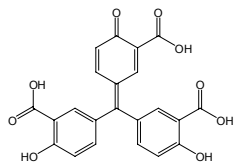
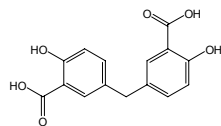


A

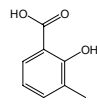
Aurintricarboxylic Acid



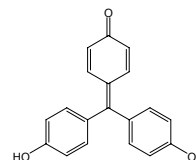
5,5'-Methylenedisalicylic Acid



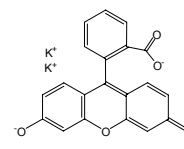
Salicylic Acid



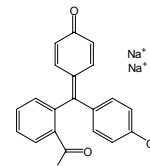
3-Methylsalicylic Acid

B

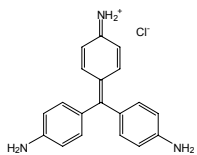
Aurin



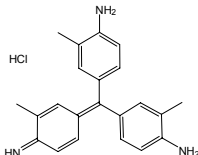
Urochrome



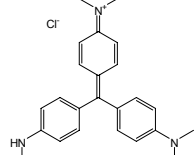
Phenolphthalein Sodium Salt

C

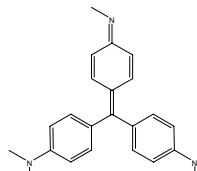
Pararosaniline Hydrochloride



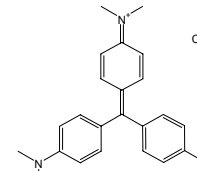
Basic Violet 2



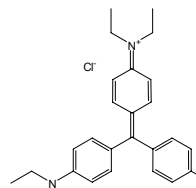
Methyl Violet 2B



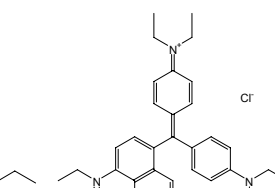
Methyl Violet B base



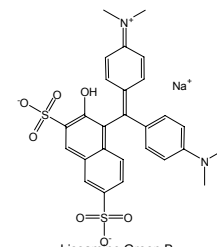
Basic Violet 3 Check



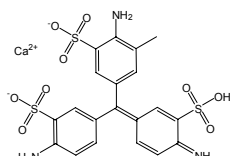
Ethyl Violet



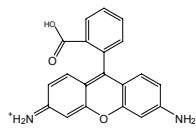
Victoria Pure Blue BO



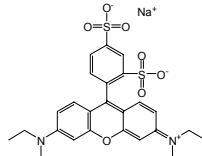
Lissamine Green B



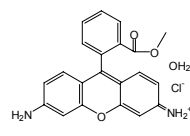
Acid Fuchsin Calcium Salt



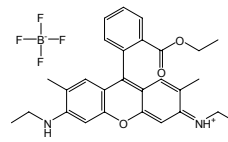
Rhodamine 110 Chloride



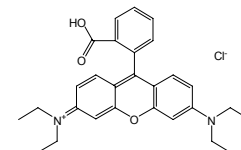
Sulforhodamine B



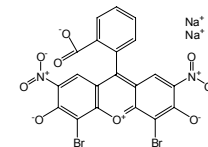
Rhodamine 123 Hydrate



Rhodamine 6 G Tetrafluoroborate



Rhodamine B



Eosin B

Figure S1. ATA analogs. A. Compounds used to test importance of the skeletal-triphenylmethane structure of ATA for its activity. B. Compounds used to evaluate the role the carboxyl or hydroxyl groups. C. Compounds used to test the effect of various modifications of the phenyl rings on the inhibitory properties of ATA.