

**Supplementary Table S1.** Intracellular growth of wild-type and mutants in RAW 246.7 macrophages

Strain	No. of c.f.u. (ml macrophage lysate) <sup>-1*</sup>	
	1 h	4 days
Wild-type (MAC 104)	1.6±0.4×10 <sup>5</sup>	5.2±0.5×10 <sup>5</sup>
STM1	1.7±0.3×10 <sup>5</sup>	8.3±0.3×10 <sup>4</sup> †
STM2	3.2±0.4×10 <sup>5</sup>	7.0±0.4×10 <sup>4</sup> †
STM3	5.0±0.7×10 <sup>5</sup>	1.6±0.5×10 <sup>5</sup>
STM4	2.3±0.3×10 <sup>5</sup>	1.9±0.6×10 <sup>5</sup>
STM5	3.8±0.5×10 <sup>5</sup>	2.6±0.4×10 <sup>4</sup> †
STM6	2.1±0.7×10 <sup>5</sup>	7.4±0.5×10 <sup>4</sup> †
STM8	4.7±0.3×10 <sup>5</sup>	6.1±0.5×10 <sup>4</sup> †
STM10	2.5±0.6×10 <sup>5</sup>	1.1±0.3×10 <sup>4</sup> †
STM11	3.0±0.3×10 <sup>5</sup>	2.4±0.6×10 <sup>3</sup> †

\*Macrophage monolayers were infected for 1 h, washed and intracellular bacteria allowed to grow for 4 days.

Monolayers were lysed and processed as described in Methods. The experiment was repeated three times.

†*P*<0.05 compared with control (wild-type MAC 104) at 4 days after infection.

**Supplementary Table S2.** Susceptibility of wild-type *M. avium* and STM mutants to exposure to NO *in vitro*

Strain	No. of c.f.u.			
	Inoculum	NOR-3 concentration*		
		0 μM	0.1 μM	1 μM
Wild-type (MAC 104)	1×10 <sup>5</sup>	9.8±0.3×10 <sup>4</sup>	9.3±0.4×10 <sup>4</sup>	9.1±0.3×10 <sup>4</sup>
STM1	1.5×10 <sup>5</sup>	9.9±0.3×10 <sup>4</sup>	8.3±0.3×10 <sup>4</sup>	8.2±0.2×10 <sup>4</sup>
STM5	1.9×10 <sup>5</sup>	9.8±0.6×10 <sup>4</sup>	7.8±0.5×10 <sup>4</sup>	5.6±0.3×10 <sup>4</sup> †
STM10	1.2×10 <sup>5</sup>	9.6±0.4×10 <sup>4</sup>	6.1±0.2×10 <sup>4</sup> †	5.8±0.4×10 <sup>3</sup> †
STM11	1.4×10 <sup>5</sup>	9.7±0.6×10 <sup>4</sup>	9.3±0.4×10 <sup>4</sup>	3.5±0.3×10 <sup>4</sup> †

\*Bacteria were incubated with NOR-3, pH 7.4, at 37 °C for 60 min. Viability was then determined by plating.

†*P*<0.01 compared to the control WT MAC 104.

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Li, Y., Danelishvili, L., Wagner, D., Petrofsky, M. & Bermudez, L. E. (2010). Identification of virulence determinants of *Mycobacterium avium* that impact on the ability to resist host killing mechanisms. *Journal Med Microbiol* **59**, 8–16.

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