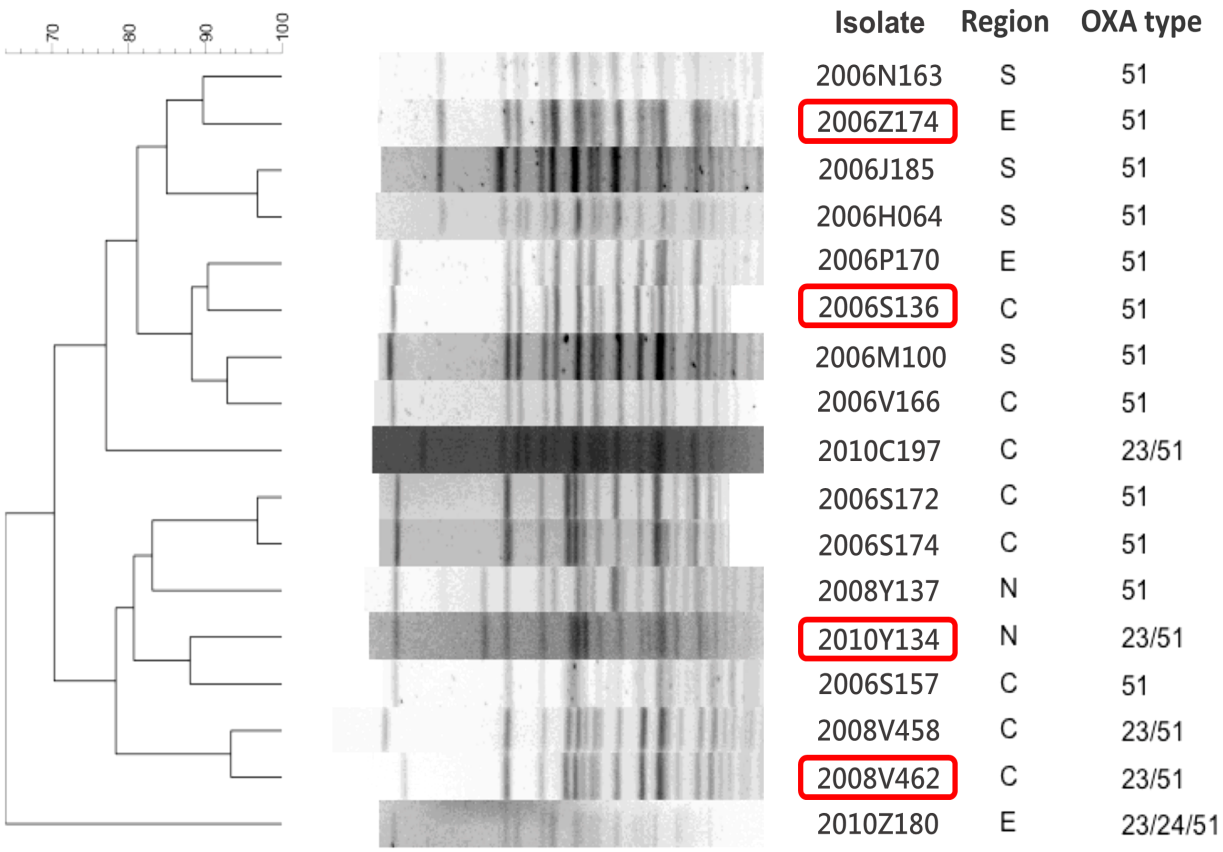
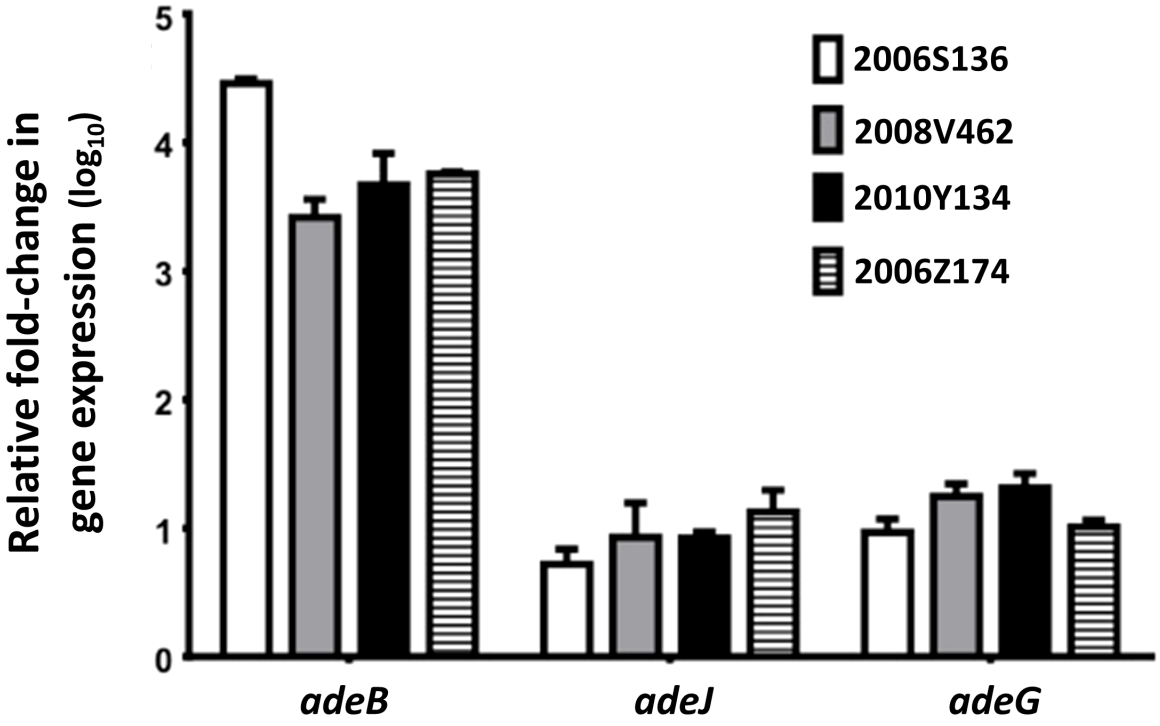
Supplemental Figure 1. Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis of 17 minocycline-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolates.



