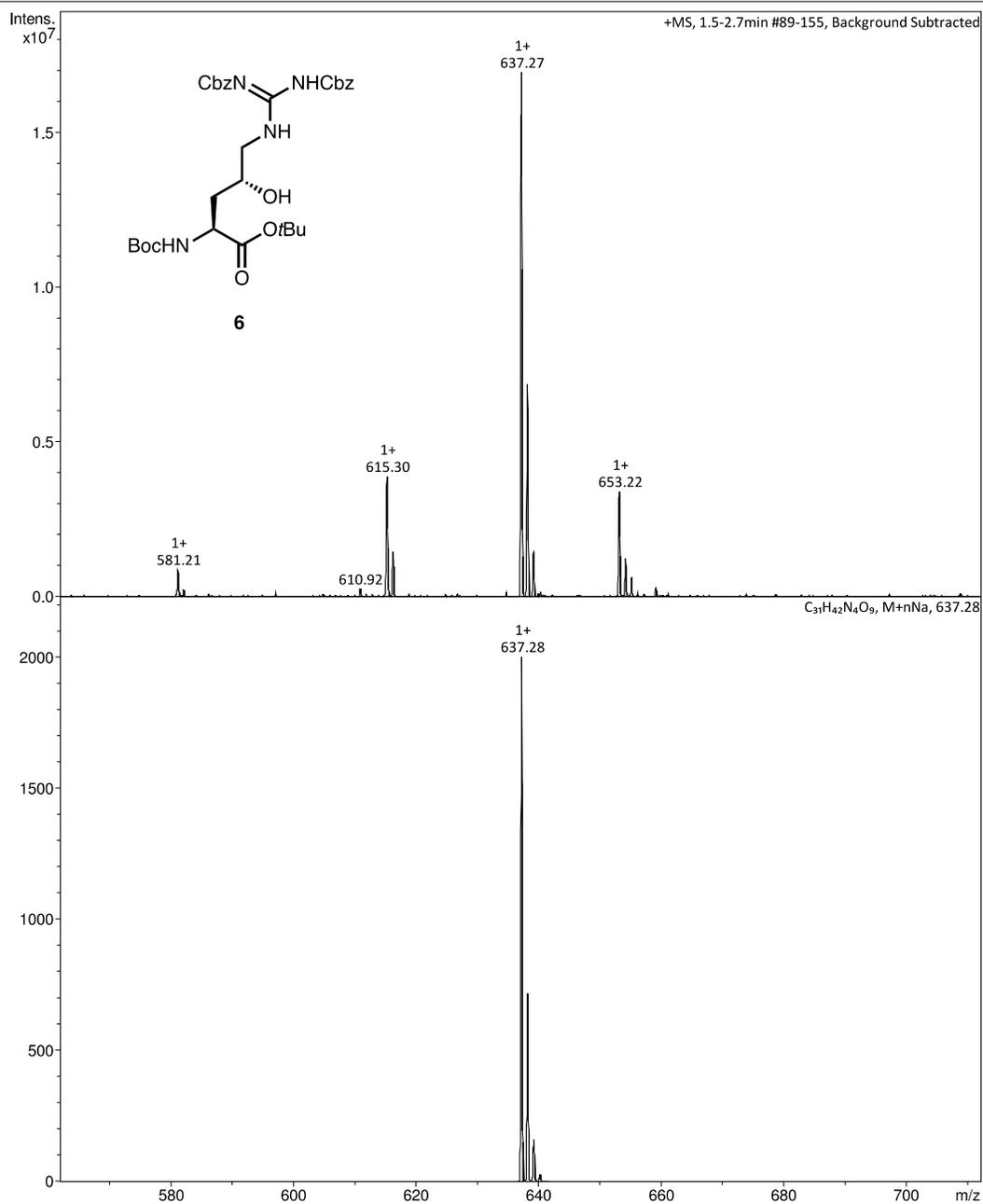
High Resolution Mass Spectra (+ESI)

