

## Supplementary data

### Supplementary methods

#### *PCR amplification and DNA sequencing of the QRDR regions of DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV*

Staphylococci were grown in tryptic soy broth (Becton, Dickinson and Company, Sparks, MD, USA), *S. pneumoniae* in Todd-Hewitt broth (Becton, Dickinson and Company) and *H. influenzae* in *Haemophilus* test medium (Remel, Lenexa, KS, USA) for 18 to 24 h at 37°C. Genomic DNA was extracted from pure bacterial cultures using the Wizard Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The isolated DNA was then used as the template for PCR amplification.

The QRDRs of the *gyrA*, *gyrB*, *parC* (*grlA*) and *parE* (*grlB*) genes from each isolate were amplified with primers designed with the Clone Manager 9 software package (Sci-Ed Software, Cary, NC, USA), which was also used for sequence analyses. The DNA sequences used for primer design were as follows: *H. influenzae* strains RdKW20 (GenBank accession no. NC\_000907), 86-028NP (NC\_007146) and PittEE (NC\_009566); *S. aureus* strain Newman (NC\_009641); *S. epidermidis* strain ATCC 12228 (NC\_004461); and *S. pneumoniae* strains R6 (NC\_003098) and TIGR4 (NC\_003028).

PCR was carried out in a TC-3000 thermal cycler (Techne, Burlington, NJ, USA) in a 50 µL volume containing 0.4 µM primers (Table S1; Integrated DNA Technologies, Coralville, IA, USA), 200 µM deoxynucleoside triphosphates (Omega Bio-Tek, Norcross, GA, USA), 1 U of Vent DNA polymerase and reaction buffer containing 2 mM magnesium sulphate (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA, USA). An initial denaturation cycle (10 min at 94°C) preceded 30 cycles consisting of 30 s of denaturation at 94°C, 30 s of annealing at 45-55°C and 1 min of elongation at 72°C, and was followed by a final elongation cycle (10 min at 72°C). Amplification products were purified using the

