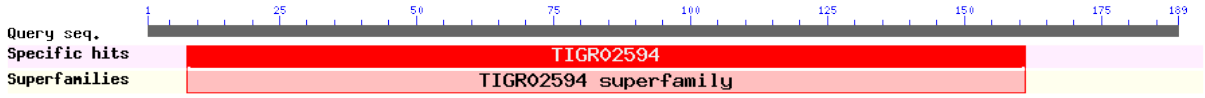
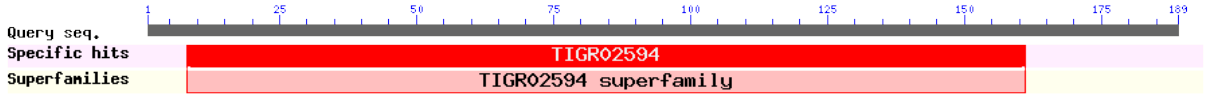
Figure S1. Phage lysin domain organization in *Acinetobacter baumannii*

1. TIGR02594

PlyF376

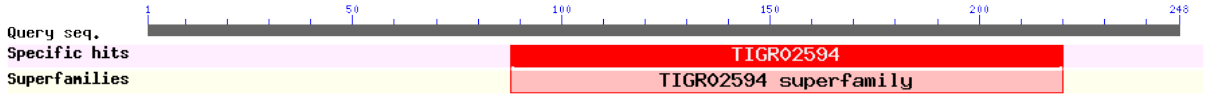


PlyF340

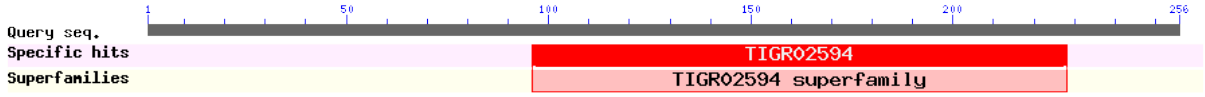


2. No domain – TIGR02594

PlyF330

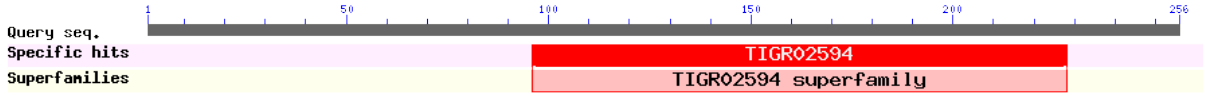


PlyF334

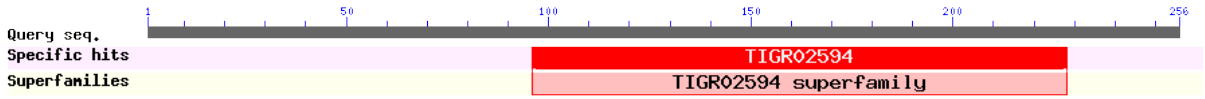


PlyF338

PlyF336

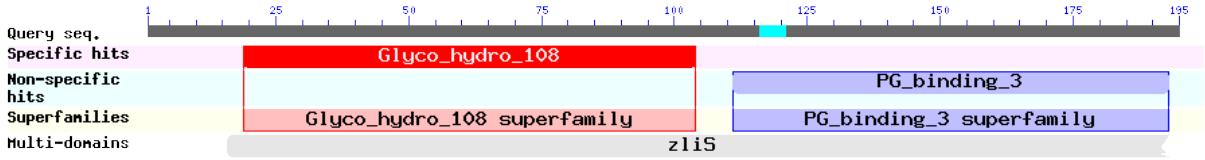


PlyF332

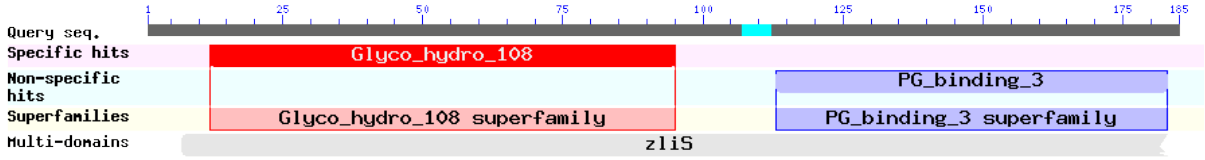


3. Glycosyl hydrolase family 108 – Peptidoglycan Binding Domain

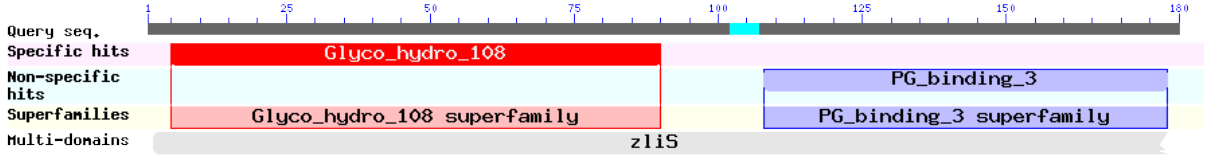
PlyF344



PlyF351



PlyF309



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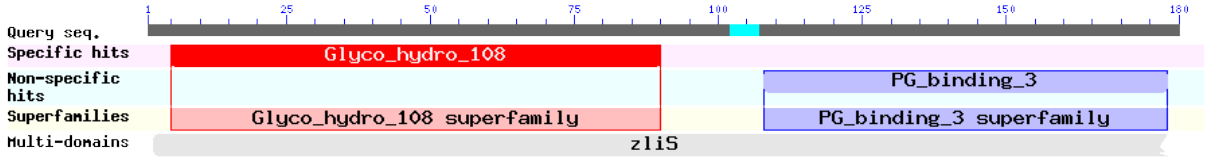