Generic Display Report

Analysis Info

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Method DEF_MS.M
Sample Name LJD-2-76
Comment MeOH

Acquisition Date 23-Sep-15 3:17:08 PM
Operator NICK
Instrument amaZon SL



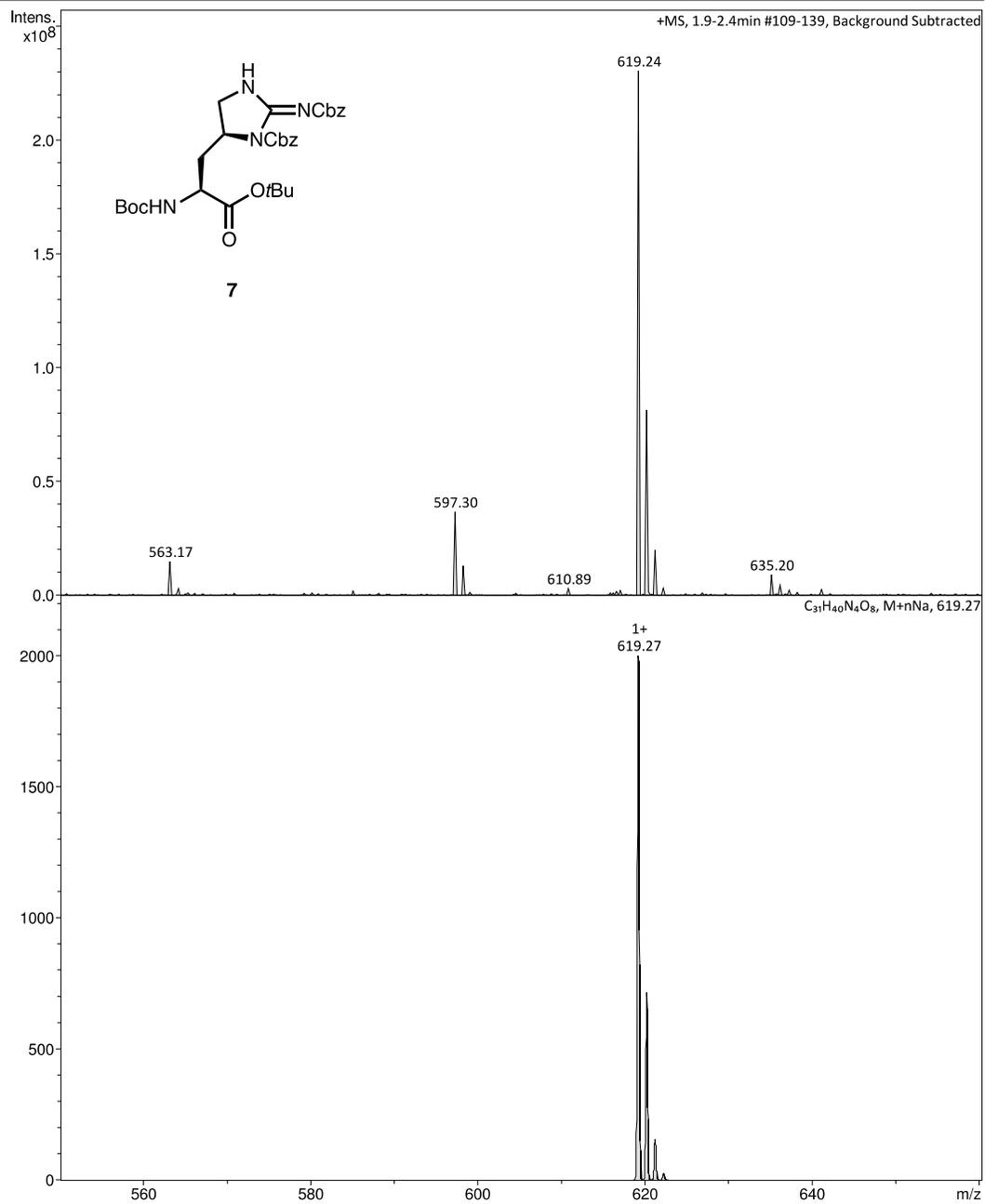
Generic Display Report

Analysis Info

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Method DEF_MS.M
Sample Name LJD-2-87
Comment MeOH