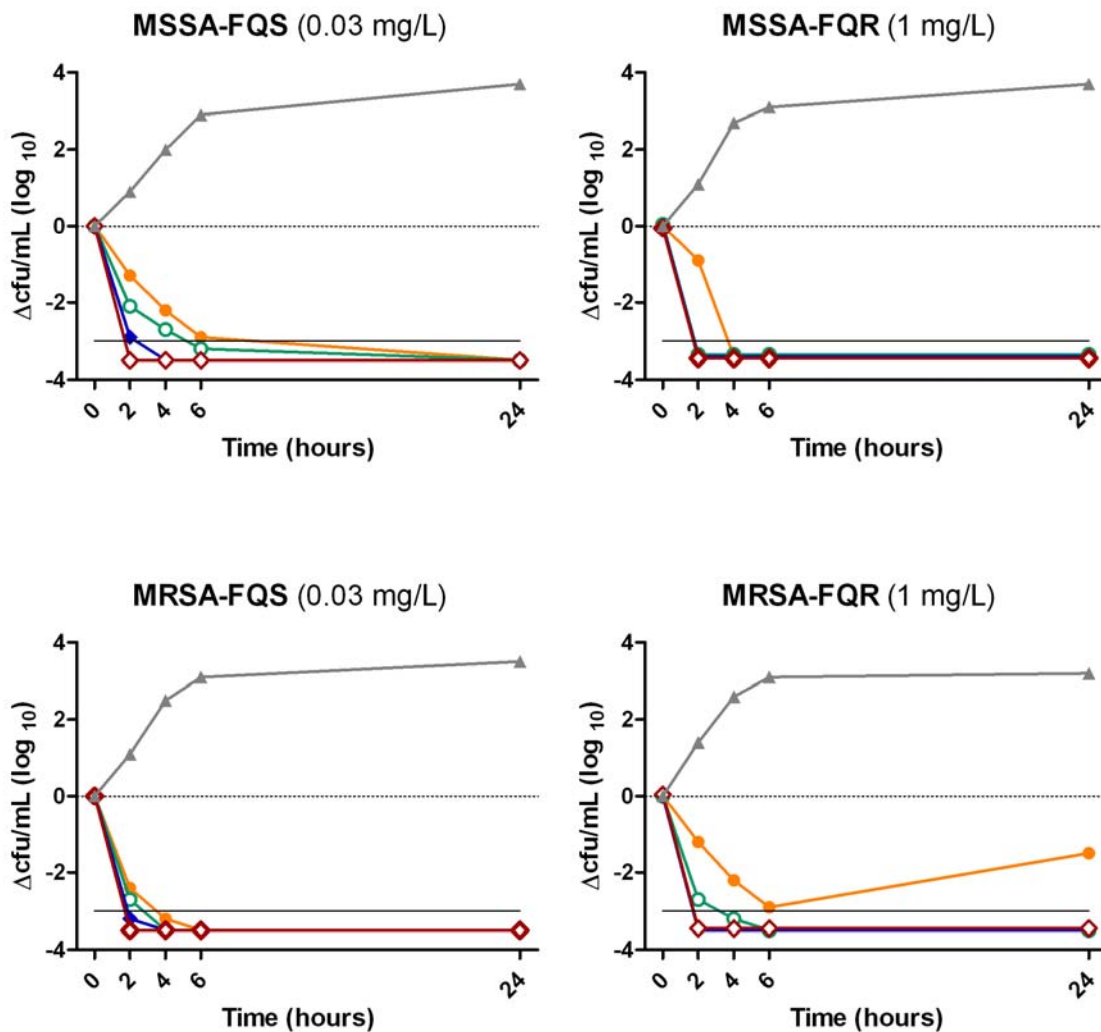
QIAquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA) and sequenced by Macrogen USA (Rockville, MD, USA).

