



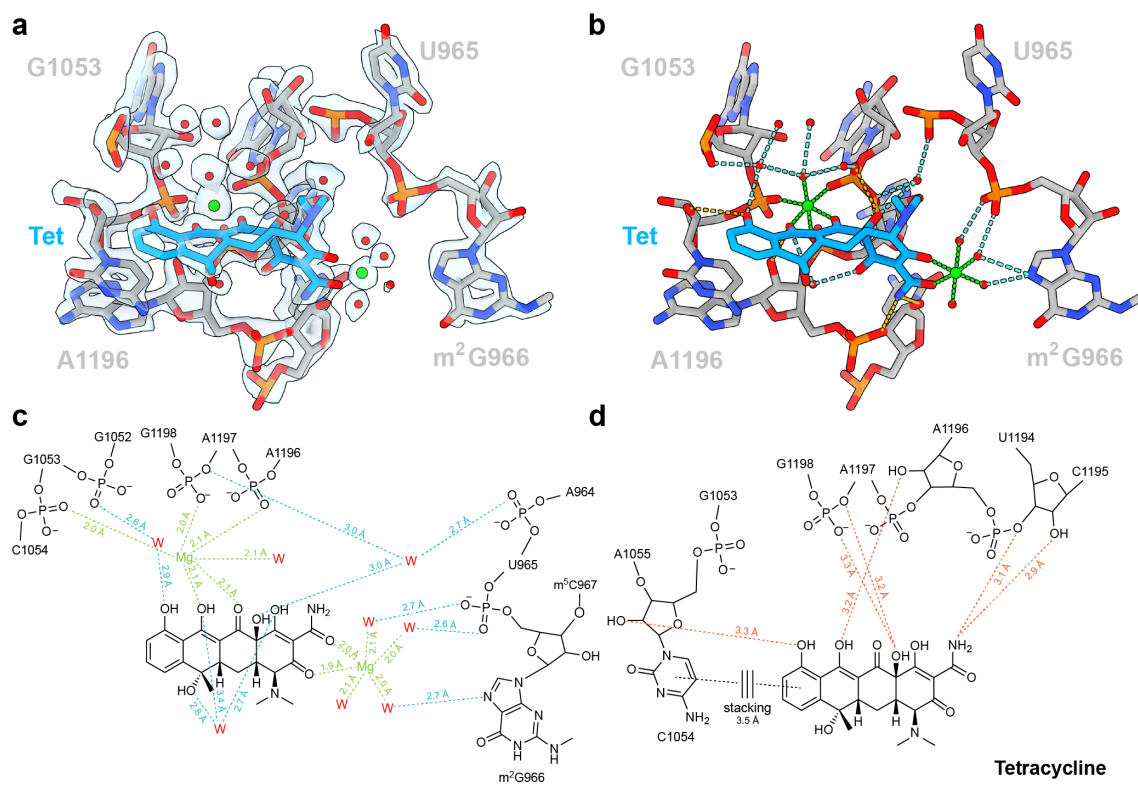
Structural conservation of antibiotic interaction with ribosomes

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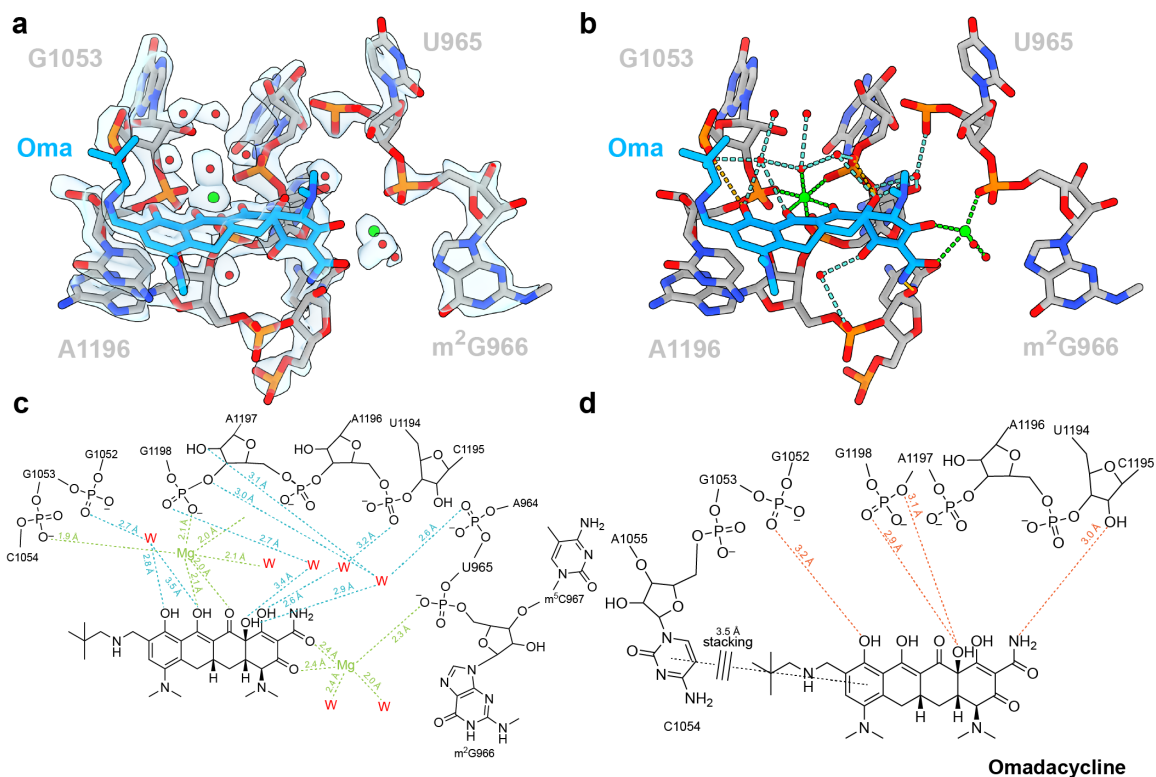
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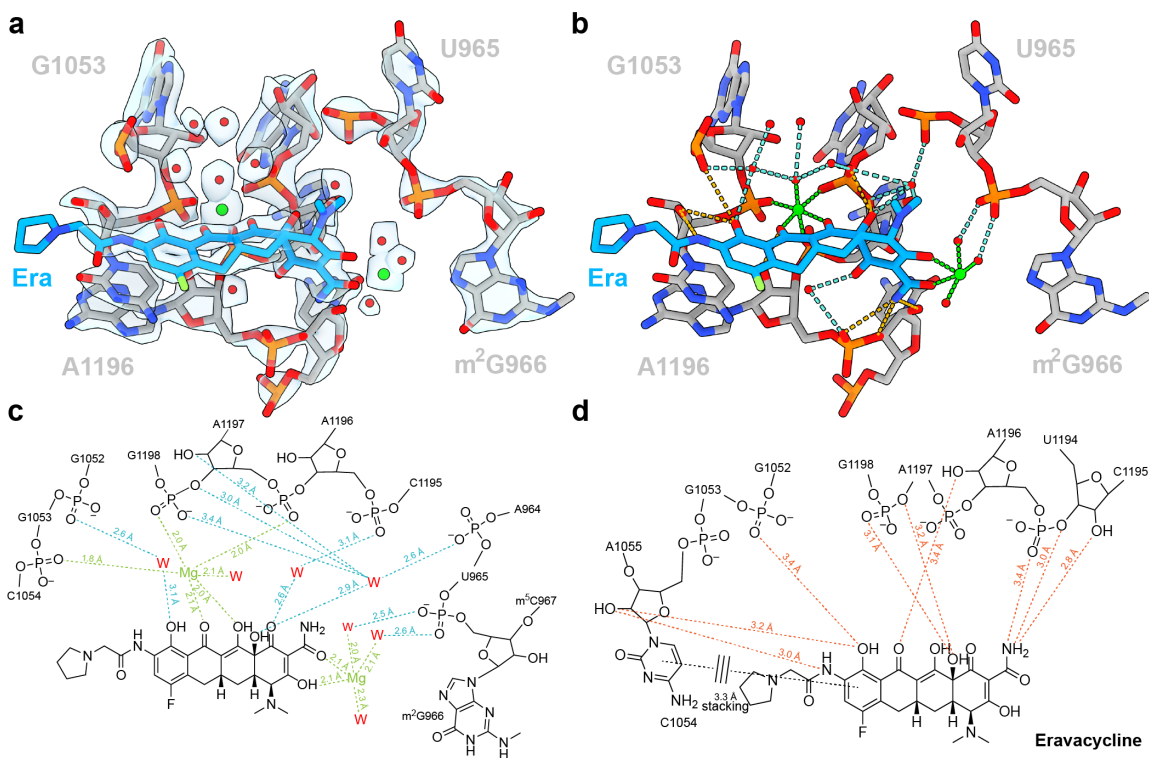
Supplementary Figures