Acquisition Date 23-Sep-15 2:38:18 PM

Operator NICK
Instrument amaZon SL



Generic Display Report

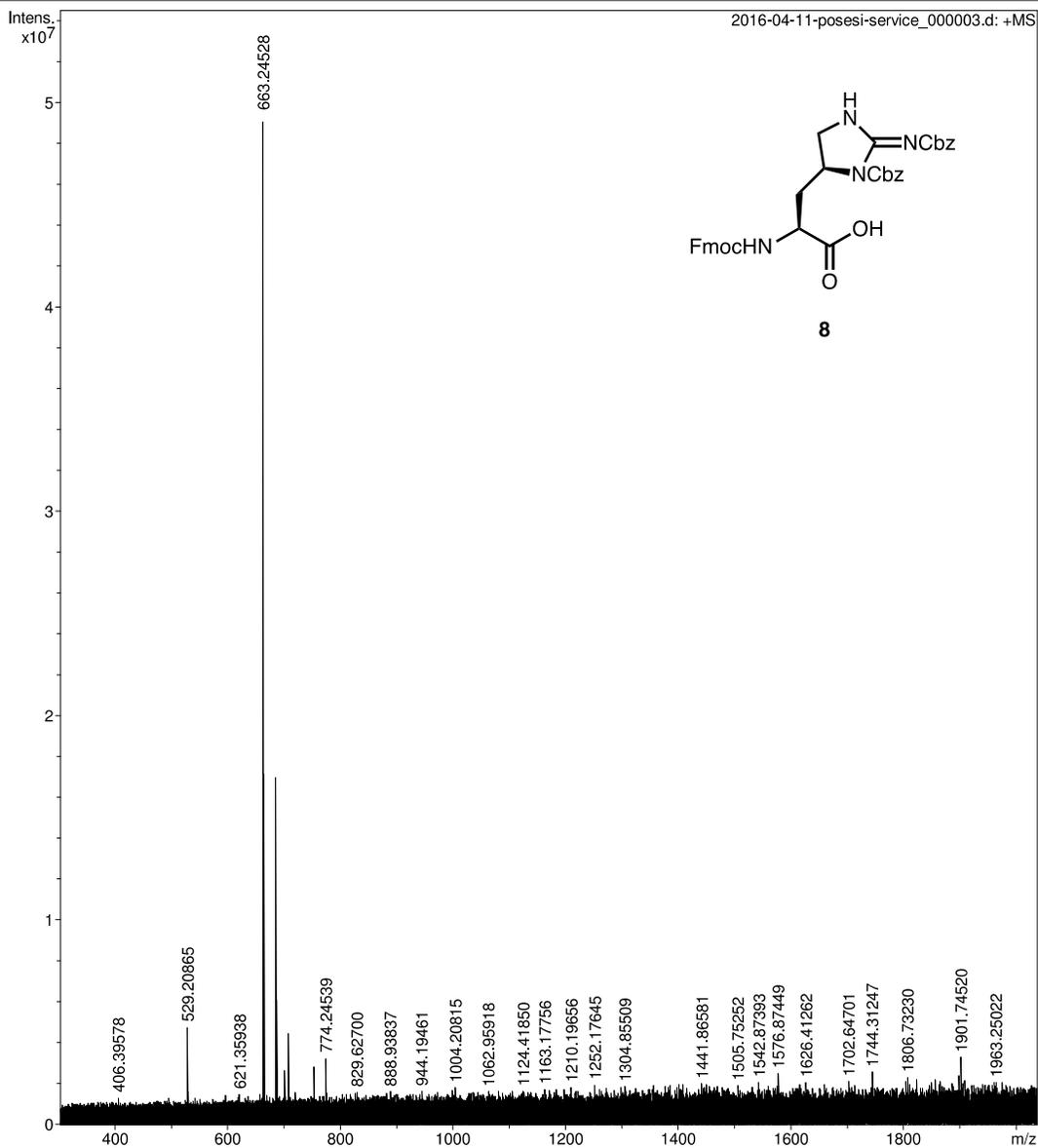
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Sample Name AMG-7-103-2A
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Acquisition Date 11/04/2016 9:54:37 AM