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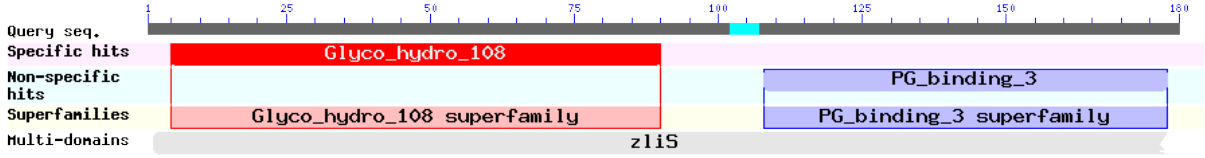

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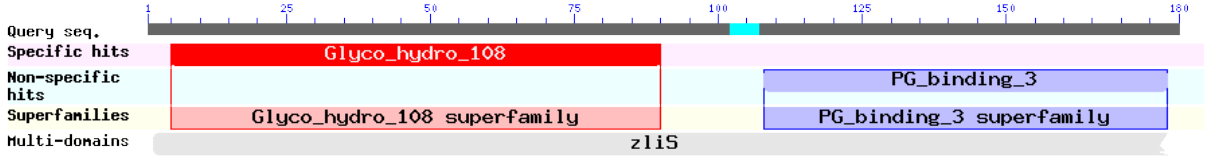
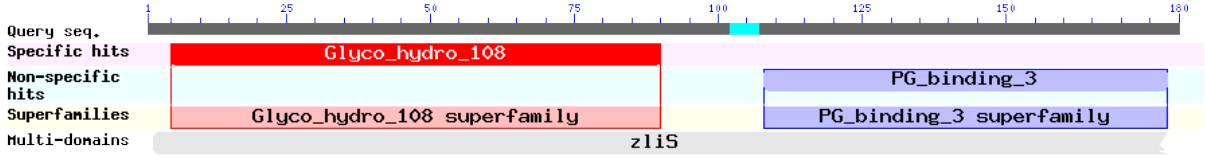
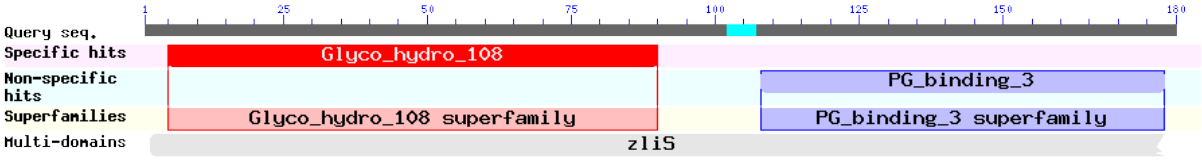


PlyF324



PlyF321



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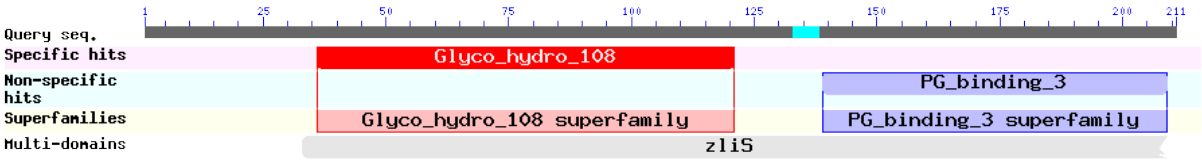
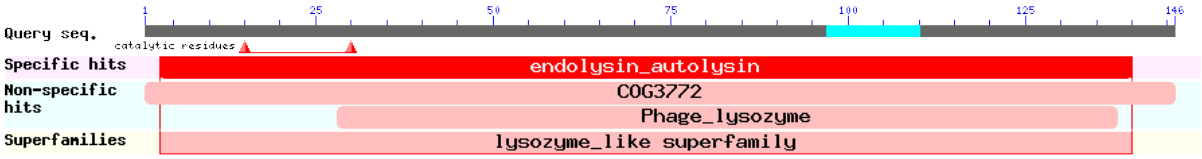
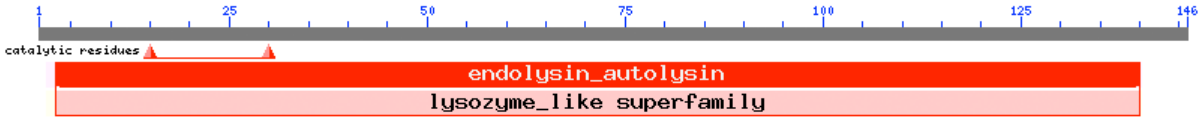


