

## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

### FIGURE S1

Purity of OmCI by RP-HPLC and PAGE. A. Purified bOmCI was analyzed on a Shimadzu HPLC LC20 with a YMC-Pack C8, 200 Å, 3 µm, 250 x 4.6mm OC20S03-2546WT. Gradient elution was performed from 24 to 28 % acetonitrile with 0.0425% TFA at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min at 50 °C. Injection volume was 1µl. Detection was performed by UV (214 nm). Comparison with reference OmCI and mass spectrometry (not shown) identified the peak as OmCI. B. Representative Coomassie Blue stained 4-12% denaturing PAGE (Novex) showing purification of OmCI from bacterial supernatant.

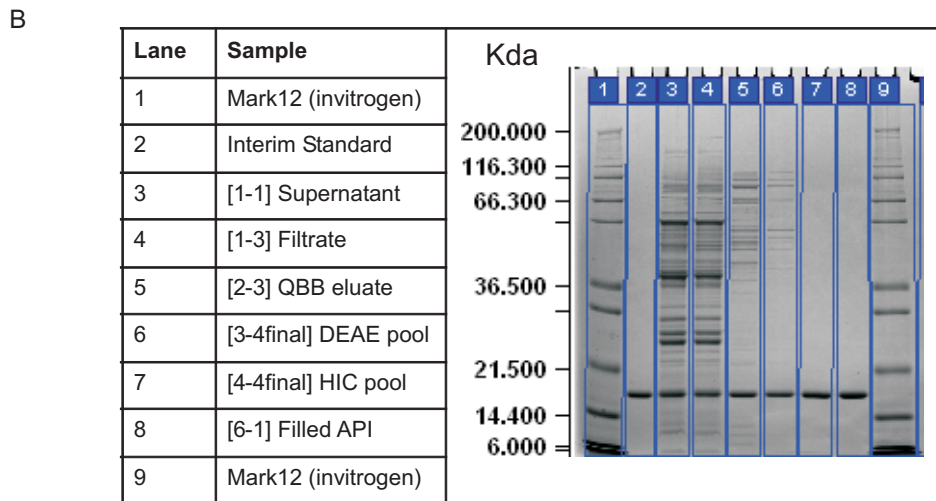
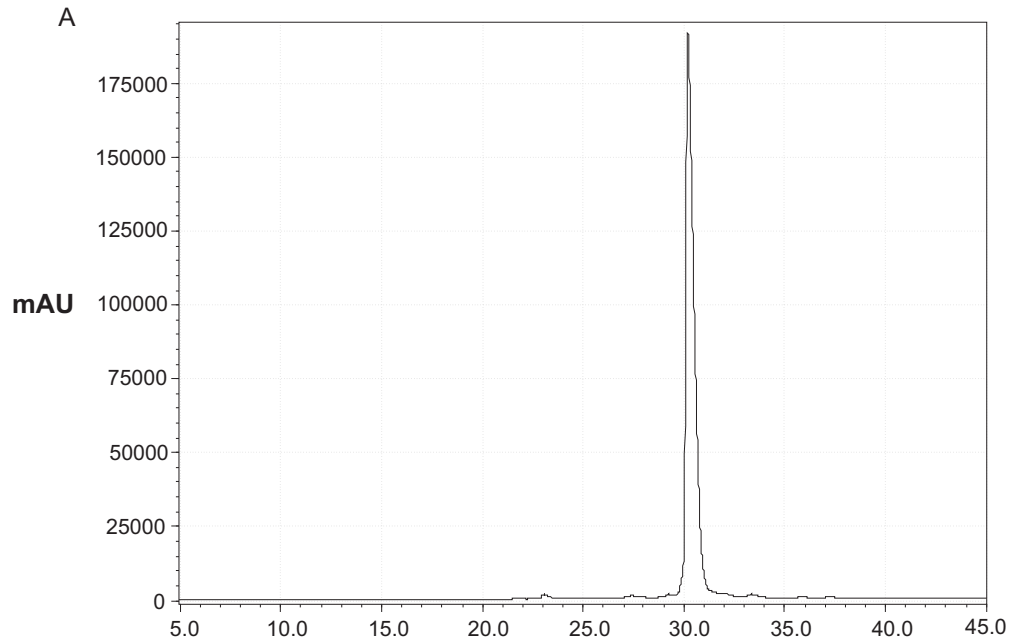
### FIGURE S2

GC-MS analysis showing that C-16 palmitoleic acid (C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) is the dominant fatty acid ligand present in the binding pocket of bOmCI. A. Gas chromatography and mass spectrometry after extraction from a bOmCI sample and esterification identified the methyl ester of palmitoleic acid as the major product (64%); minor components were identified as elaidic acid methyl ester (25.6%), C17:1 *trans* methyl ester (7.6%) and oleic acid methyl ester (2.7%). B. The presence of palmitic- and elaidic acid methyl esters was confirmed by comparison with reference samples.

