

**Table S5. MIC changes in aminoglycosides.**

NAME	Relative Susceptibility <sup>a</sup> / Change in Enrichment <sup>b</sup>			
	AMK	GEN	STR	TOB
<i>acnB::kan</i>	1 / ↑	-1 / ↑	0 / ↑	0 / ↑
<i>sbmA::kan</i>	1 / ↔	0 / ↔	1 / ↑	-1 / ↔
<i>cyoA::kan</i>	2 / ND	1 / ND	2 / ND	1 / ↑
<i>ubiF::kan</i>	3 / ↑	1 / ↑	2 / ↑	2 / ↑
<i>puuR::kan</i>	1 / ↑	0 / ↑	1 / ↔	0 / ↔
<i>nuoG::kan</i>	0 / ↑	0 / ↑	1 / ↑	0 / ↑
<i>gpp::kan</i> <sup>c</sup>	2 / ↔	2 / ↑	1 / ↔	1 / ↑
<i>cyaA::kan</i>	3 / ↑	1 / ↑	2 / ↑	0 / ↑
<i>cpxA::kan</i>	2 / ↑	2 / ↑	0 / ↑	1 / ↑

<sup>a</sup> Relative susceptibility is expressed as  $\log_{1.5}(\text{MIC mutant})/(\text{MIC wild-type})$ , where MIC is the minimal inhibitory concentration for the given antibiotic.

<sup>b</sup> A “↑” (“↓”) indicates that mutants with transposons in or near the locus were significantly enriched (depleted) during growth in the indicated antibiotic; “↔” indicates that no significant change occurred.

<sup>c</sup> MIC was determined after 48 hours. All other measurements were after 24 hours.

ND: no data