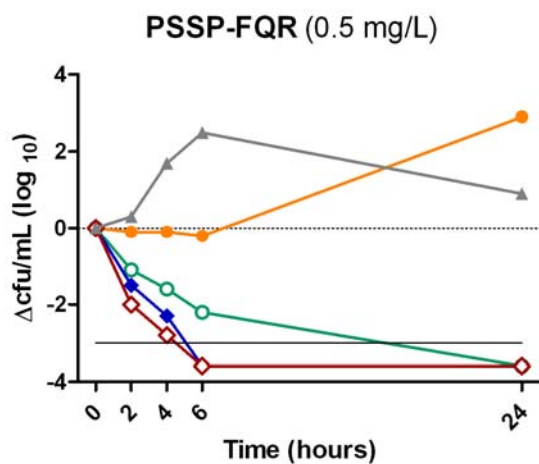
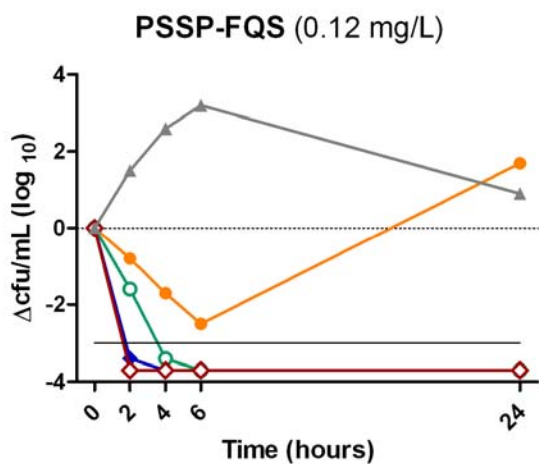
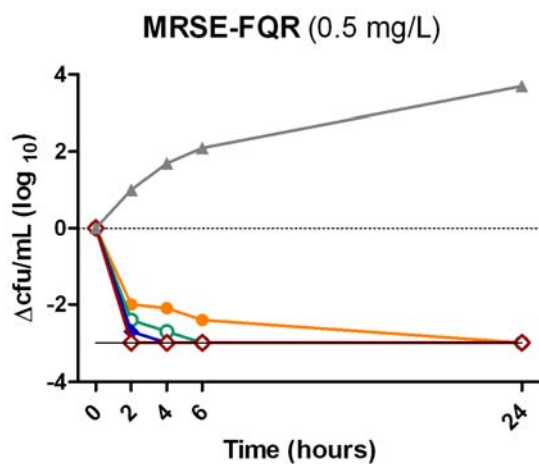
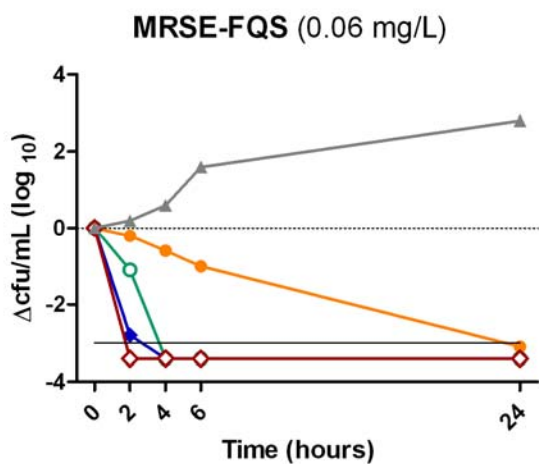
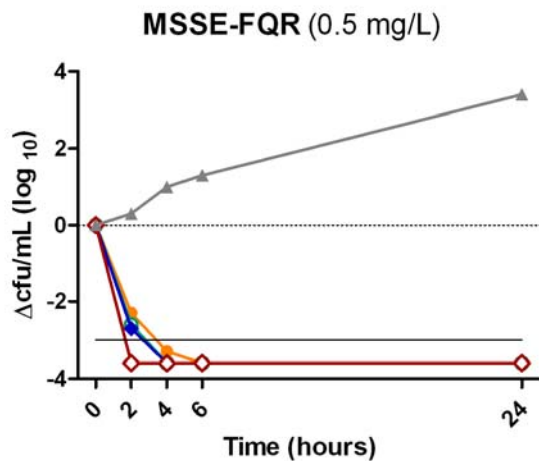
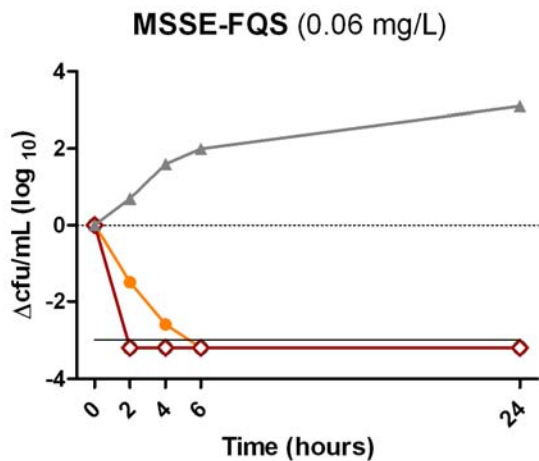
**Table S1.** Oligonucleotide primers used for PCR amplification of QRDR sequences