### FIGURE S3

Spectroscopy of LTB<sub>4</sub> in presence of tick lipocalins and eicosanoids. A LTB<sub>4</sub> shows no signs of binding (no red shift in spectrum) to tick lipocalins RaHBP2 and OmCLI. B. Excess AA (60X) and 12(S)-HETE (40X) have no effect on the red shift caused by LTB<sub>4</sub> binding to bOmCI.

Figure S1



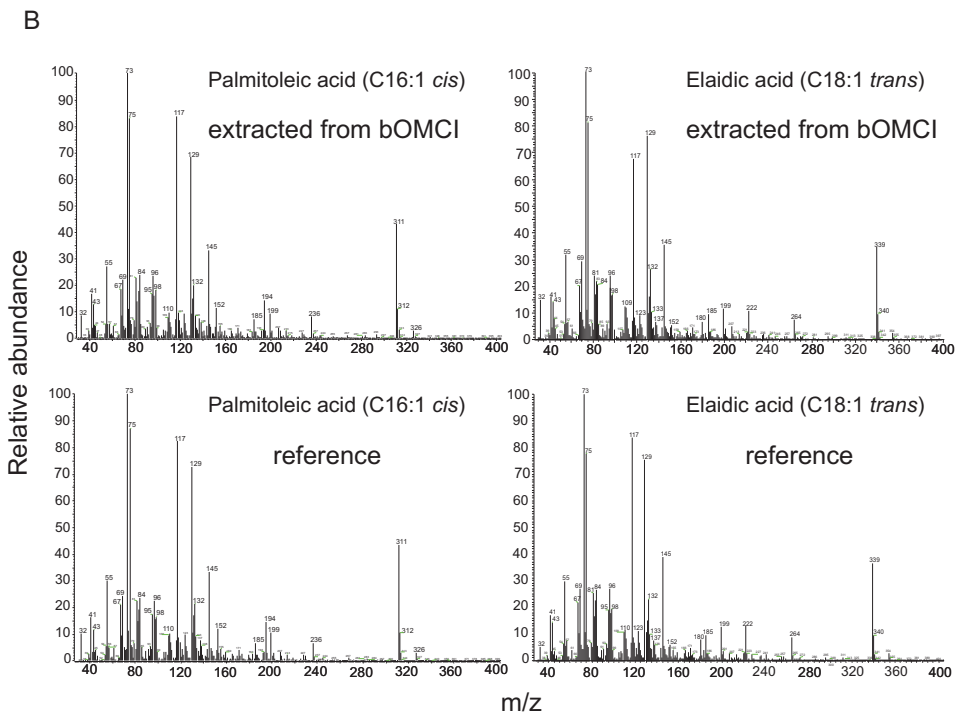
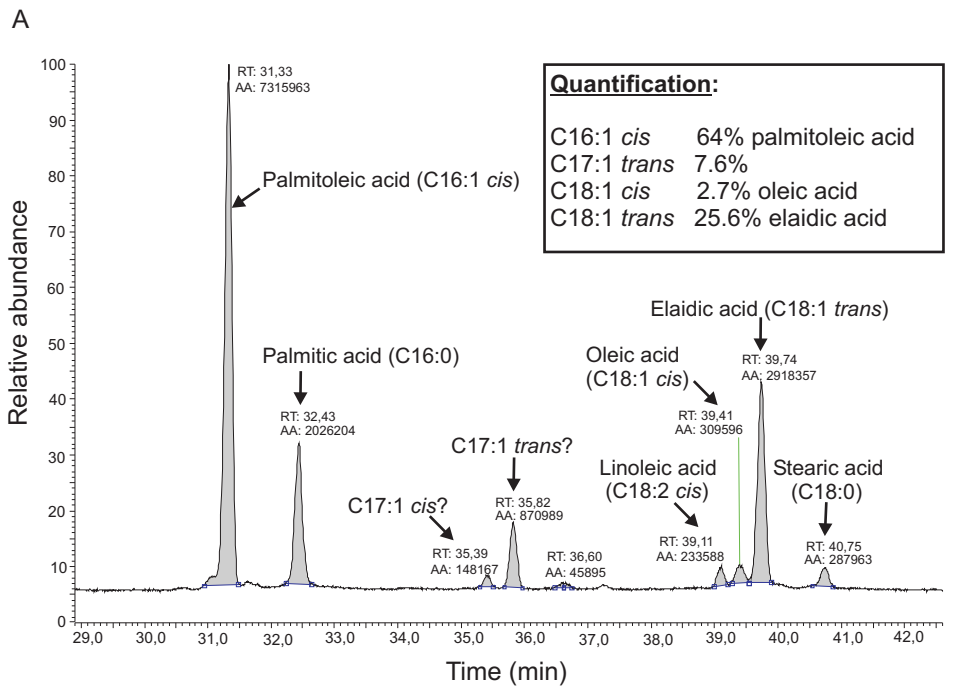


Figure S3