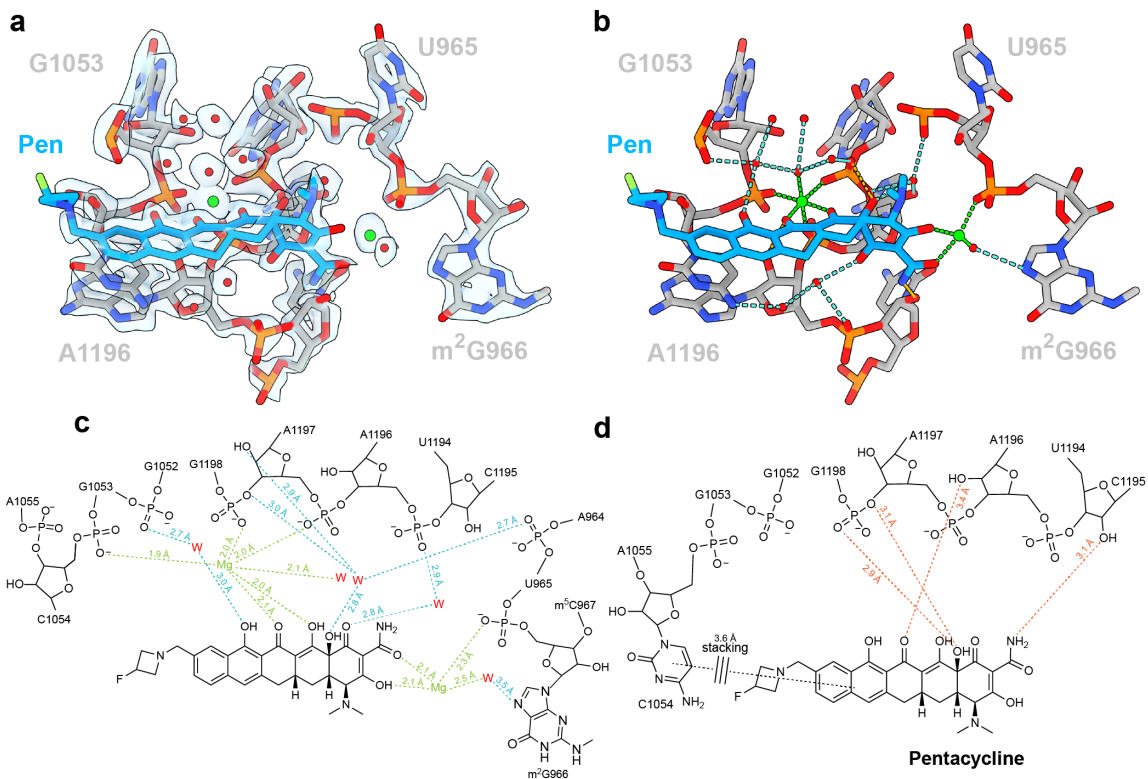
Supplementary Fig. 1 | Interaction of tetracycline on the SSU-head. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for tetracycline (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey), water molecules (red spheres) and Mg ions (green spheres). **b,** same view as **(a)** without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect water (blue) or Mg ion (green) mediated interactions. **c-d,** schematic representation of the **(c)** indirect water (blue) or Mg ion (green) and **(d)** direct (orange) interactions between tetracycline and the SSU-head.



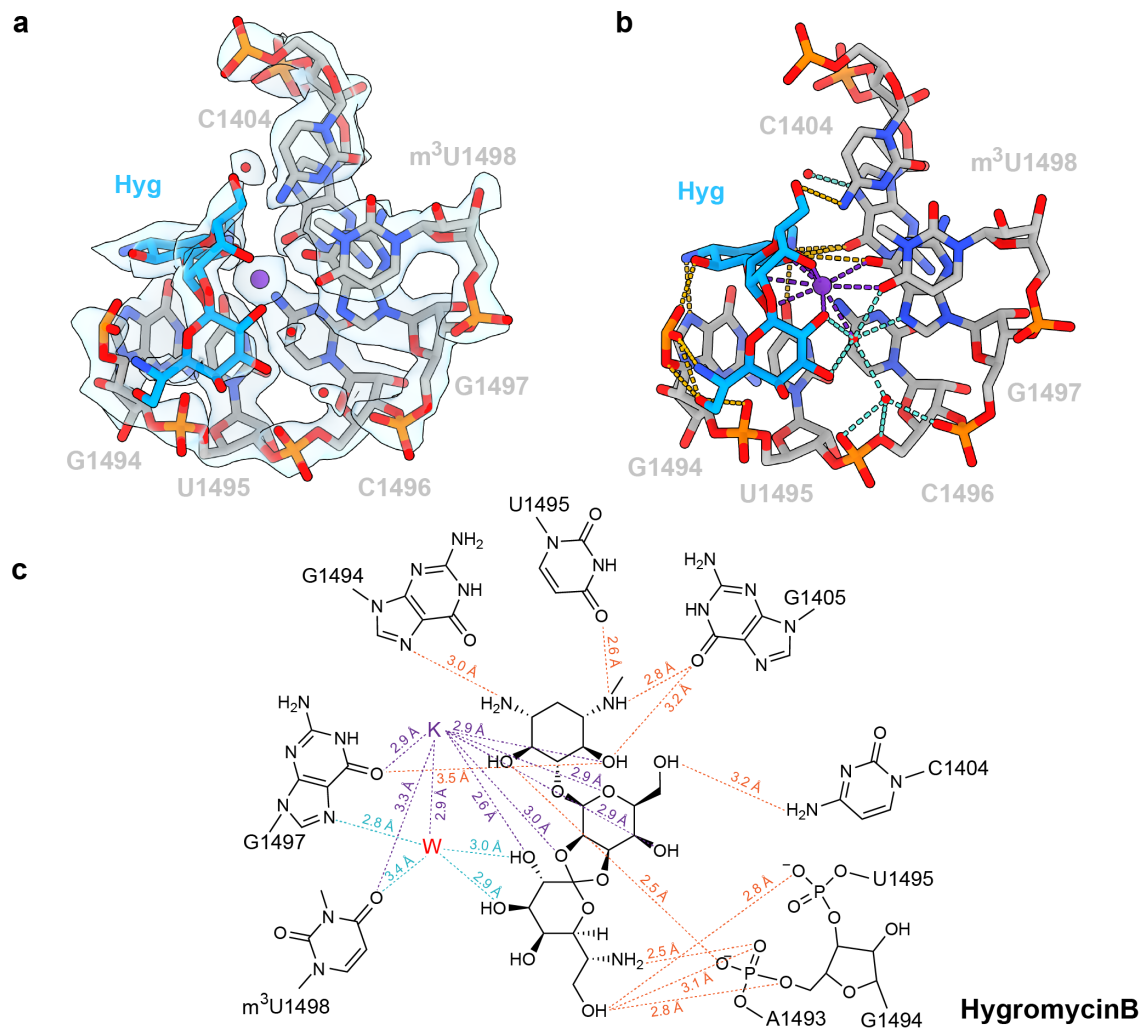
Supplementary Fig. 2 | Interaction of omadacycline on the SSU-head. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for omadacycline (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey), water molecules (red spheres) and Mg ions (green spheres). **b**, same view as **(a)** without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect water (blue) or Mg ion (green) mediated interactions. **c-d**, schematic representation of the **(c)** indirect water (blue) or Mg ion (green) and **(d)** direct (orange) interactions between omadacycline and the SSU head.