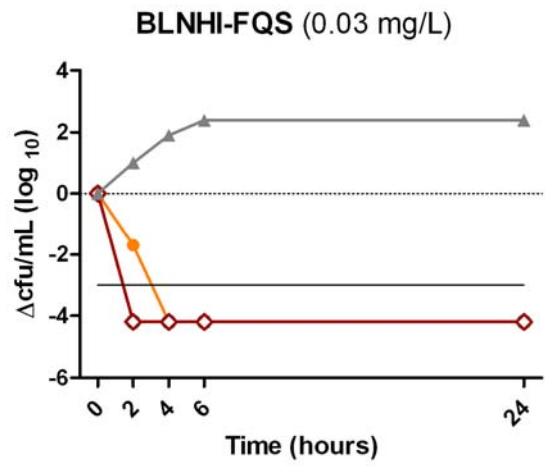
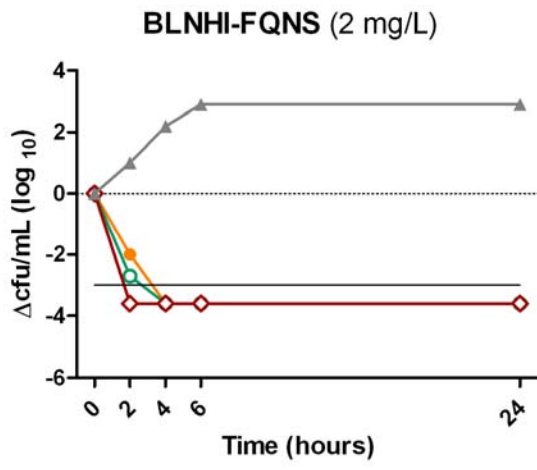
Organism	Target gene	Primer sequence (5' to 3')	Product size (bp)	Position
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>gyrA</i>	GCCACCGTTGTATAAACTGAC ATACCTACCGCGATACCTGATG	885	6663–7547
	<i>gyrB</i>	TCTGGTGAAGATACACGTGAAG CTCAGGGTTCATTGTTGTTCC	834	6004–6837
	<i>parC</i>	TTGGTATGCAAGAGGACCAAAG ACGTCCATTGCGTAAAGTTTC	841	1394067–1394907
	<i>parE</i>	GCTGTTGTGTCTGTTTCGATTC GTCTGTCCAAGCGTATTCAACTC	707	1393127–1393833
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>gyrA</i>	GATCTCTTGATGGCTGAATTAC ATACGCGCTTTATTGACTTG	827	6907–7733
	<i>gyrB</i>	GAGGAAGTTAGAGAAGACTCATATC GTATATGTGCACCATCAACATC	892	5602–6493
	<i>parC</i>	AAAGTTGAGTACGCTTGGACTG TCGCTGGTAATACCATTGGTTC	816	1044535–1045350
	<i>parE</i>	TTGGCACTTCAGAAGCAAGG CCGAGTTTCTGGATTCATGGTAG	764	1043915–1044678
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> <sup>c</sup>	<i>gyrA</i>	AGCACCATCACCGACAAG ATCCCAACCGCGATACCAG	771	1150102–1149332
	<i>gyrB</i>	CAAGATTACCAATCGCCTCTTC CTGCTTCTGCAGCATCATCTAC	791	761552–762,342
	<i>parC</i>	GAGTTGAACACGCCCTAGATAC CCCAGTCTCATAGGCTTTCTTG	804	752142–752945
	<i>parE</i>	GAGGGACTAGCGGCCGTTCTTTC TTCTCCGTCCGTCCAAGCGTAGG	726	750850–751575
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> <sup>d</sup>	<i>gyrA</i>	ATGACGGATTCAATCCAATCATC TGGGCCCCGGAATATGTTG	648	1739444–1740091
	<i>gyrB</i>	TGAAATGACGCGCCGTAAAG GCGTCCGCGTTAAATTGTG	805	27686–28490
	<i>parC</i>	CAAGCGAAAGGCGATCAG TATTGAGCCACGACCTTG	831	1600152–1600982
	<i>parE</i>	CCTACGCCATTTATTAAGAGC GACTTTACCATAGCGAAGTTG	907	1598837–1599743

DNA reference strain used for primer design (GenBank accession number): <sup>a</sup>Newman (NC\_009641); <sup>b</sup>ATCC 12228 (NC\_004461); <sup>c</sup>TIGR4 (NC\_003028) and R6 (NC\_003098); and <sup>d</sup>86-028NP (NC\_007146), PittEE (NC\_009566) and RdKW20 (NC\_00907).

