In vitro and *in vivo* efficacy of *Caenorhabditis elegans* recombinant antimicrobial peptide against Gram-negative bacteria

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Supplementary Figure 1

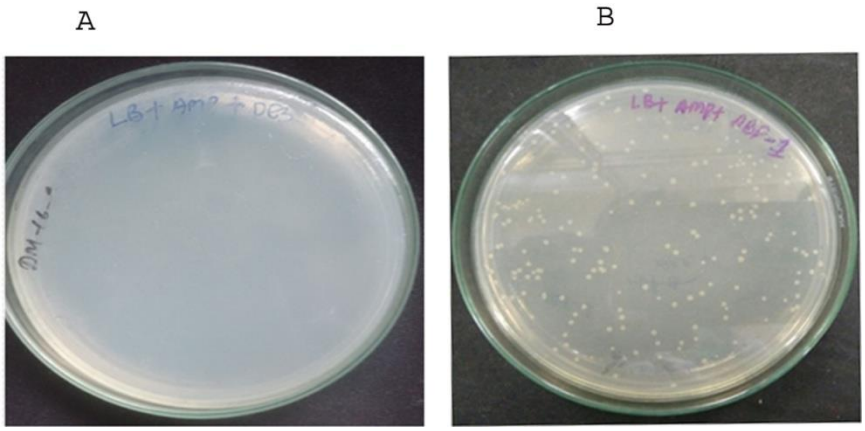

Figure S1: Transformation of pETDuet1-*abf-1* plasmid into DE3 *E. coli* cells.

Plasmids were inserted into *E. coli* DE3 cells using calcium chloride mediated heat shock method. Transformed cells were selected in LB agar plates containing ampicillin (100 µg/mL). **A)** LB ampicillin agar contains untransformed DE3 cells. **B**) LB ampicillin agar contains the DE3 transformed cells by pETDuet1-*abf-1* plasmid and yields white colonies.

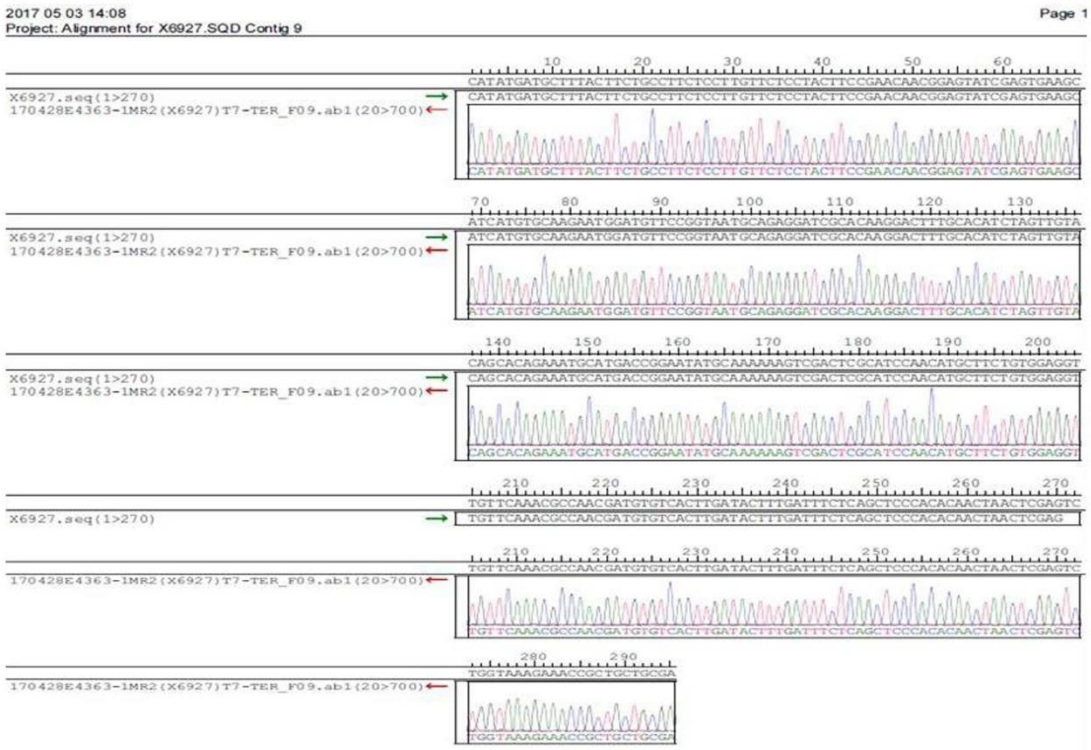

Figure S2: Nucleotide sequence of *abf*-1 gene was determined by standard dideoxy (Sanger sequencing) method.

