

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

***In vivo* assessment of drug efficacy against *Mycobacterium abscessus*
using the embryonic zebrafish test system**

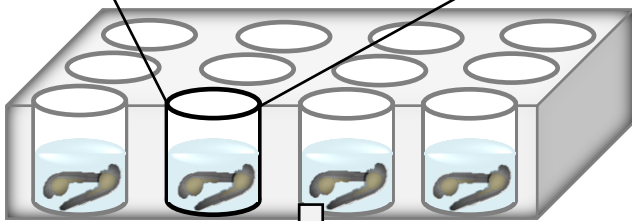
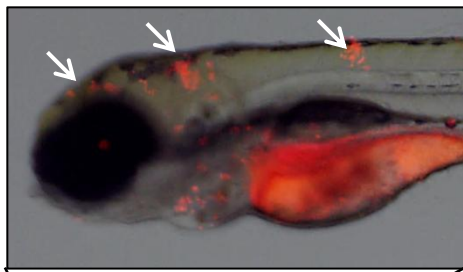
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A

Microinjection of fluorescent bacteria
into caudal vein at 30hpf



Incubate infected embryos
for 3 days at 28.5 C



Add imipenem into wells
Daily drug renewal for 5 days



Drug activity assessment
(monitoring survival and
abscess evolution)

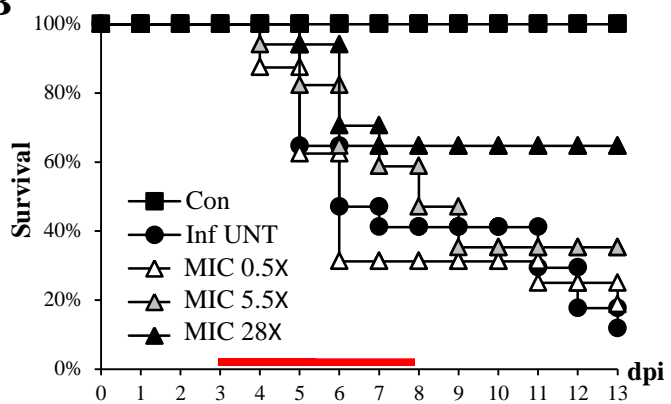
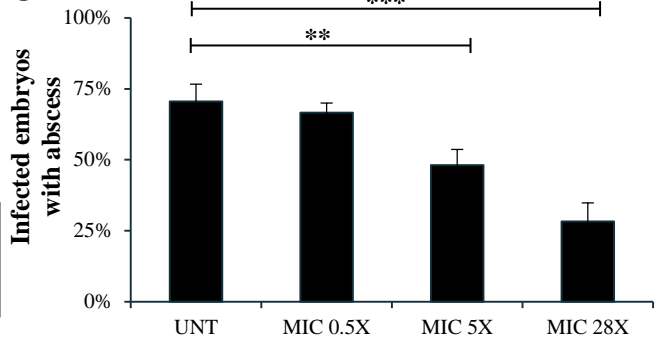
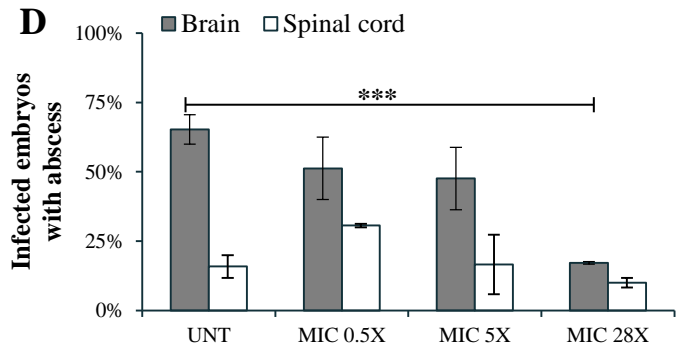
B**C****D**

Figure S1. Exposure to imipenem overcomes and protects against severe *M. abscessus* infections. (A-C) tdTomato expressing *Mabs* (≈ 300 CFU) were injected in 30hpf embryos. From 3dpi, embryos were exposed during 5 days to imipenem at 0.5X, 5X or 28X MIC. **(A)** Schematic representation illustrating the “curing” protocol used as well as the infection status of the embryos at 3dpi (numerous abscesses within the CNS) when the drug treatment is applied. **(B)** Survival of infected *Mabs* treated at various doses of imipenem and compared to untreated infected embryos ($n=20-30$), representative of three independent experiments). A significant increased survival was observed in embryos exposed to the highest (28X MIC) imipenem dose. The red bar indicates the start and duration of treatment. **(C)** Frequency of *Mabs* abscesses in whole untreated or imipenem-treated embryos over 13dpi. Data are expressed as the average of three independent experiments. MIC 5X and MIC 28X imipenem treated-embryos infected by *Mabs* developed significantly fewer abscesses than untreated infected-embryos. **(D)** Average localization of abscesses of the infected embryos in (C). 28X MIC imipenem treated-embryos infected by *Mabs* developed significantly fewer abscesses within the brain than untreated infected-embryos. For (C) and (D) statistics were calculated using Fisher’s exact test comparing each category of imipenem-treated embryos to untreated control. All results are expressed as the average from two or three independent experiments and error bars represent the standard errors of the mean (SEM). ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table S1. Minimal inhibitory concentrations of several drugs against *M. abscessus* using the microdilution method in cation-adjusted Mueller-Hinton (MH) broth or on LB agar. Antibiotics used in infected ZF are shown in bold. Results are expressed in μM and $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$.

Antibiotic	Molecular weight	Solvent	MIC MH broth		MIC LB agar	
			μM	$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	μM	$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$
Clarithromycin	748	DMSO	4	3.0	0.7	0.5
Cefoxitin	427	DMSO	60	25.6	35	15
Amikacin	586	H ₂ O	125	73.25	26	15
Isoniazid	137	H ₂ O	1000	137	365	50
Erythromycin	734	DMSO	125	91.75	10	7.5
Imipenem	299	H₂O	60	17.94	3.3	1
Thiacetazone	236	DMSO	1000	236	42	10