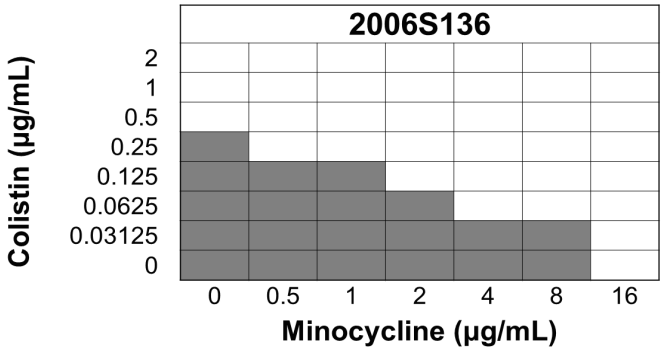
Isolates used in this study are marked by red boxes. S, southern; E, eastern; C, central; N, northern; OXA, oxacillinase.

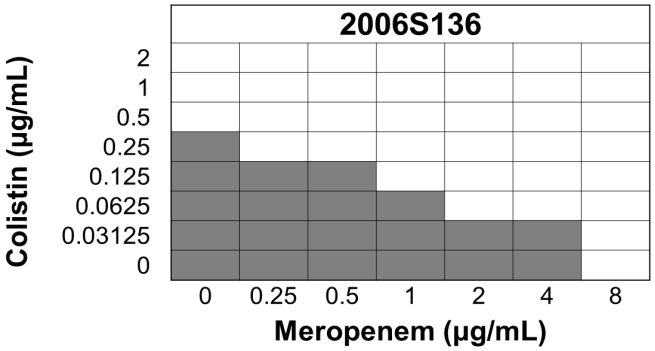
Supplemental Figure 2. Quantitative reverse transcription PCR of genes coding for efflux pumps in four minocycline-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolates.

