

## Supplementary materials

**Table 1 Cumulative percent distribution of eravacycline MIC against Gram-positive and Gram-negative isolates.**

organism	N	Cumulative % of isolates with the following eravacycline MIC(mg/L)										
		0.015	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	2	4	8	16
<i>S.aureus</i>	126	0.00	6.35	46.03	76.98	83.33	89.68	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>E. faecalis</i>	58	6.90	12.07	56.90	94.83	94.83	98.28	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>E.faecium</i>	29	0.00	27.59	62.07	79.31	86.21	96.55	96.55	96.55	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>E.coli</i>	187	0.53	2.14	9.09	33.69	75.40	90.37	97.86	98.93	99.47	100.00	100.00
<i>K.pneumoniae</i>	136	0.00	0.00	1.47	6.62	19.85	58.09	75.74	90.44	99.26	100.00	100.00
<i>A.baumannii</i>	58	0.00	1.72	29.31	41.38	51.72	70.69	87.93	93.10	100.00	100.00	100.00

N : Numbers

Table 1 shows the distribution of eravacycline MIC for gram-positive and gram-negative isolates. The MIC range of eravacycline were 0.03-1 mg/L for *Staphylococcus aureus*, 0.015-1 mg/L for *Enterococcus faecalis*, 0.03-4 mg/L for *Enterococcus faecium*, 0.015-8 mg/L for *Escherichia coli*, 0.06-8mg/L for *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and 0.03-4 mg/L for *Acinetobacter baumannii*. The gram-positive bacteria were more susceptible to eravacycline than the gram-negative isolates with MIC<sub>90</sub> values of 0.12–1 mg/L for the Gram-positive isolates and 0.5-2 mg/L for the Gram-negative strains.

**TABLE 2 In vitro the percentage of susceptibility to eravacycline against Gram-positive cocci and Gram-negative bacilli**

organism	N	MIC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)	MIC <sub>90</sub> (mg/L)	MIC Range (mg/L)	Susceptibility %	
					FDA breakpoints	EUCAST breakpoints
MRSA( <i>S. aureus</i> )	35	0.12	1	0.06-1	45.71	68.75
VRE( <i>E. faecalis</i> )	0	-	-	-	-	-

VRE ( <i>E. faecium</i> )	2	0.03	0.06	0.03-0.06	100	100
CRE( <i>E. coli</i> )	17	0.25	8	0.25-8	76.47	76.47
CRE( <i>K. pneumoniae</i> )	35	2	4	0.5-8	11.43	NA
CR( <i>A. baumannii</i> )	30	1	2	0.03-4	NA	NA

N: Numbers

MRSA: Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*

VRE: Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*

CRE: Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*

CR: Carbapenem-resistant

To evaluate the ERV against drug-resistant bacteria in vitro, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), vancomycin-resistant *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium*, carbapenem-resistant *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae*, carbapenem-resistant *A. baumannii* were measured by broth microdilution. Of 45 MRSA, only 45.71% and 68.75% were sensitive to ERV based on the FDA and EUCAST breakpoints, which was lower than the *S. aureus*. However, only limited numbers of the VRE, we couldn't not figure out the susceptibility against the vancomycin-resistant *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium*. Of carbapenem-resistant *E. coli*, 76.47% sensitive to ERV but the carbapenem-resistant *K. pneumoniae*, only 11.43% sensitive to ERV. Of 30 carbapenem-resistant *A. baumannii*, MIC<sub>50</sub> was 1mg/L, which was lower than *A. baumannii*.