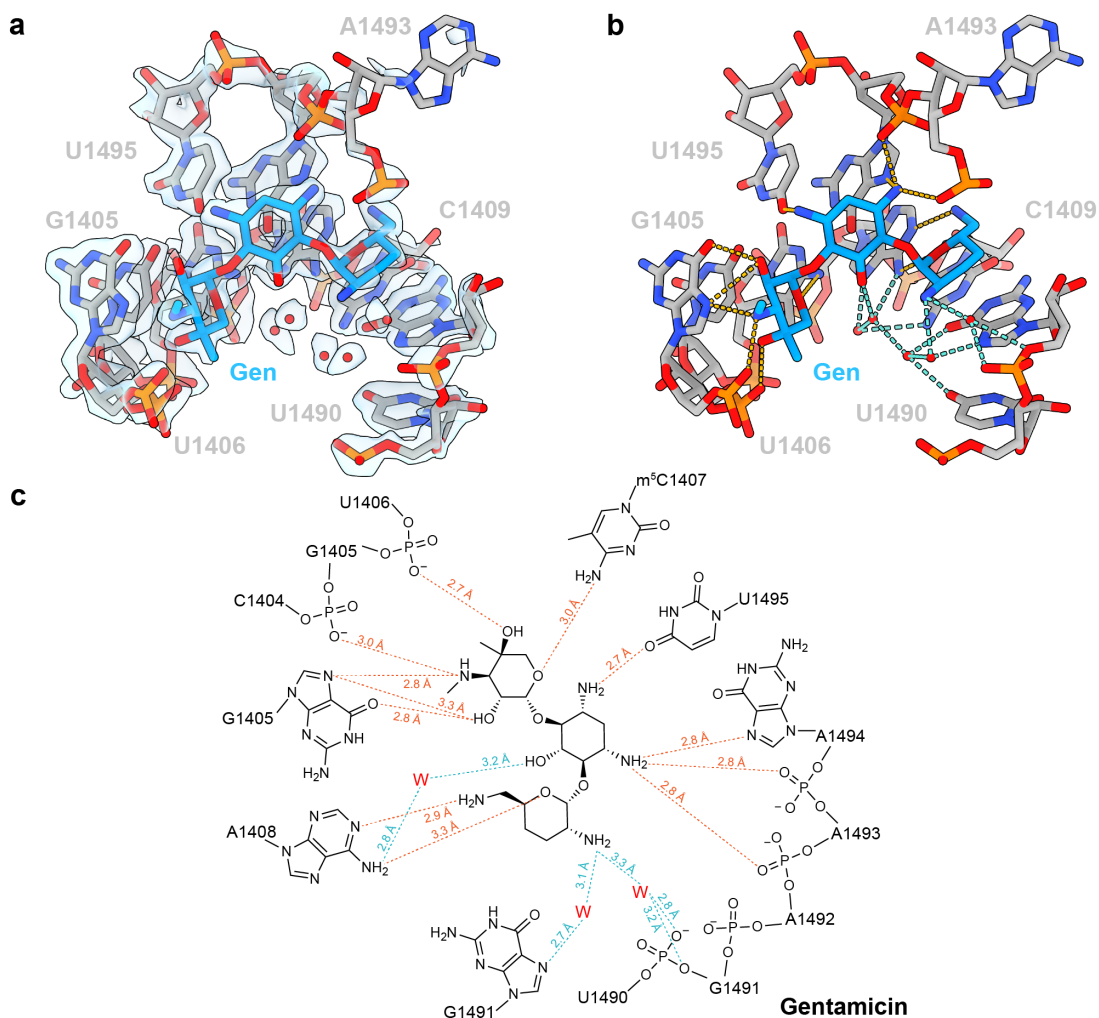
Supplementary Fig. 3 | Interaction of eravacycline on the SSU-head. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for eravacycline (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey), water molecules (red spheres) and Mg ions (green spheres). **b,** same view as (a) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect water (blue) or Mg ion (green) mediated interactions. **c-d,** schematic representation of the (c) indirect water (blue) or Mg ion (green) and (d) direct (orange) interactions between eravacycline and the SSU head.



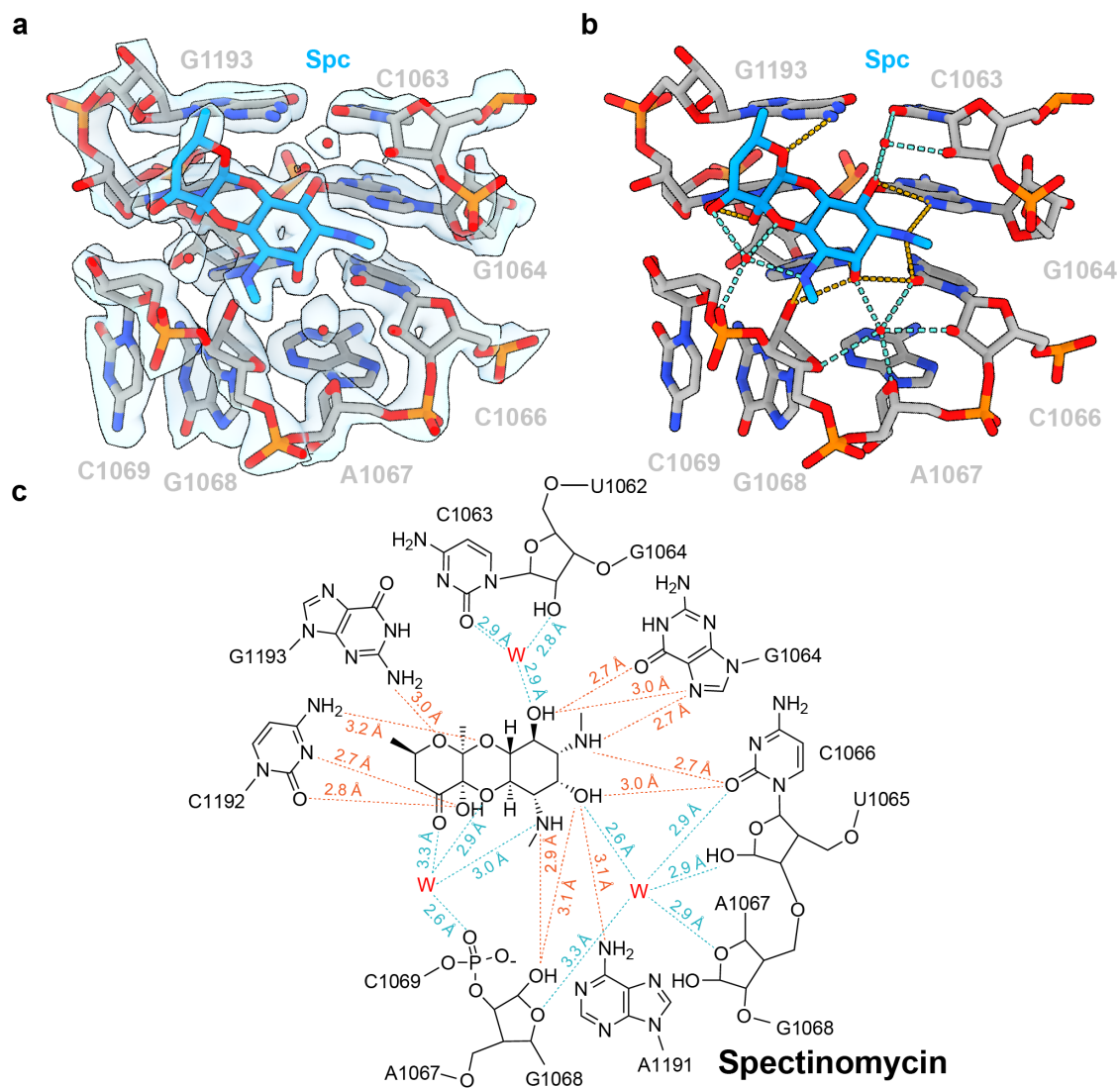
Supplementary Fig. 4 | Interaction of pentacycline on the SSU-head. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for pentacycline (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey), water molecules (red spheres) and Mg ions (green spheres). **b,** same view as **(a)** without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect water (blue) or Mg ion (green) mediated interactions. **c-d,** schematic representation of the **(c)** indirect water (blue) or Mg ion (green) and **(d)** direct (orange) interactions between pentacycline and the SSU head.



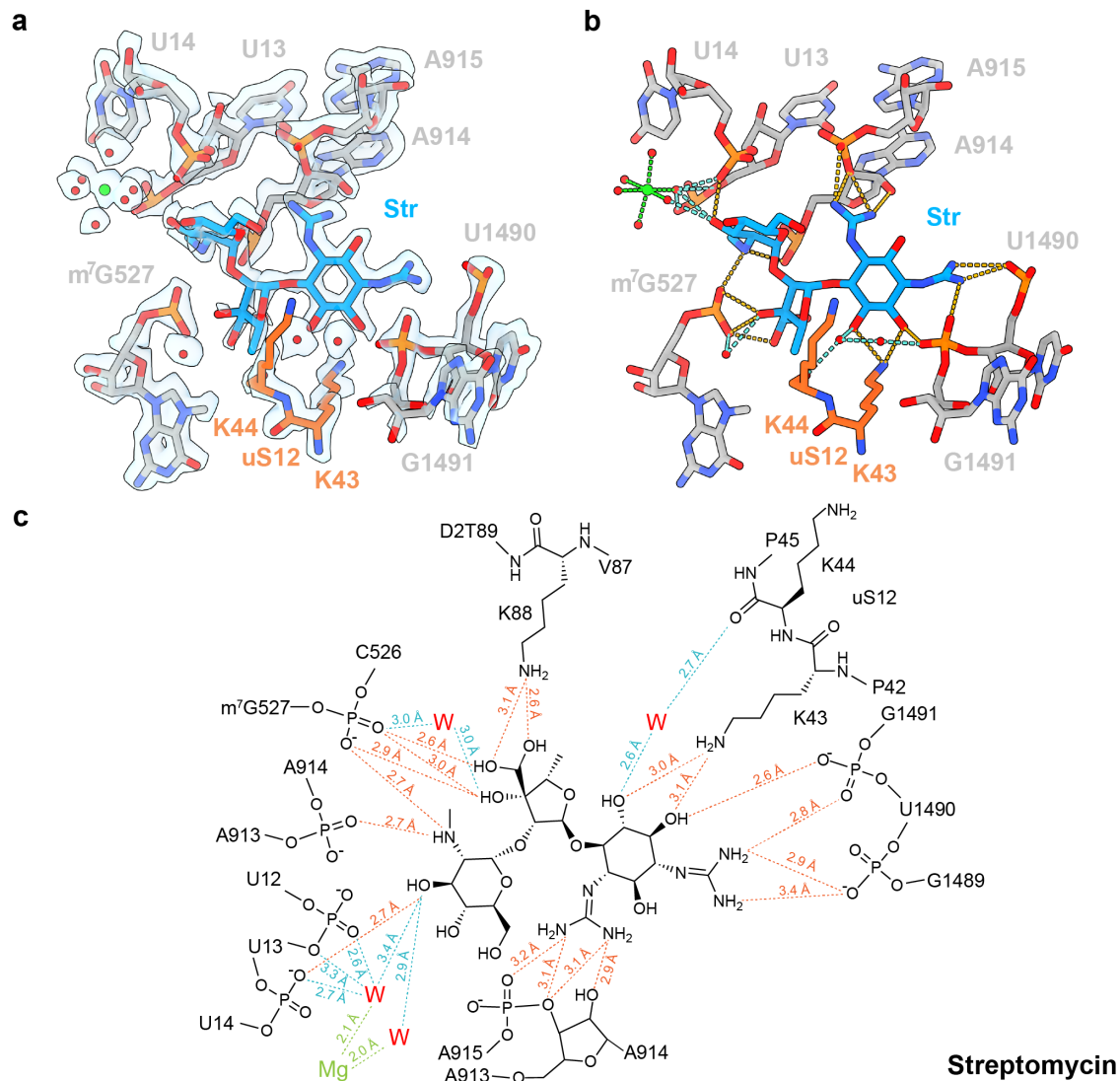
Supplementary Fig. 5 | Interaction of hygromycin B on the SSU-body. **a**, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for hygromycin B (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey), water molecules (red spheres) and a putative K⁺ ion (purple sphere). **b**, same view as (**a**) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect water (blue) or a putative K⁺ ion (purple) mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) or a putative K⁺ ion (purple) as well as direct (orange) interactions between hygromycin B and the SSU body.



