Supporting Information for:

Gyramides inhibit bacterial growth by inhibiting DNA gyrase and altering chromosome topology

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Figure S1. Brightfield A) and DAPI-labeled B) image of *E. coli BW25113 ΔtolC* treated with **3** showing filamentous cells and compacted, irregularly arranged nucleoids, respectively. Brightfield (C–G) and DAPI-labeled (H–L) images of spontaneous mutants resistant to **3** without treatment. Brightfield (M–Q) and DAPI-labeled (R–V) cells of the same mutants after treatment with **3**. The lettering on the top left of each panel refers to the corresponding amino acid mutation in DNA gyrase from the isolated spontaneous mutants.

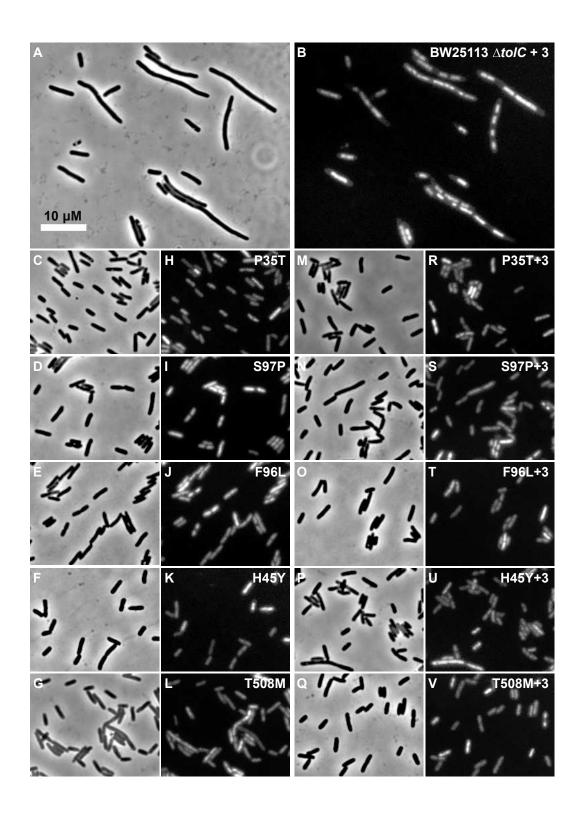


Figure S1

Table S1: MICs for **1**, **2**, and **3** against *E. coli* BW25113 $\Delta tolC$ and spontaneous mutants conferring resistance to **3**.

Strain		3 MIC (μg mL ⁻¹) [μΜ]	2 MIC (μg mL ⁻¹) [μΜ]	1 MIC (μg mL ⁻¹) [nM]
E. coli BW25113 ΔtolC (parent strain)		4.1 [10]	0.77 [1.25]	0.002 [5]
3^R isolates	GyrA Pro35Thr	>41 [>100]	0.77 [1.25]	0.002 [5]
	GyrA Ser97Pro	>41 [>100]	0.77 [1.25]	0.002 [5]
	GyrA Phe96Leu	>41 [>100]	0.77 [1.25]	0.004 [10]
	GyrA His45Tyr	>41 [>100]	0.77 [1.25]	0.004 [10]
	GyrB Thr508Met	>41 [>100]	0.77 [1.25]	0.004 [10]