4. Lysozyme domain followed by a short C-terminal part

PlyF311

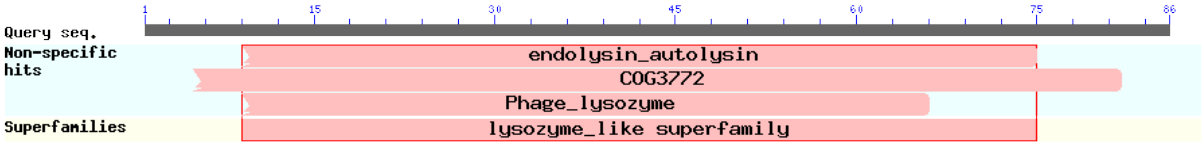


PlyF307

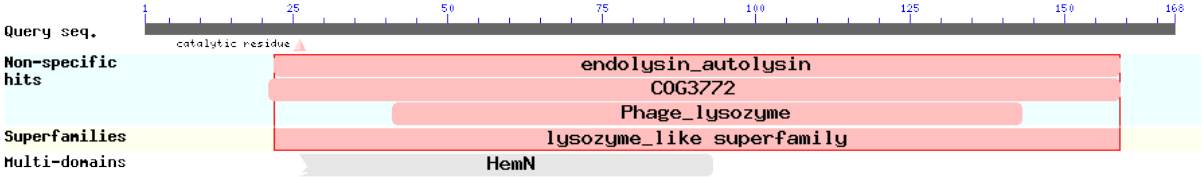


5. Phage lysozyme with C- and N-terminal parts

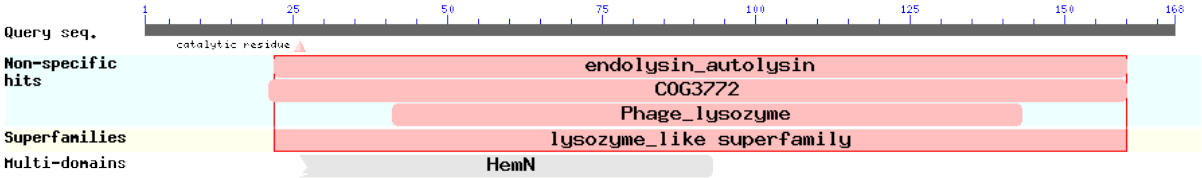
PlyF347



PlyF315



PlyF306



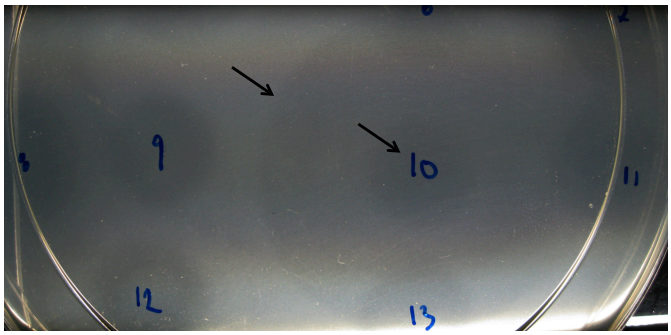


Figure S2. Example of lysis of live *A. baumannii* on plates by addition of lysins (crude lysates). A small drop (10 μl) of crude lysates was added to a TSB plate containing a top agar layer with live *A. baumannii*. Lysate #10 (PlyF307) generates a local clearing zone at the site of the initial spot, as well as a surrounding halo, as marked by the arrows.

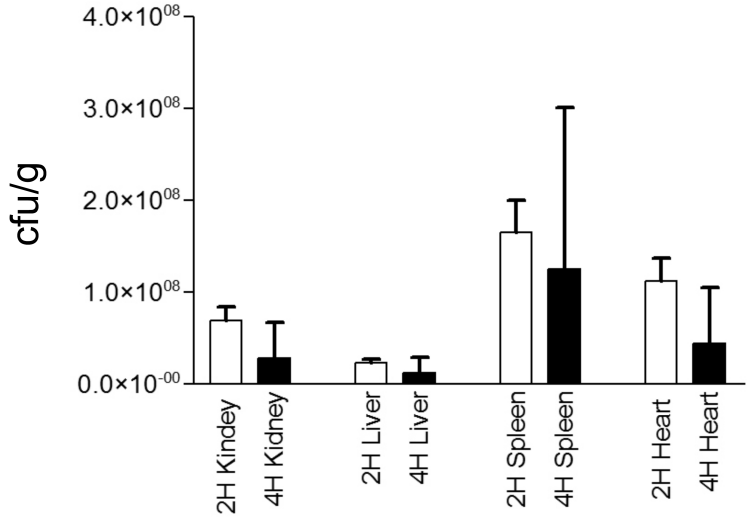


Figure S3. Systemic infection of mice with *A. baumannii*. Mice were infected i.p. with 10^8 cfu *A. baumannii*. Mice were dissected two and four hours after infection, and organs analyzed for the presence of *A. baumannii* through plating of bacteria.