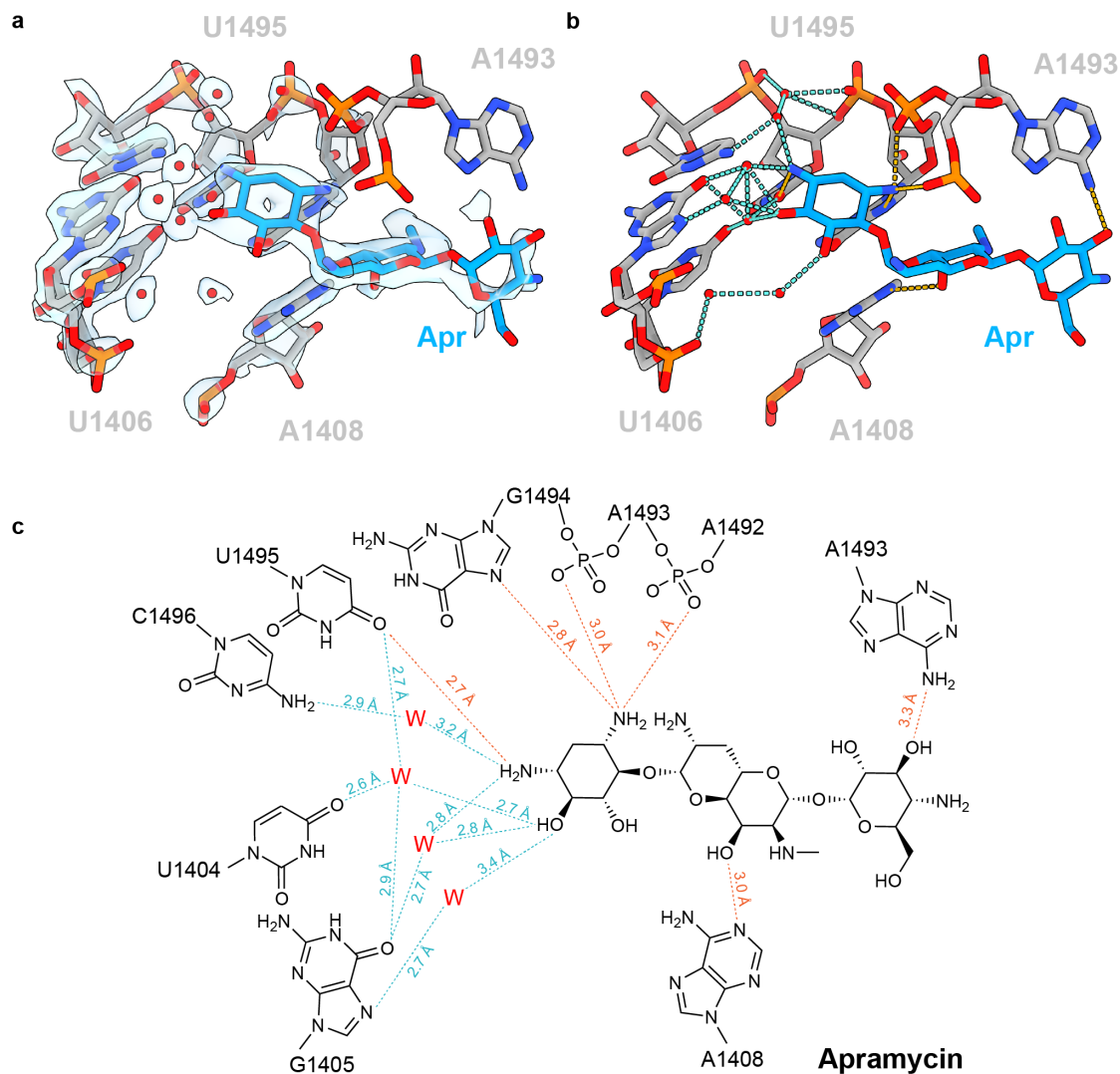
Supplementary Fig. 6 | Interaction of gentamicin on the SSU-body. **a**, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for gentamicin (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (**a**) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between gentamicin and the SSU body.



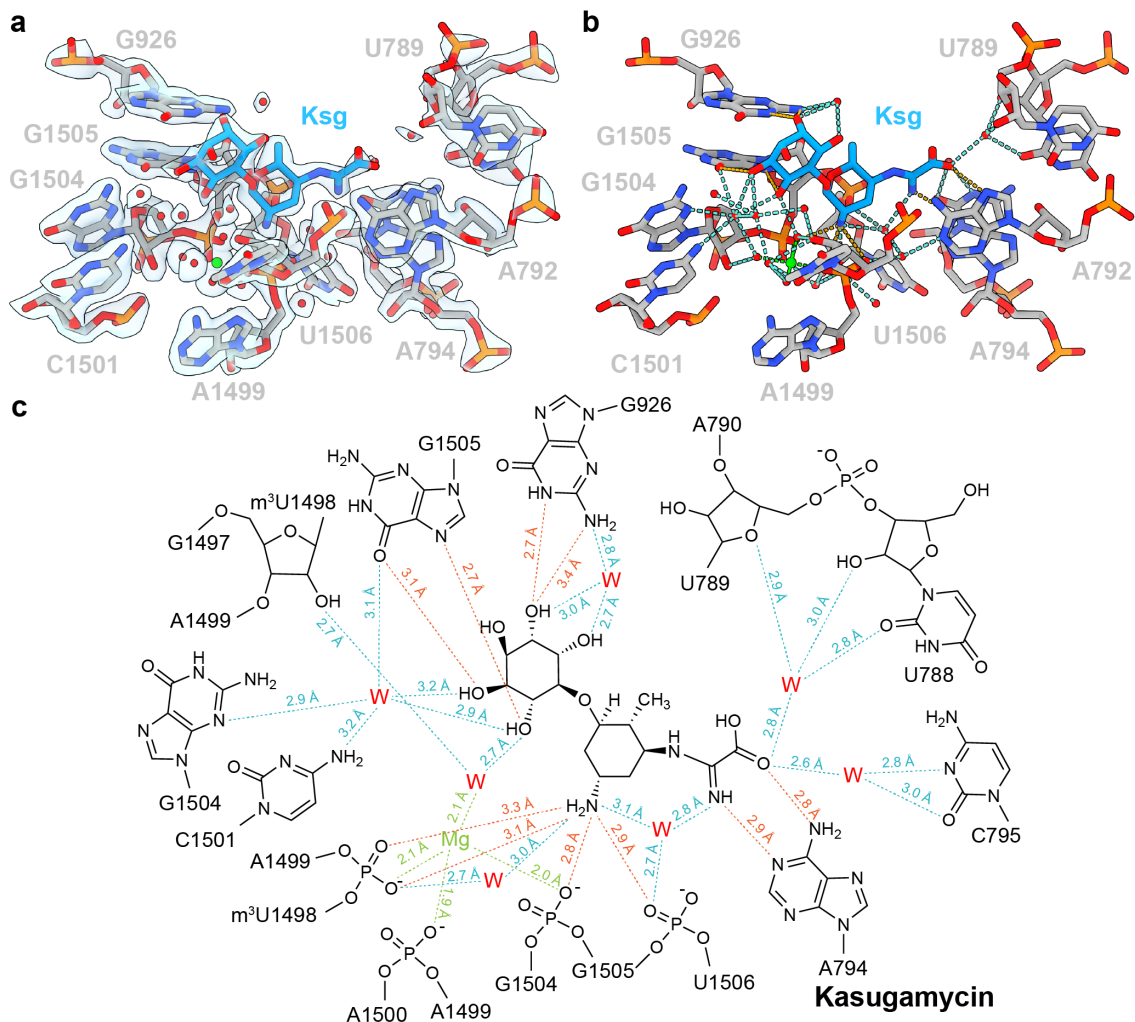
Supplementary Fig. 7 | Interaction of spectinomycin on the SSU. **a**, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for spectinomycin (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (**a**) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between spectinomycin and the SSU.



