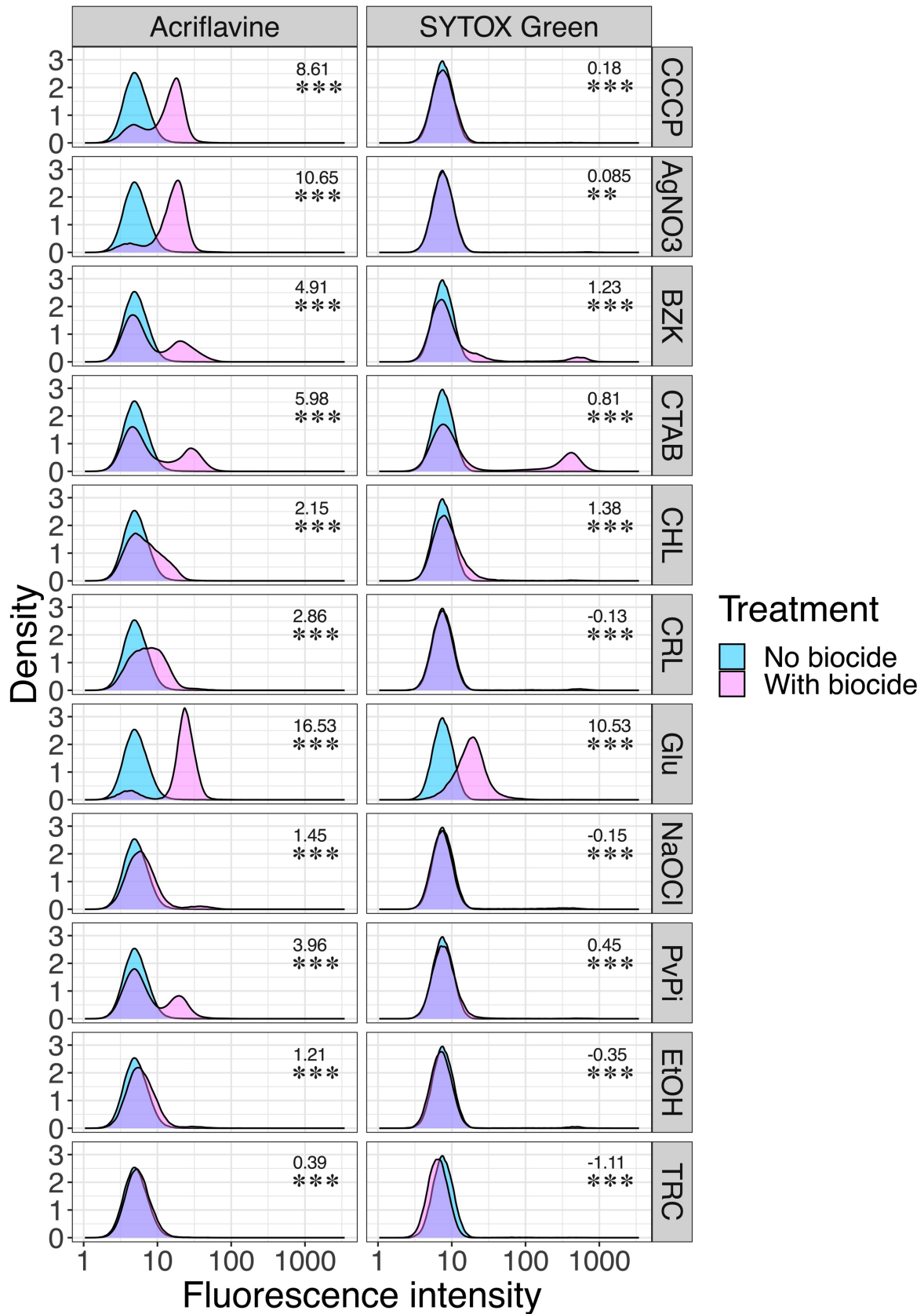


Systematic analyses identify modes of action of ten clinically relevant biocides and antibiotic antagonism in *Acinetobacter baumannii*

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Supplementary Figure 1. Biological replicates of SYTOX Green and acriflavine flow cytometry assays. The difference of acriflavine and SYTOX Green accumulation between no treatment and biocide treated *A. baumannii* BAL062 were measured through flow cytometry (BD Influx™ Cell Sorter). The treatment concentration of the 10 biocides was at ¼ MIC,

respectively. Each curve shows the fluorescence intensity for around 50,000 cells. The cell populations show fluorescence profiles based on the concentration of acriflavine or SYTOX Green in the cell cytoplasm. The mean value of fluorescence intensity difference between no treatment and biocide treated cells and the statistical significance were measured by one-way ANOVA and followed with Dunnett test, with the significance indicated as ** $P < 0.001$ and *** $P = 0$, and ns not significant. The absolute p-values are listed in Source Data 3. This is a biological replicate of Figure 4 in the main text.

Supplementary Table 1. Primers used in this study.

	Primer sequence
TraDIS transposon insertion site PCR enrichment primers	
5' enrichment primer	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACCTGACCTCTAGAGTCGACTGGCAAACAG
3' enrichment primer	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACTTCATTACCCTGTTATCCCTATTTAGGTGAC
TraDIS sequencing primers	
5' sequencing primer	TTATGGGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGATGTGTA
3' sequencing primer	TACCCTGTTATCCCTATTTAGGTGACACTATAGAAGAGATGTGTA
<i>adeB</i> qRT-PCR primers	
Forward primer: A1S_1750_qF	GTCATGGGTTCAAGCGGTC
Reverse primer: A1S_1750_qR	TTCACCCGATGACGTATCG
GAPDH primers (housekeeping gene for qPCR Ct value normalization)	
Forward primer: gapdh_17978_Fwd	ATAGGATCCATGTGACAAAAAGACCCAG
Reverse primer: gapdh_17978_Rev	gtgtcatatgTCTTTTGTTCCTTAAACCG