S10 Table. 16s rRNA helix 34 and helix 44 mutations specifically inhibit streptothricin and aminoglycoside activity, respectively.

	Mutation	NAT	S-F	GEN	TOB	KAN	NEO	APR	PARO	RIB
	wt	1	2	0.25	0.5	2	0.5	16	2	2
helix 34	C1054A	512	>512	0.25	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.5	1
	C1054A	512	>512	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	1	0.25	0.5
helix 44	A1408G	1	2	64	512	>512	512	>512	32	>512
	A1408G	0.5	2	32	512	>512	512	>512	16	>512
	A1408G	1	2	32	512	>512	512	>512	16	>512
	G1491A	0.5	1	0.5	2	8	1	512	16	128
	G1491A	0.5	2	0.5	2	4	1	512	16	128
	G1491A	0.5	2	0.5	2	8	2	>512	32	256

Minimal inhibitory concentration results for individually isolated aminoglycoside mutants in the single ribosomal operon SQ110 strain (wt) isolated on 128 μg/mL apramycin (helix 44 mutants) or nourseothricin (helix 34 mutants) as described in Materials and Methods. Aminoglycoside MIC values are in μg/mL; streptothricins, in μM. NAT = nourseothricin; S-F = streptothricin F; GEN = gentamicin; TOB = tobramycin; KAN = kanamycin; NEO = neomycin; APR = apramycin; PARO = paromomycin; RIB = ribostamycin.