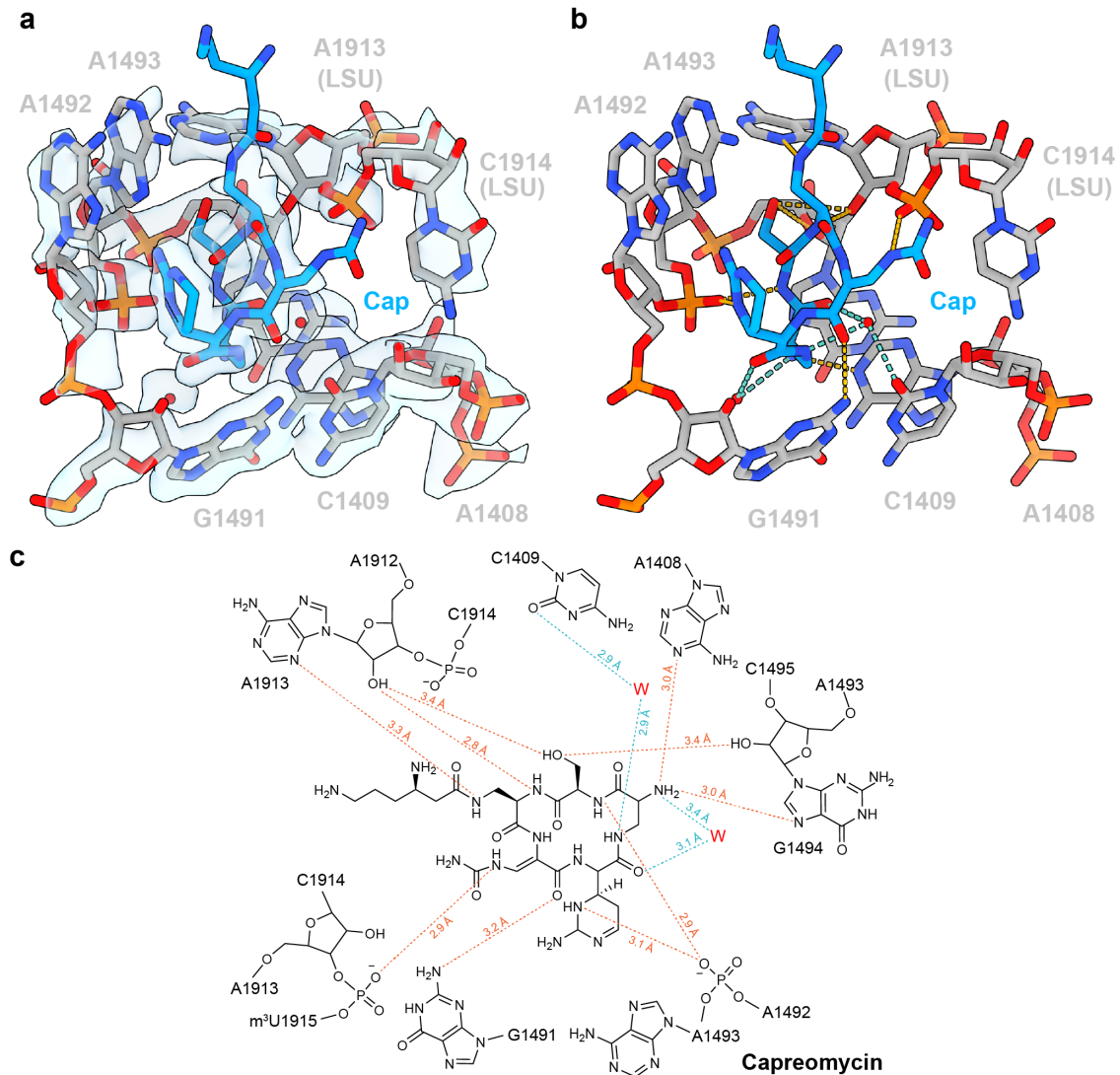
Supplementary Fig. 8 | Interaction of streptomycin on the SSU-body. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for streptomycin (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b,** same view as (a) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c,** schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between streptomycin and the SSU body. Note that in panel a-b, the interaction with K88 of uS12 is not included.



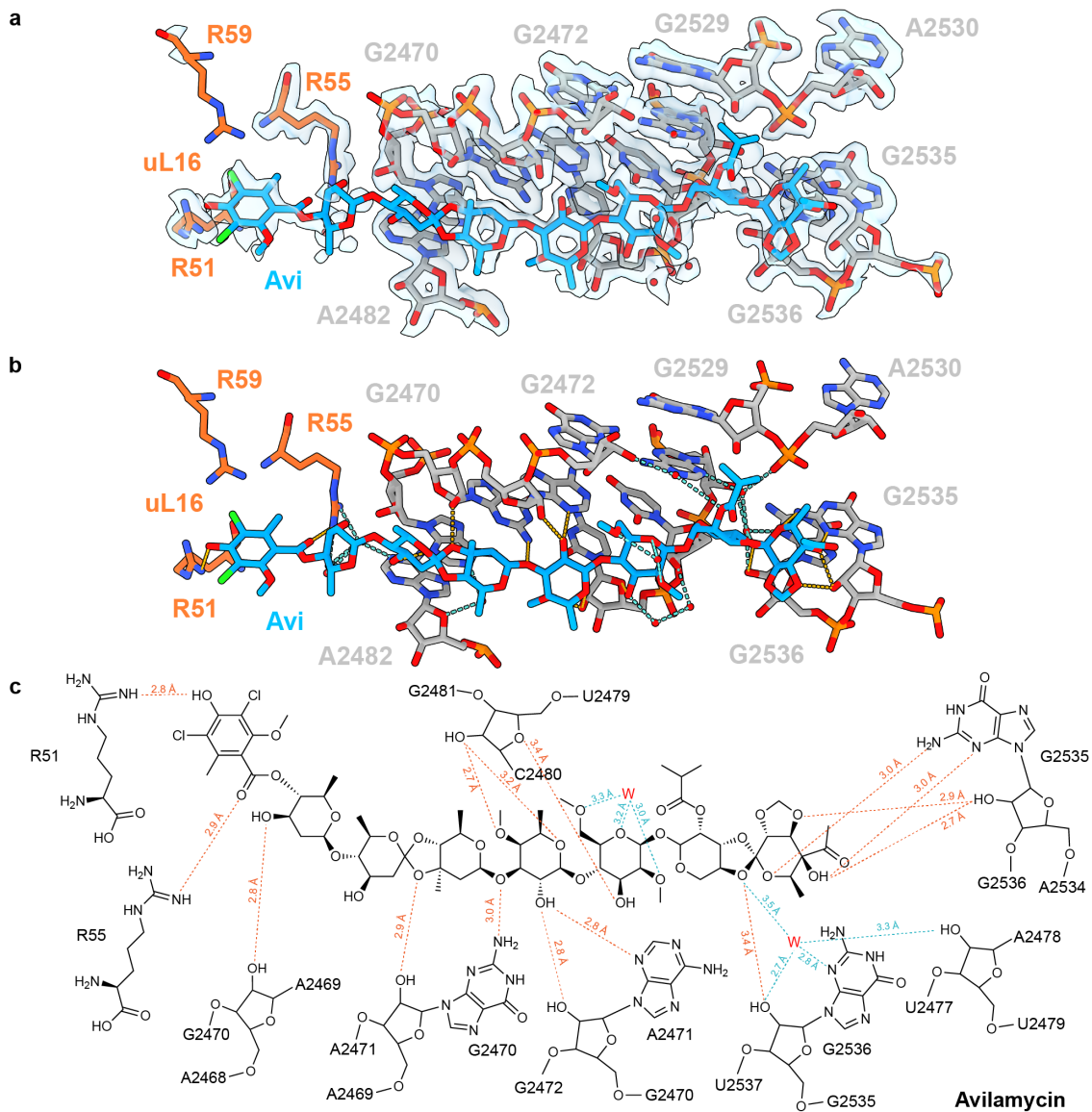
Supplementary Fig. 9 | Interaction of apramycin on the SSU-body. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for apramycin (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b,** same view as (a) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c,** schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between apramycin and the SSU body.