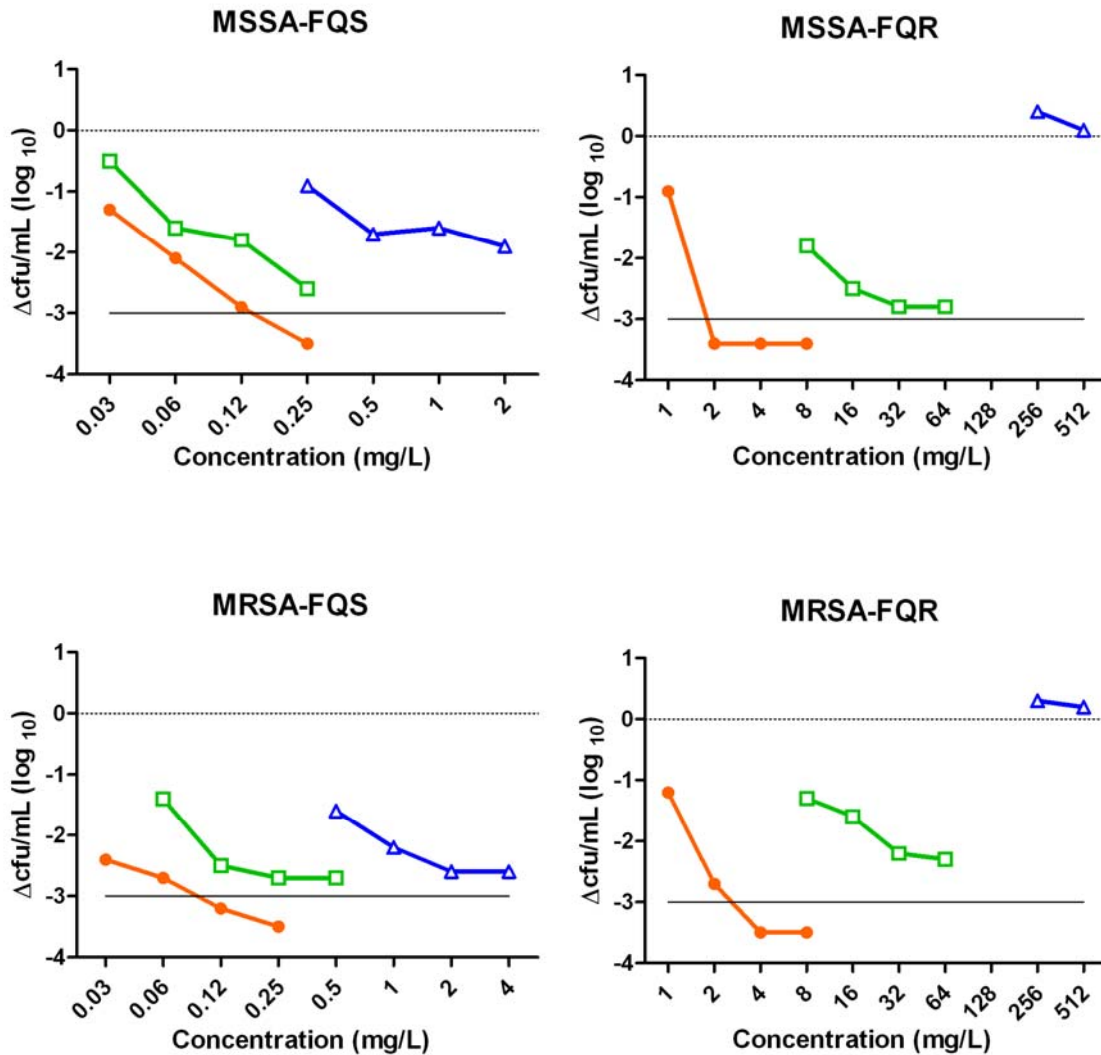
**Figure S1.** Change in cfu/mL over time after the addition of besifloxacin. Strains were treated with 1× (filled circles), 2× (open circles), 4× (filled diamonds) or 8× (open diamonds) the MIC of besifloxacin. A no-treatment control is identified by filled triangles. A 3 log reduction in viable cells is indicated by a continuous horizontal line. 1× besifloxacin MIC values are shown in parentheses. MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus*; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; MSSE, methicillin-susceptible *S. epidermidis*; MRSE, methicillin-resistant *S. epidermidis*; PSSP, penicillin-susceptible *S. pneumoniae*; BLNHI,  $\beta$ -lactamase-negative *H. influenzae*; FQS, fluoroquinolone susceptible; FQNS, fluoroquinolone non-susceptible; FQR, fluoroquinolone resistant.

