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Supplementary tables and figures:

Fig. S1. Molecular network of 176 extracts from 88 *Actinoallomurus* strains, encompassing 725 features (=nodes). 384 features were organized in 52 molecular families. Pink nodes indicate features present in extract from *Actinoallomurus* ID145808 only. Enlargement shows selected interesting signals from ID145808.

Fig. S2. A) Extracted ion chromatograms of m/z 391, 851-868, 931-948, 1205-1222 and 1285-1302 $[M+H]^+$ from LC-MS analysis of the starting allopeptimicin complex (black line) and the reaction with 0.5N NaOH for 1h (red line). B) MS/MS at 4.9, 6.3-6.5 and 7.0-7.4 min of the hydrolysis mixture. C) Extracted ion chromatograms of m/z 1205-1233 and 1285-1314 $[M+H]^+$ from LC-MS analysis of the starting allopeptimicin complex (black line) and the reaction with 0.81 M CH3NH2 for 10 min (red line). D) MS/MS at 6.7-7.0 and 7.7-8.2 minutes from the amidation reaction. See Material section for the reaction conditions.

Fig. S3. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN:D₂O:H₂O 4:1:0.2) of allopeptimicins A.

Fig. S4. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃CN:D₂O:H₂O 4:1:0.2) of allopeptimicins A.

Fig. S5. ${}^{1}\text{H}{}^{13}\text{C}$ HSQC NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN:D₂O:H₂O 4:1:0.2) of allopeptimicins A together with a selected olefinic region enlarged.

Fig. S6. A) Overlap of ¹H-¹³C HSQC (blue/green) and ¹H-¹³C HMBC (red) NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN:D₂O:H₂O 4:1:0.2) of allopeptimicins A. Red box highlights HMBC correlation of the proton belonging to the methyl group attached to C2 and the carbons of C2 and C3. B) Enlargement of the region including the HMBC correlation between the proton at C19 and the carbons at C20 and C18.

Fig. S7. A) Overlap of ¹H-COSY (red) and ¹H-TOCSY (blue) NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN:D₂O:H₂O 4:1:0.2) of allopeptimicin A. B) Zoom in of the region including the COSY correlation between the proton at C19 and the methyl at C20 and the proton at C19 and the methylene at C18.

Fig. S8. A) Structure of allopeptimicin A3. COSY correlations are highlighted in blue. The arrows show the main NOESY correlations which are color coded following the signals highlighted in panel B. B) NOESY NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN:D₂O:H₂O 4:1:0.2) of allopeptimicins A.

Fig. S9. J-res NMR spectrum of allopeptimicins A. The red circle highlights the J-coupling relative to C14 and C15.

Fig. S10. HR-MSMS spectrum of the alkaline hydrolysis product with m/z 391.2046 [M+H]⁺ and proposed fragment assignment.

Fig. S11. NMR spectra of the alkaline hydrolysis product with m/z 391 [M+H]⁺(see text for details). A) ¹H NMR, B) TOCSY and C) overlap of ¹H-¹³C HSQC (blue/green) and ¹H-¹³C HMBC (red) acquired at 300 MHz in D₂O. D) ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectral data of the hydrolytic fragment of allopeptimicins.

Fig. S12. Characterization of allopeptimicin A1, A2 and A3 by HR-MSMS. A) HR-MS² spectrum of 603.3622 $[M+2H]^{2+}$, 604.3689 $[M+2H]^{2+}$ and 610.3702 $[M+2H]^{2+}$ B) HR-MS² zoom of selected region.

Fig. S13. A) Table of found and calculated exact masses of fragments from allopeptimicin A1, A2 and A3; B) proposed assignments of observed MS fragments (PK corresponds to the polyketide chain).

Fig. S14. Extracted ion chromatograms of amino acid standards and allopeptimicins after treatment according to Marfey's method.¹⁷ Extracted ion chromatograms of the threonines (A), valines (B) and isoleucines standards (C) aligned with the hydrolysis products of allopeptimicin.

Fig. S15. A) Overlap of a selected region of HSQC experiments of allopeptimicins A (blue/green) and allopeptimicins B (red/black). Arrows indicate the chemical shift of CH at position 19 and CH_2 at position 18 in both samples. B) Overlap of a selected region of ¹H-TOCSY experiments of allopeptimicins A (blue/green) and allopeptimicins B (red/black). The black rectangle highlights the C18 (2.60-2.30) - C19

(3.54) - C20 (1.27) spin system in allopeptimicin B. NMR experiments acquired at 300 MHz in CD₃CN:D₂O:H₂O 4:1:0.2.

Fig. S16. A) time-kill profiles of allopeptimicin A against S. *aureus* ATCC6538P; B) Impact of allopeptimicins A on macromolecules synthesis by *S. aureus* cells: DNA (blue diamonds), RNA (orange squares), protein (grey triangles), and cell wall (yellow circles); C) growth curve of *S. aureus* ATCC6538P (dashed lines) and mutant R15.5³⁶ (solid lines) in the presence of allopeptimicin A.

Fig. S17. Sensibility test of *Actinollomurus* ID145808 to allopeptimicins. Amount (in μ g) of allopeptimicins A (panel A) and B (panel B) spotted in 10 μ L is indicated on the plates. Bottom portion of each plate: Ap (0.1 μ g apramycin in 10 μ l) and 60% MeOH (10 μ L) used as positive and negative controls, respectively.





Α

В















Fig. S9



	Allopeptimicin A1		Allopeptimicin A2		Allopeptimicin A3	
f	ound calc	ulated f	ound calc	ulated fo	ound ca	lculated
[M+H] ⁺	1205.718	1205.718	1207.7348	1207.734	1219.734	1219.7337
b4	833.5252	833.5284	835.538	835.544	847.541	847.5446
y1	795.4236	795.4247	797.4327	797.4403	795.4236	795.4247
y2	696.3578	696.3563	698.3643	698.3719	696.3544	696.3563
уЗ	613.3179	613.3192	615.3274	615.3348	613.3185	613.3192
b3-2H	593.4056	593.4061	593.4031	593.4061	607.4205	607.4223
b2	510.3675	510.3696	510.3658	510.3696	524.3841	524.3852
y4 + H ₂ O	486.218	486.2195	488.2295	488.2351	486.2187	486.2195
b1	411.2997	411.3012	411.2984	411.3012	425.3157	425.3168
y5 + H ₂ O	374.1537	374.1558	376.1708	376.1714	374.154	374.1558

Fig. S14