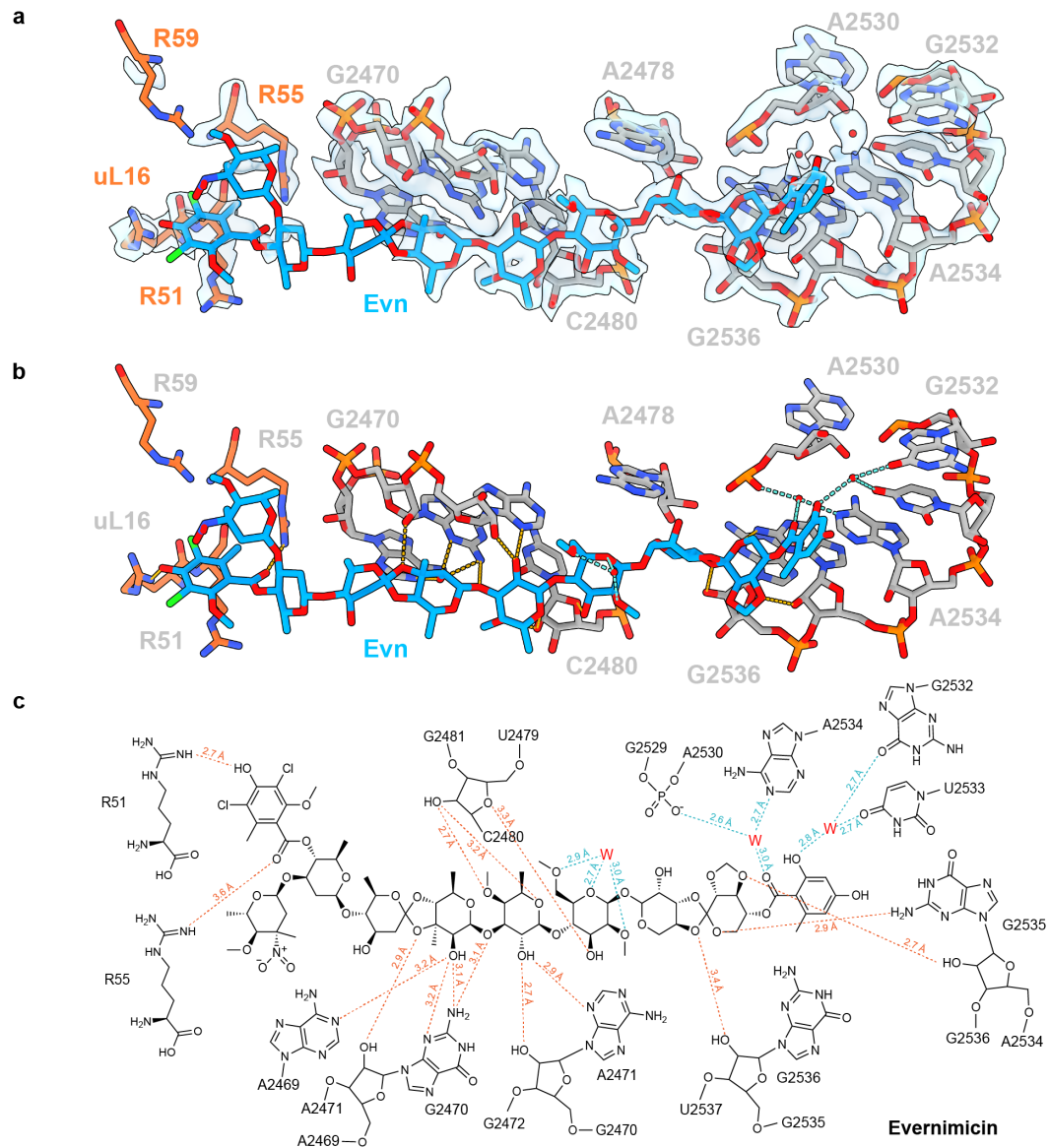
Supplementary Fig. 10 | Interaction of kasugamycin on the SSU-body. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for kasugamycin (blue), 16S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b,** same view as **(a)** without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c,** schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between kasugamycin and the SSU body.



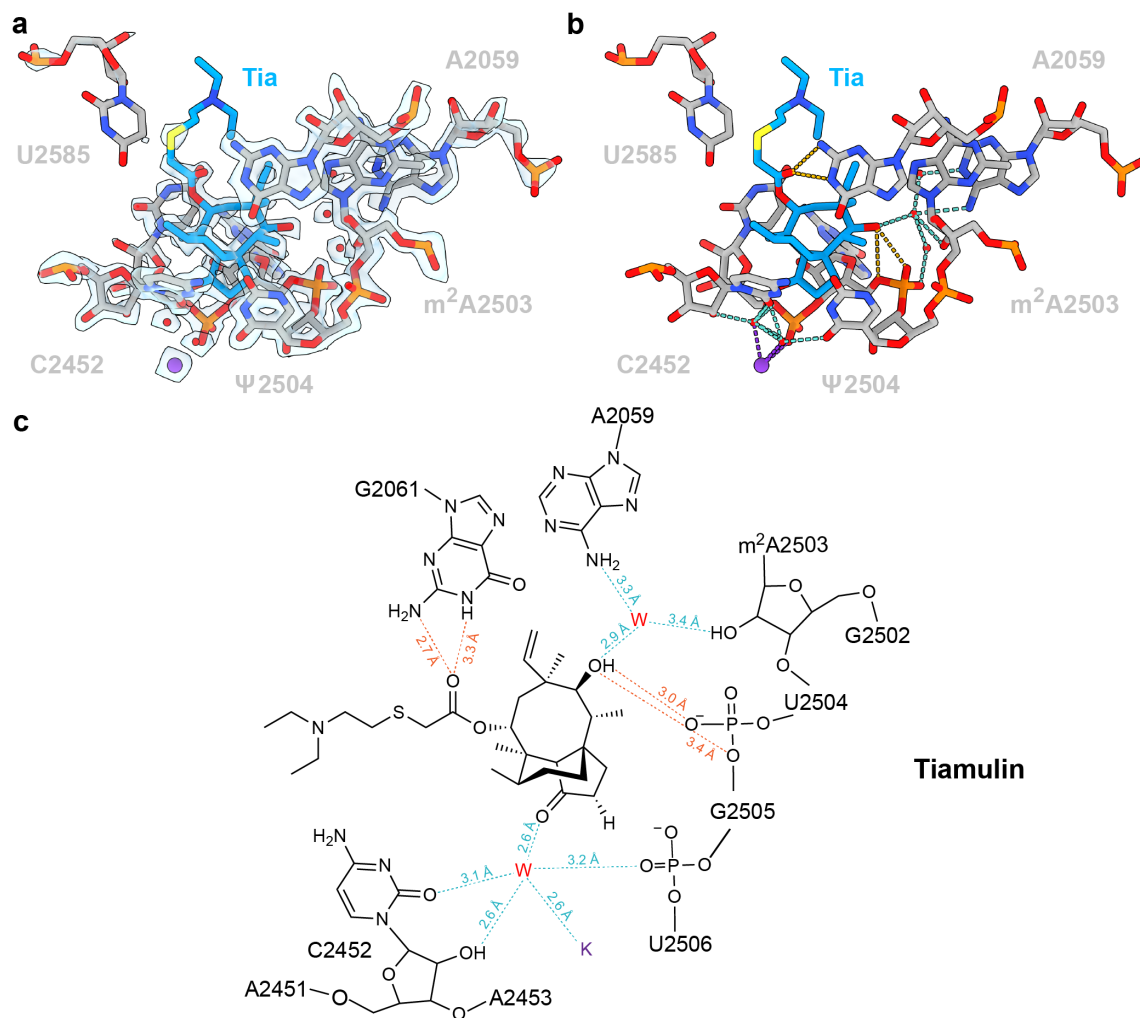
Supplementary Fig. 11 | Interaction of capreomycin at the interface between the SSU and LSU. **a**, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for capreomycin (blue), 16S/23S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (a) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between capreomycin and the SSU/LSU.