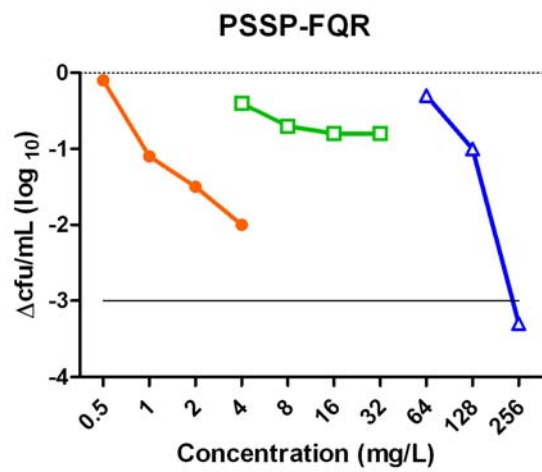
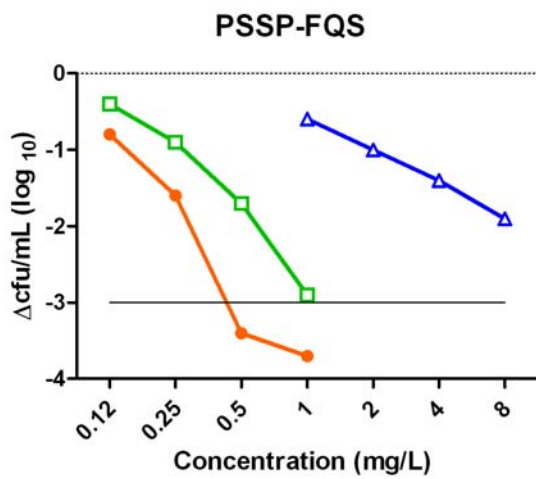
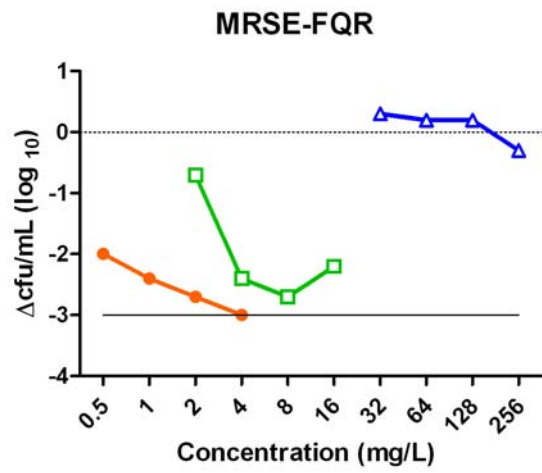
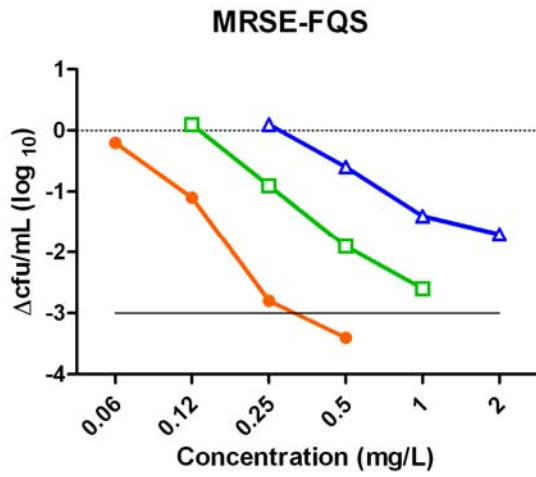
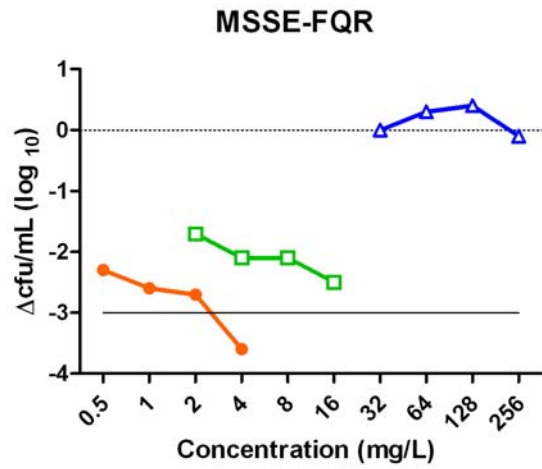
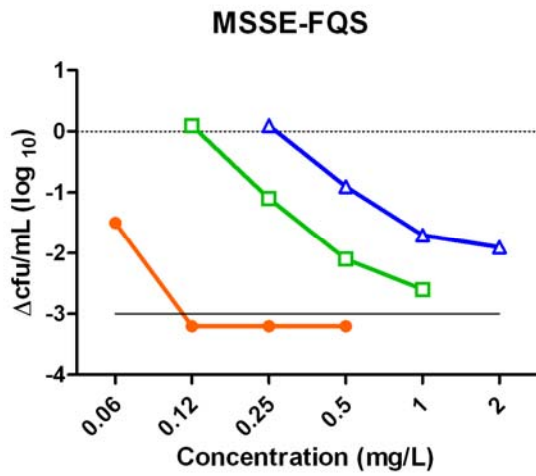