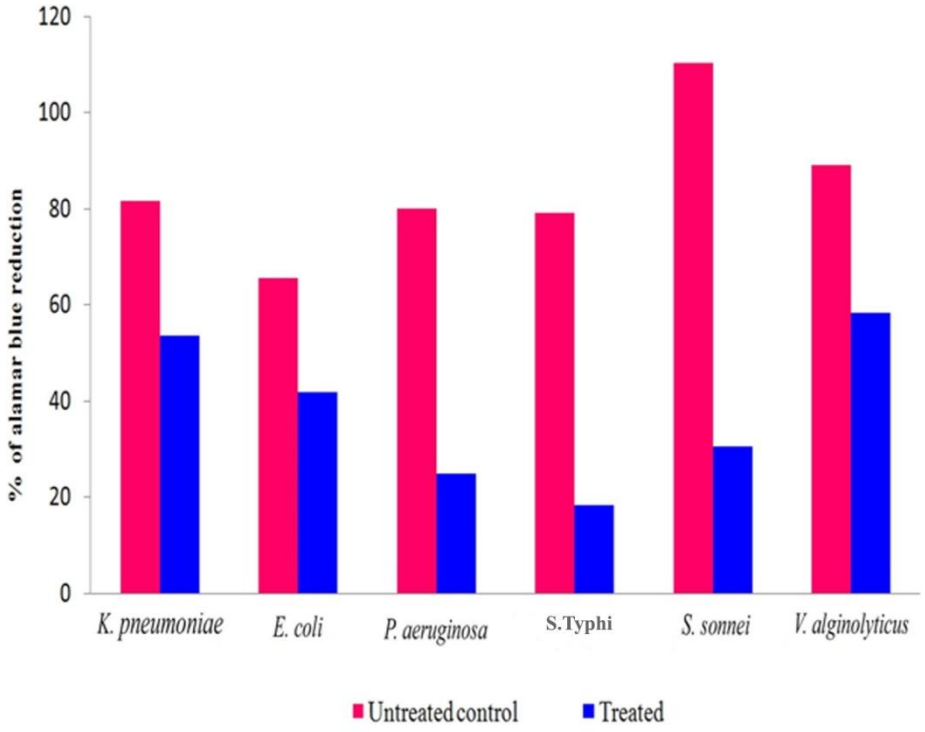

Figure S3: Treated Gram-negative bacteria after 1 h of incubation retained the blue colour confers the inhibition of growth compared to untreated control.

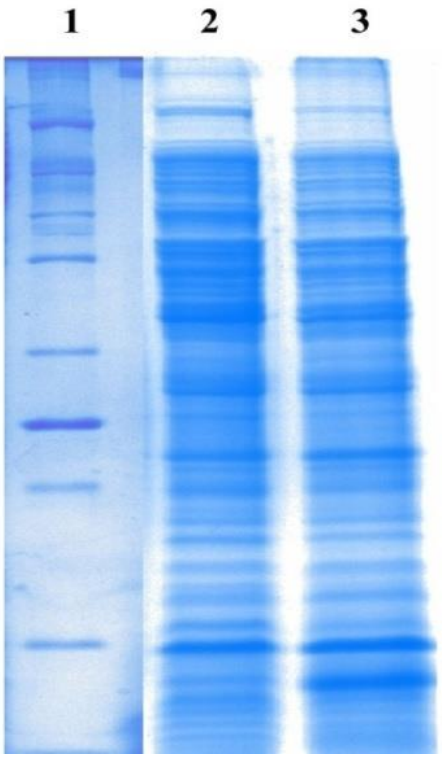

Figure S4: SDS-PAGE analysis shows *S.* Typhi proteome against ABF-1 proteins exposure. Lane 1 protein marker, Lane 2 is *S.* Typhi control sample and Lane 3 is *S.* Typhi treated sample, exposed with ABF-1 proteins. Protein Marker (Lane 1) has been cropped from separate gel.