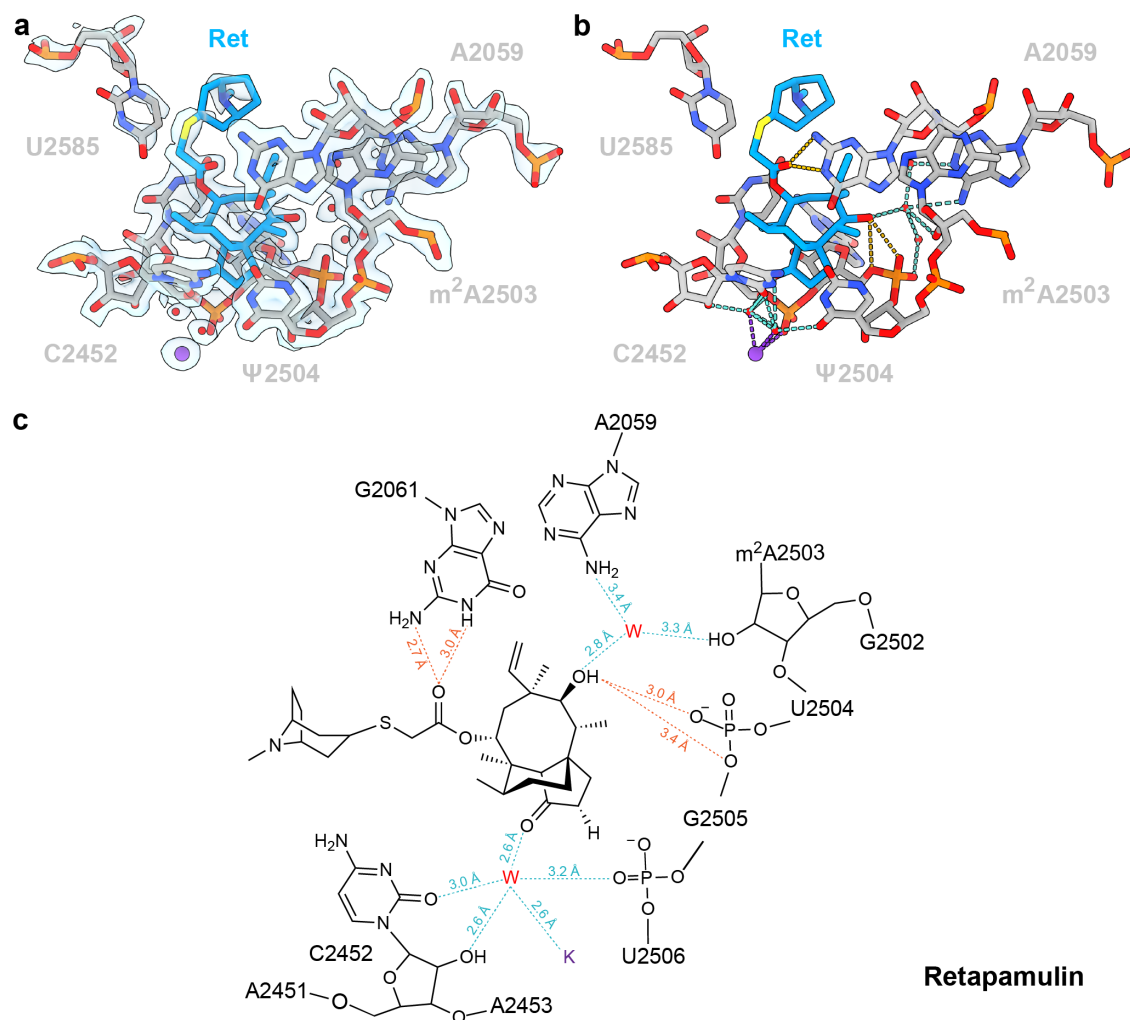
Supplementary Fig. 12 | Interaction of avilamycin on the LSU. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for avilamycin (blue), 23S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (a) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between avilamycin and the LSU.



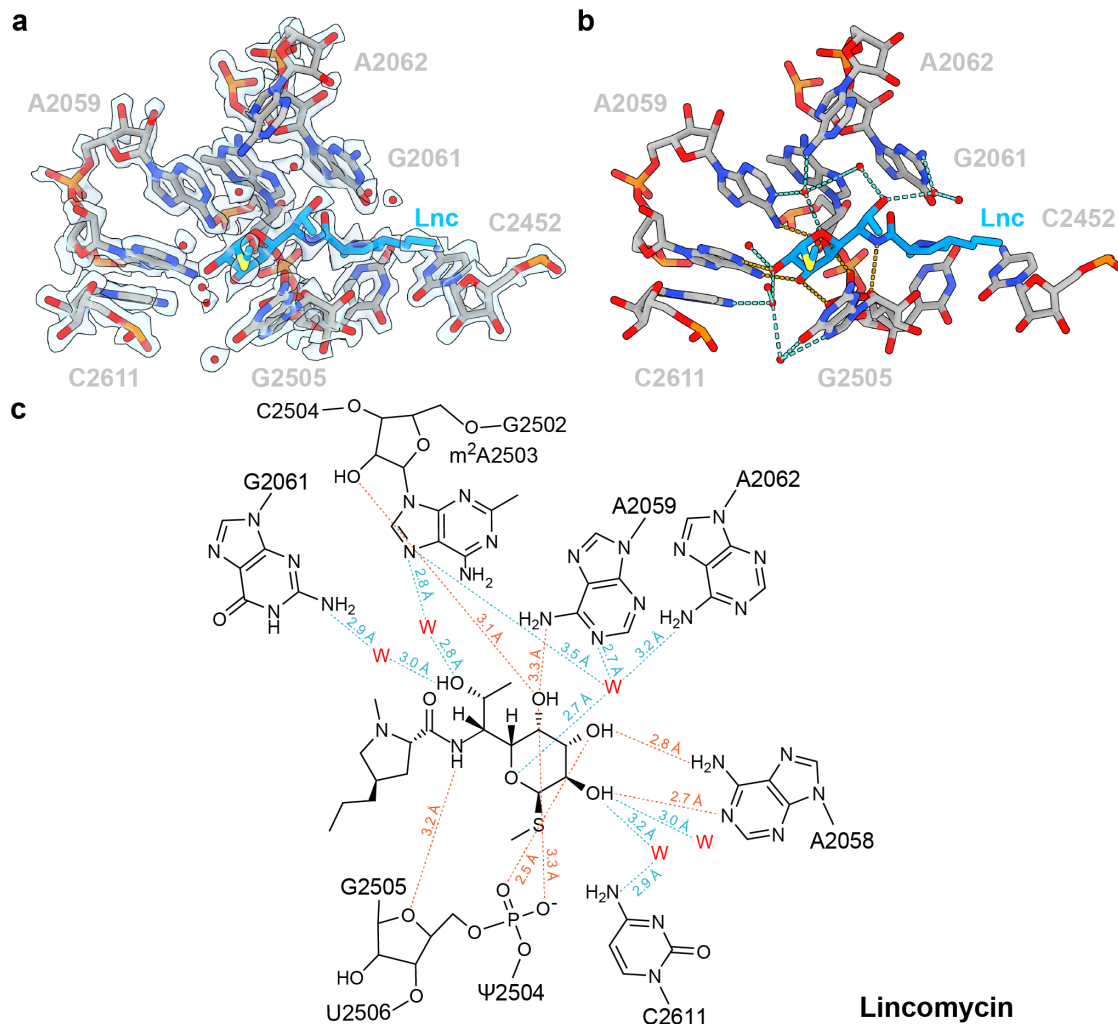
Supplementary Fig. 13 | Interaction of evernimicin on the LSU. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for evernimicin (blue), 23S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (a) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between evernimicin and the LSU.



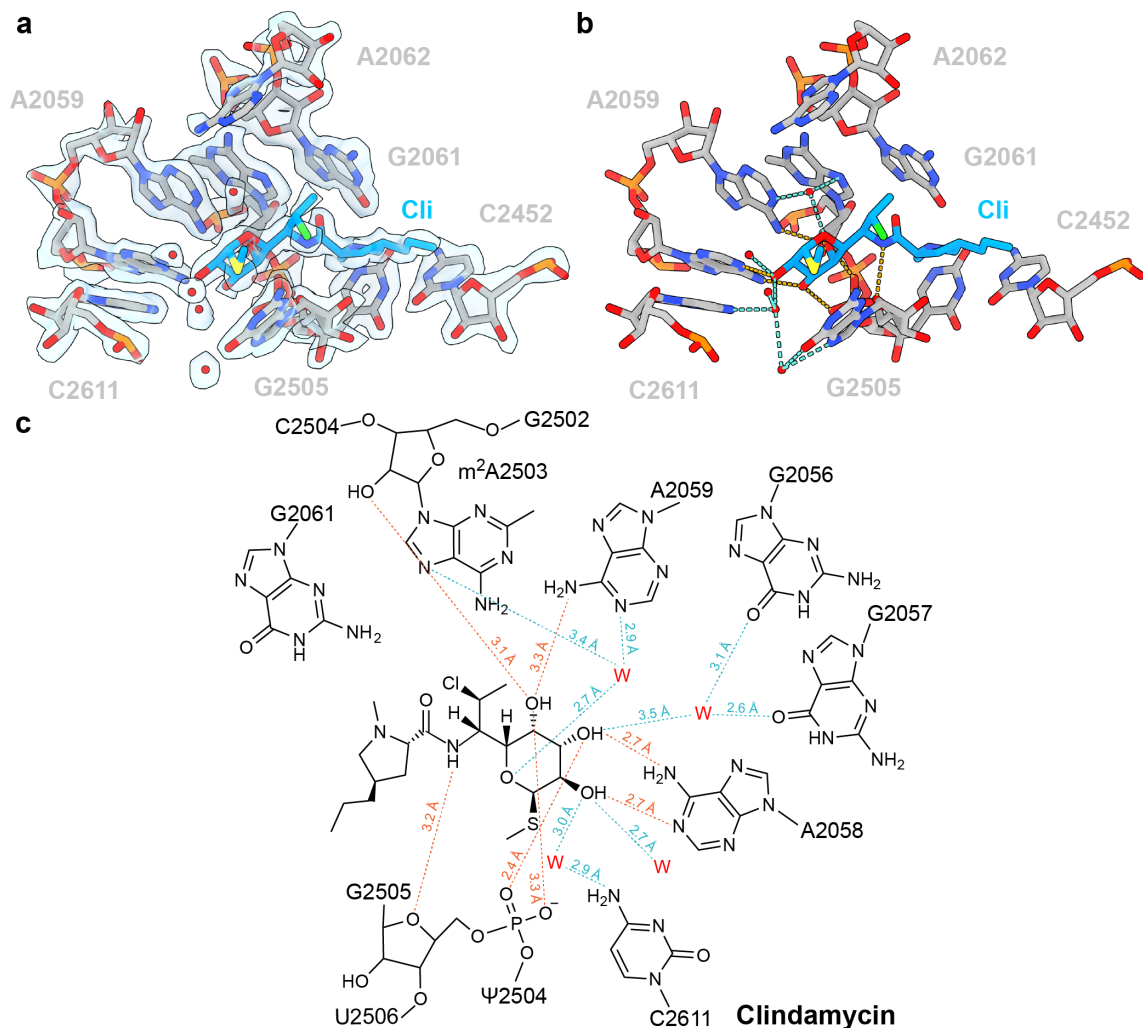
Supplementary Fig. 14 | Interaction of tiamulin on the LSU. **a**, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for tiamulin (blue), 23S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (**a**) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated and interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between tiamulin and the LSU, with water (red W) and putative K⁺ ion (purple K) indicated. The putative K⁺ ion was assigned based on ¹.