Operator

Instrument apex-Ultra



Generic Display Report

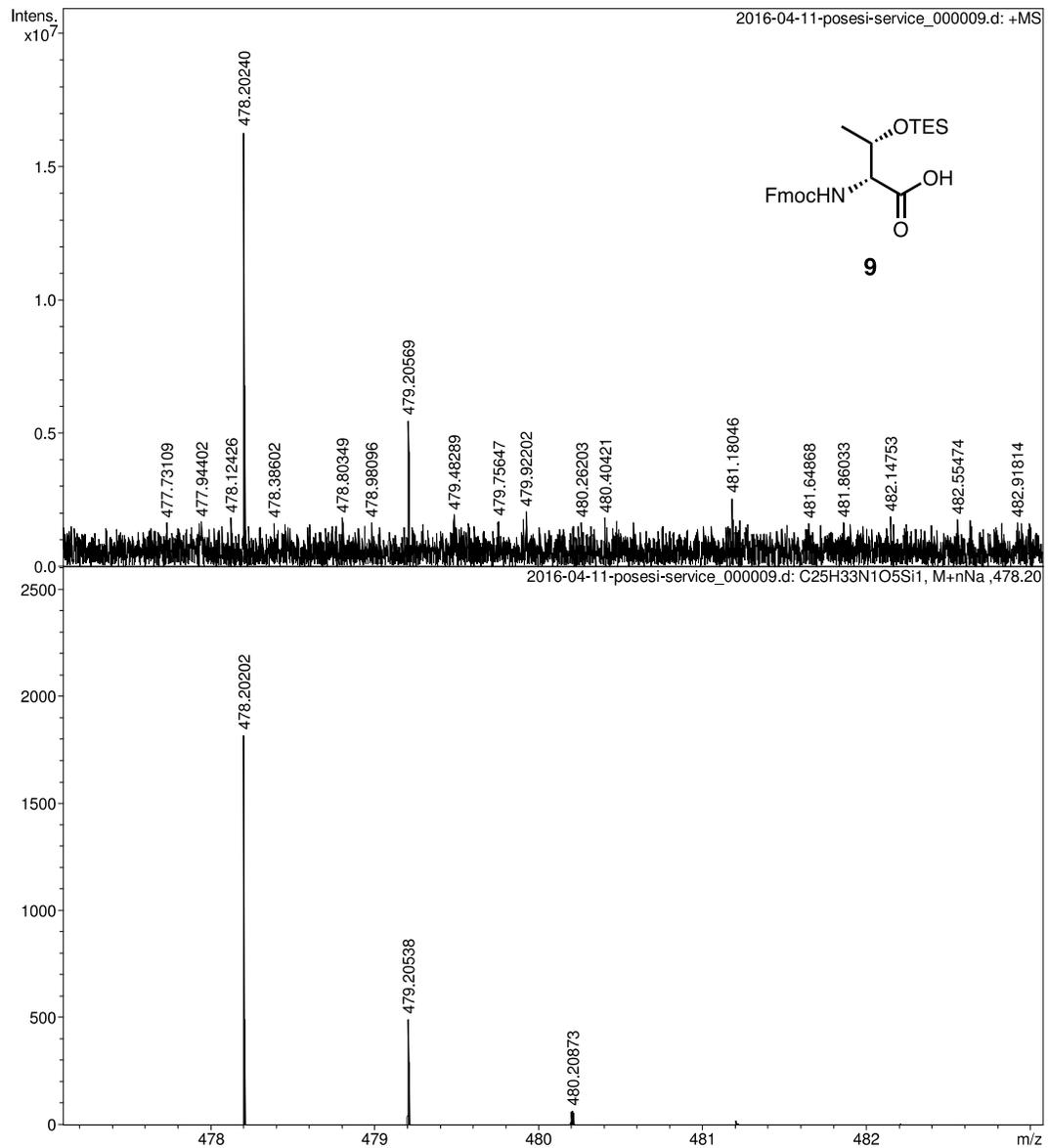
Analysis Info

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Sample Name AMG-8-9-2A
Comment MeOH 1M TOF delay 0.0007s, Q1 300 m/z

Acquisition Date 11/04/2016 11:42:00 AM

Operator

Instrument apex-Ultra



Analytical HPLC Trace of Teixobactin (1)

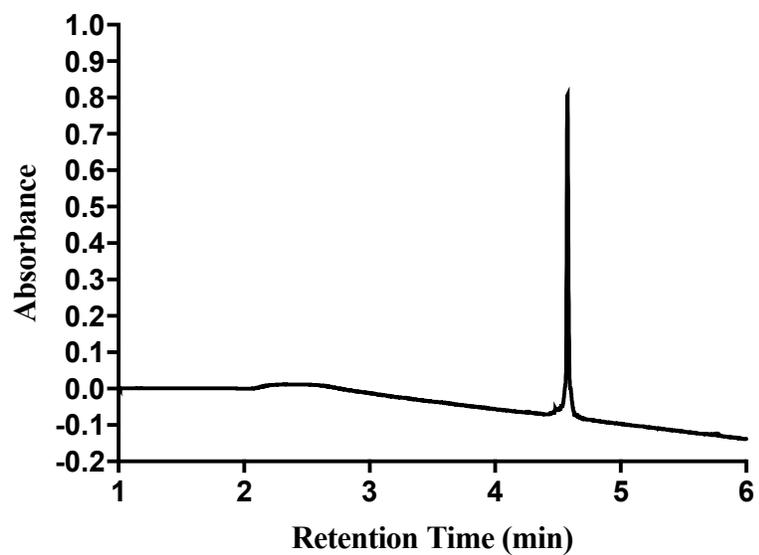


Figure S2. RP-HPLC trace of teixobactin (1). Gradient: 0 – 70 vol% MeCN:water (0.1% formic acid) linear gradient over 5 min (gradient starts at t = 1 min). $\lambda = 214$ nm.

References

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- (2) Feichtinger, K.; Zapf, C.; Sings, H. L.; Goodman, M. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, *63*, 3804.
- (3) Rudolph, J.; Hannig, F.; Theis, H.; Wischnat, R. *Org. Lett.* **2001**, *3*, 3153.
- (4) Peoples, A. J.; Hughes, D.; Ling, L. L.; Millett, W.; Nitti, A.; Spoering, A.; Steadman, V. A.; Chiva, J.-Y. C.; Lazarides, L.; Jones, M. K.; Poullennec, K. G.; Lewis, K.; Epstein, S. WO/2013/US72838.
- (5) Ling, L. L.; Peoples, A. J.; Spoering, A. L.; Hughes, D. E.; Cohen, D. R.; Felix, C. R.; Fetterman, K. A.; Millet, W. P.; Nitti, A. G.; Zullo, A. M.; Schneider, T.; Engels, I.; Mueller, A.; Conlon, B. P.; Chen, C.; Lewis, K.; Schaberle, T. F.; Epstein, S.; Jones, M.; Lazarides, L.; Steadman, V. A. *Nature* **2015**, *517*, 455.
- (6) Taneja, N. K.; Tyagi, J. S. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* **2007**, *60*, 288.
- (7) Wiegand, I.; Hilpert, K.; Hancock, R. E. W. *Nat. Protoc.* **2008**, *3*, 163.