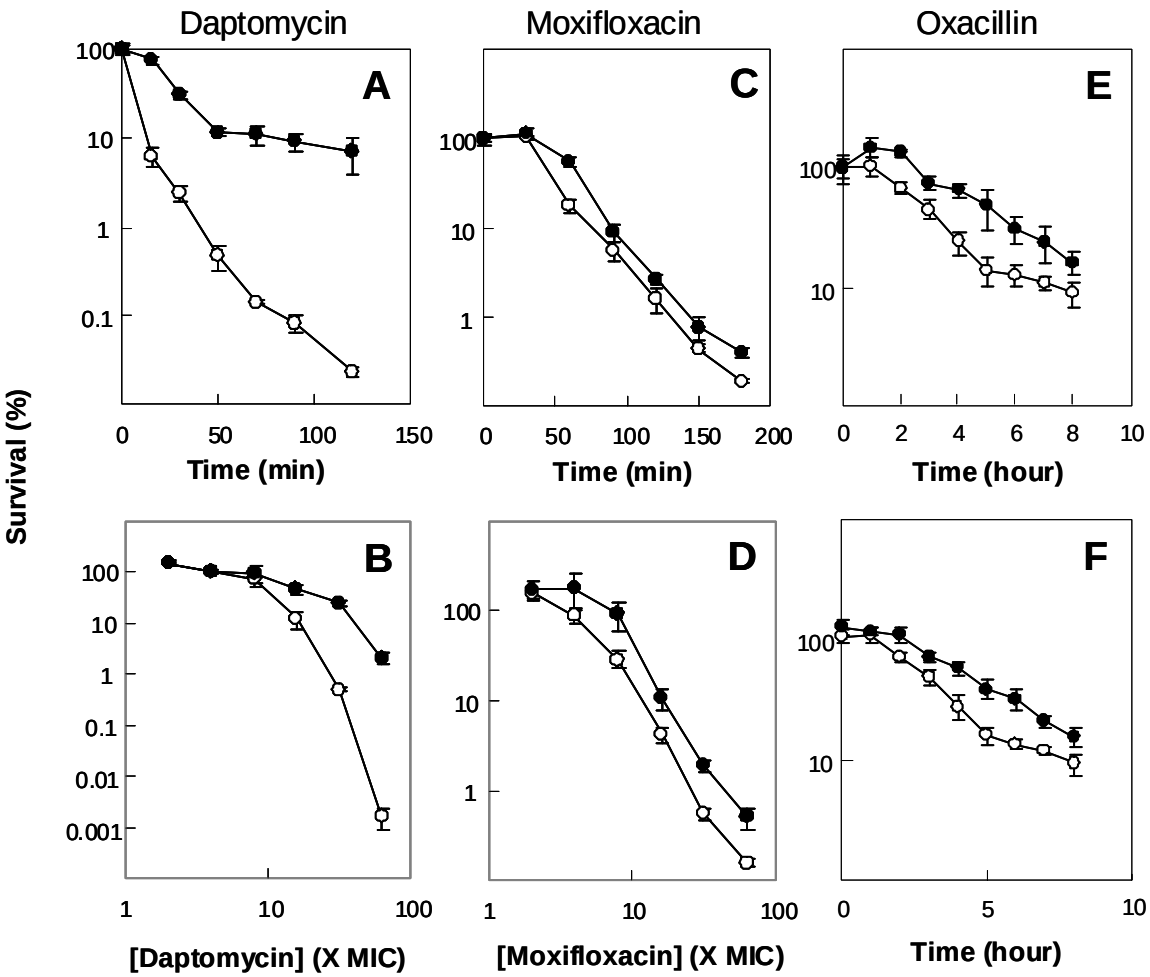

Figure S1. Effect of inhibitors of hydroxyl radical accumulation on lethality of daptomycin, moxifloxacin, and oxacillin. Exponentially growing *S. aureus* strain ATCC25923 was treated with a fixed concentration of antimicrobial for the indicated times (panels **A**, **C**, **E**, and **F**) or with the indicated concentrations of antimicrobial for a fixed time (panels **B** and **D**) in the absence (empty circles) or presence (filled circles) of 1/2 MIC of 2,2'-bipyridyl and thiourea. Panel **A**. 1.9 μg/ml (32-fold MIC) daptomycin for the indicated times; panel **B**. indicated concentrations of daptomycin for 1 hr; panel **C**. 0.9 μg/ml (15-fold MIC) moxifloxacin for the indicated times; panel **D**. indicated concentrations of moxifloxacin for 2 hrs; panel **E**. 12.5 μg/ml (50-fold MIC) oxacillin for the indicated times. For panel **F**, a non-inhibitory concentration (e.g. 1/2 MIC) of glutathione replaced 2,2'-bipyridyl plus thiourea in panel **E**. All experiments were repeated 3 times with similar results; error bars indicate standard deviation.

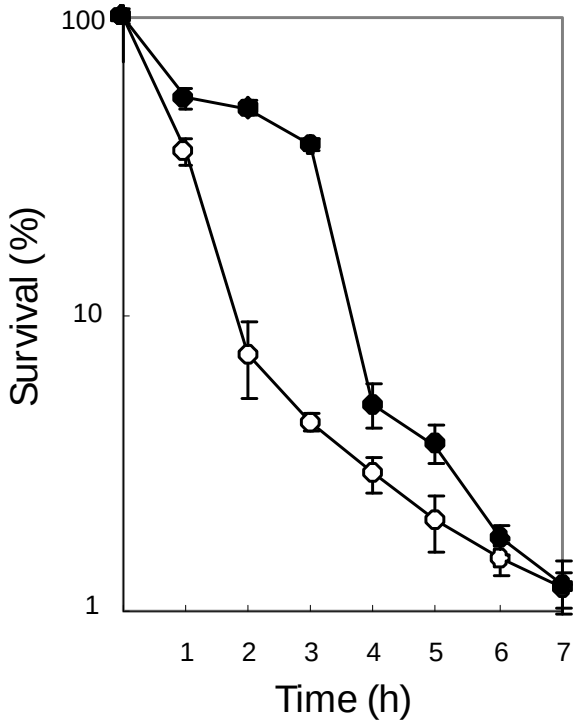

Figure S2. Long-term effect of inhibitors of hydroxyl radical accumulation on rate and extent of killing by moxifloxacin. Exponentially growing *S. aureus* strain RN450 was treated with 10-fold MIC of moxifloxacin in the absence (empty circles) or presence (filled circles) of 1/2 MIC of 2,2'-bipyridyl plus thiourea for the indicated times. The experiment was repeated 3 times with similar results; error bars indicate standard deviation of the mean.