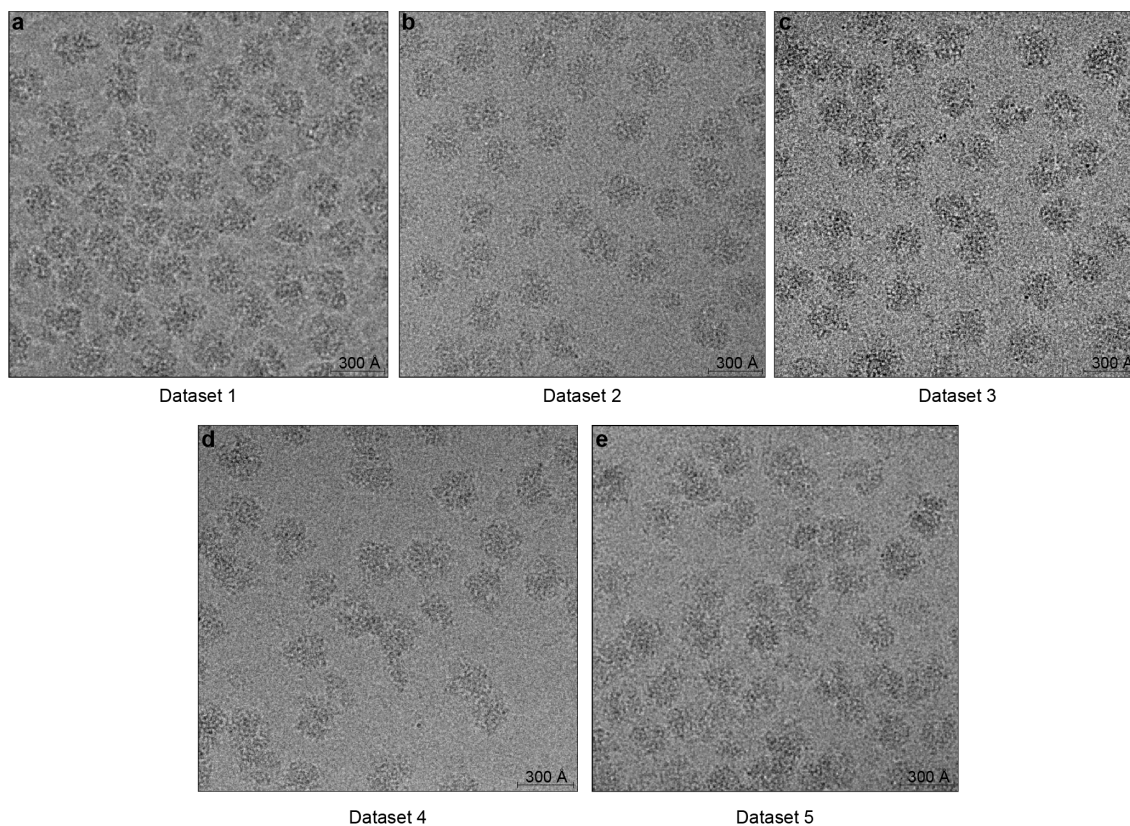
Supplementary Fig. 15 | Interaction of retapamulin on the LSU. **a**, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for retapamulin (blue), 23S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (a) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between retapamulin and the LSU, with water (red W) and putative K⁺ ion (purple K) indicated. The putative K⁺ ion was assigned based on ¹.



Supplementary Fig. 16 | Interaction of lincomycin on the LSU. **a**, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for lincomycin (blue), 23S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (**a**) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between lincomycin and the LSU.



Supplementary Fig. 17 | Interaction of clindamycin on the LSU. a, cryo-EM density (transparent surface) for drug and nucleotides (not for solvent) with molecule model for clindamycin (blue), 23S rRNA nucleotides (grey) and water molecules (red spheres). **b**, same view as (a) without density but with dashed lines indicating direct (orange) or indirect (blue) water-mediated interactions. **c**, schematic representation of the indirect water (blue) and direct (orange) interactions between clindamycin and the LSU.



Supplementary Fig. 18 | Representative cryo-EM micrographs. a-e, Representative cryo-EM micrographs for (a) Datasets 1, (b) Dataset 2, (c) Dataset 3, (d) Dataset 4, and (e) Dataset 5. The scale is given in the bottom right hand corner for each micrograph.

Supplementary Table 1: Summary of antibiotic-ribosome structures

Antibiotic	Particle	Organism	Resolution	PDB ID	Reference
Lincomycin	50S	<i>S. aureus</i>	3.66 Å	5HKV	2
Clindamycin	50S	<i>H. marismortui</i>	3.0 Å	1YJN	3
Clindamycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.29 Å	4V7V	4
Clindamycin	50S	<i>D. radiodurans</i>	3.1 Å	1JZX	5
Iboxamycin	70S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	2.5 Å	7RQ8	6
Tiamulin	50S	<i>D. radiodurans</i>	3.5 Å	1XBP	7
Tiamulin	50S	<i>H. marismortui</i>	3.2 Å	3G4S	8
Lefamulin	50S	<i>S. aureus</i>	3.55 Å	5HL7	9
Retapamulin	50S	<i>D. radiodurans</i>	3.66 Å	2OGO	10
Viomycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.29 Å	6LKQ	11
Viomycin	70S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.0 Å	4V7L	12
Viomycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	2.9 Å	4V9O	13
Viomycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.2 Å	7ST7	14
Capreomycin	70S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.45 Å	4V7M	12
Capreomycin	70S	<i>M. tuberculosis</i>	4.0 Å	5V93	15
Avilamycin	50S	<i>D. radiodurans</i>	3.43 Å	5JVG	16
Avilamycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.9 Å	5KCR	17
Evernimicin	50S	<i>D. radiodurans</i>	3.58 Å	5JVH	16
Evernimicin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.9 Å	5KCS	17
Tetracycline	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	4.5 Å	1I97	18
Tetracycline	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.4 Å	1HNW	19
Tetracycline	70S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.3 Å	4V9A	20
Tetracycline	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	2.8 Å	5J5B	21
Tigecycline	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.4 Å	4YHH	22
Tigecycline	70S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.1 Å	4V9B	20
Tigecycline	70S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	2.96 Å	5J91	21
Eravacycline	70S	<i>A. baumannii</i>	2.55 Å	7M4W	23
Streptomycin	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.0 Å	1FJG	24
Streptomycin	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.3 Å	4DR6	25
Streptomycin	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.35 Å	4JI1	26
Streptomycin	28S	Human mitorib.	2.4 Å	7P2E	27
Spectinomycin	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.0 Å	1FJG	24
Spectinomycin	70S	<i>E. faecalis</i>	2.9 Å	7P7Q	28
Spectinomycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.5 Å	4V57	29
Spectinomycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	2.54 Å	7N2V	30
Apramycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.5 Å	4AQY	31
Apramycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	2.35 Å	7PJS	32
Apramycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.1 Å	7PJV	32
Gentamicin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.54 Å	4V9C	29
Gentamicin	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.28 Å	4LF9	-
Hygromycin B	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.3 Å	1HNZ	19
Hygromycin B	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.5 Å	4V64	33

Hygromycin B	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.7 Å	4LFA	34
Kasugamycin	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.4 Å	2HHH	35
Kasugamycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	3.5 Å	4V4H	19
Paromomycin	30S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	3.0 Å	1FJG	24
Paromomycin	70S	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	2.8 Å	4V51	36
Paromomycin	70S	<i>L. donovani</i>	2.5 Å	6AZ3	37
Paromomycin	70S	<i>E. coli</i>	1.98 Å	7K00	38

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