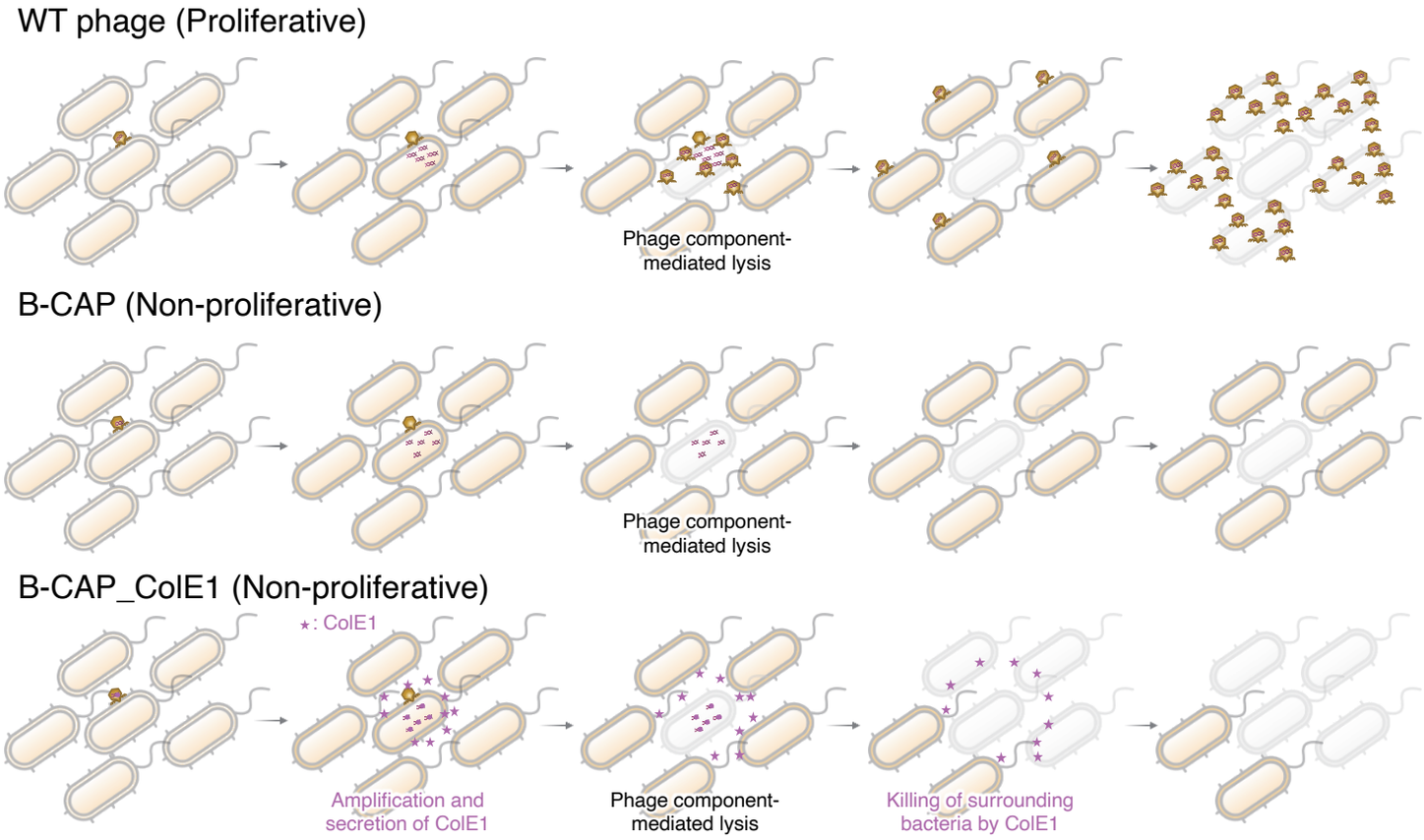
Fig. S5



	Phage	B-CAP	B-CAP(Secretory AMPs)
Therapeutic efficacy	✓		✓
Target drug-resistant bacteria	✓	✓	✓
Non-proliferative		✓	✓
No gene transfer		✓	✓
Mass production	✓	✓	✓

Fig. S5: Key differences between bacteriophage and B-CAP-based antimicrobials
Bacteriophages are able to proliferate and multiply within their target bacteria. However, the process of phage proliferation involved host lysis, which can raise concerns about unnecessary gene transfers or genome integration. Bacteria-targeting capsid particles (B-CAPs) can kill bacteria by introducing their own DNA derived from original phage into the target bacteria. However, their bactericidal activity is not high, as they are non-proliferative. Nevertheless, when it comes to antimicrobial peptide(protein)-encoding B-CAP (B-CAP_AMP), it first transduces AMP genes into the target bacteria, which is then amplified and translated into large amounts of AMPs. These AMPs are subsequently secreted out of the host bacteria to kill the surrounding nearby bacteria.