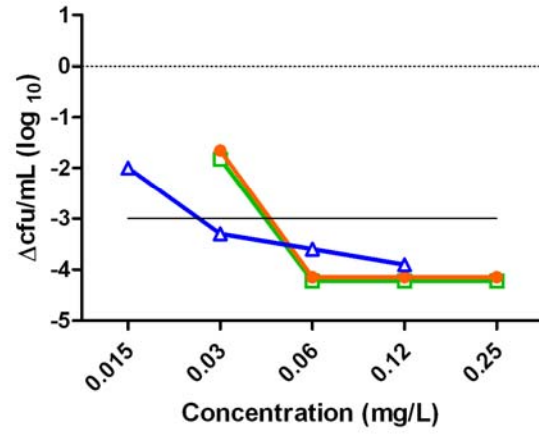


**Figure S2.** Change in cfu/mL 2 h after the addition of 1×, 2×, 4× or 8× the MIC of besifloxacin (filled circles), moxifloxacin (open squares) or ciprofloxacin (open triangles). A 3 log reduction in viable cells is indicated by a continuous horizontal line. MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; MSSE, methicillin-susceptible *S. epidermidis*; MRSE, methicillin-resistant *S. epidermidis*; PSSP, penicillin-susceptible *S. pneumoniae*; BLNHI,  $\beta$ -lactamase-negative *H. influenzae*; FQS, fluoroquinolone susceptible; FQNS, fluoroquinolone non-susceptible; FQR, fluoroquinolone resistant.





BLNHI-FQS



BLNHI-FQNS