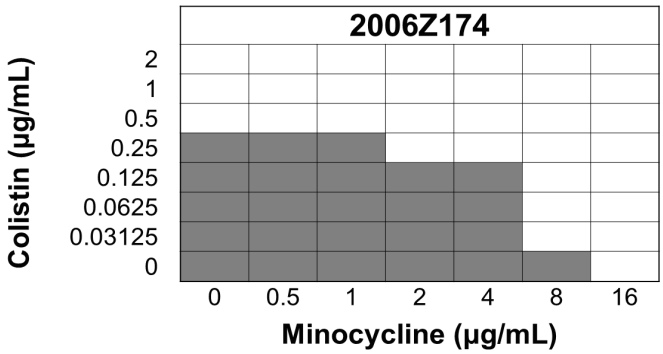


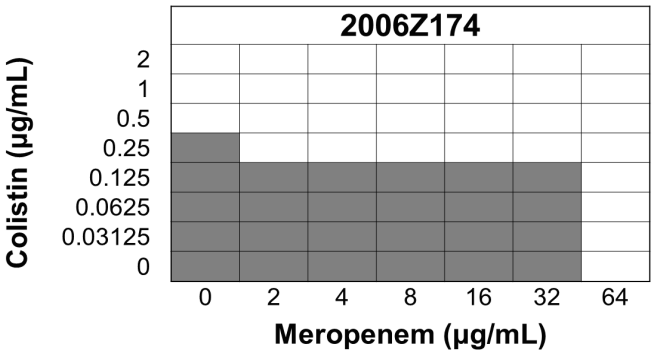
Expression levels were standardized to the transcript levels of the *rpoB* gene for each isolate and considered relative to those in ATCC 17978 (2 delta-delta Ct method).

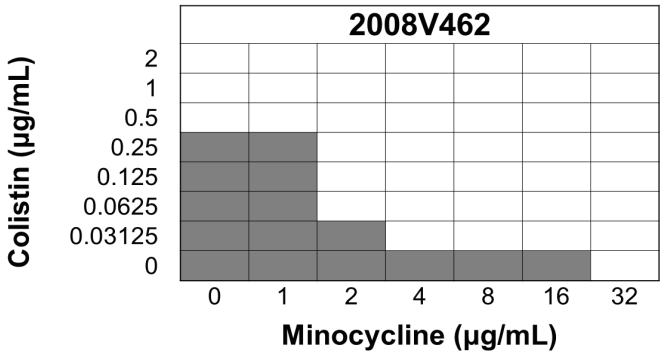
Supplemental Figure 3. Checkerboard synergy assay.

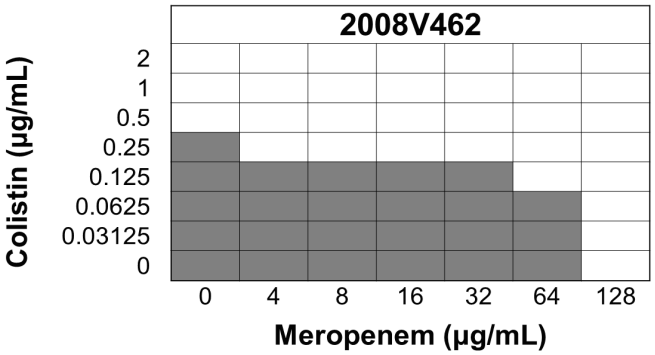


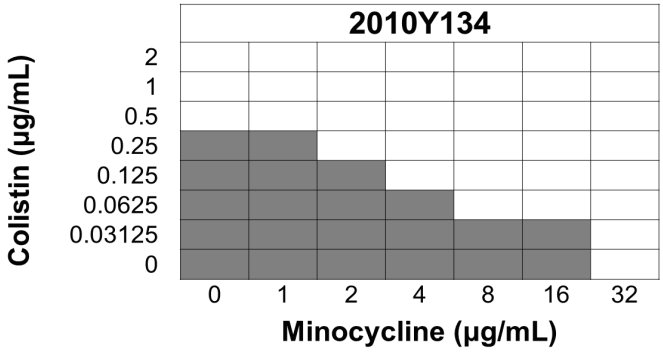


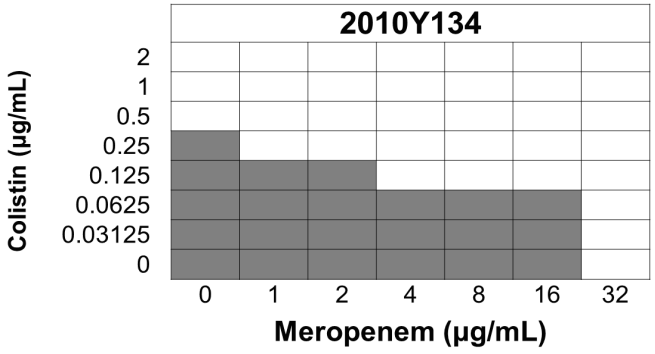




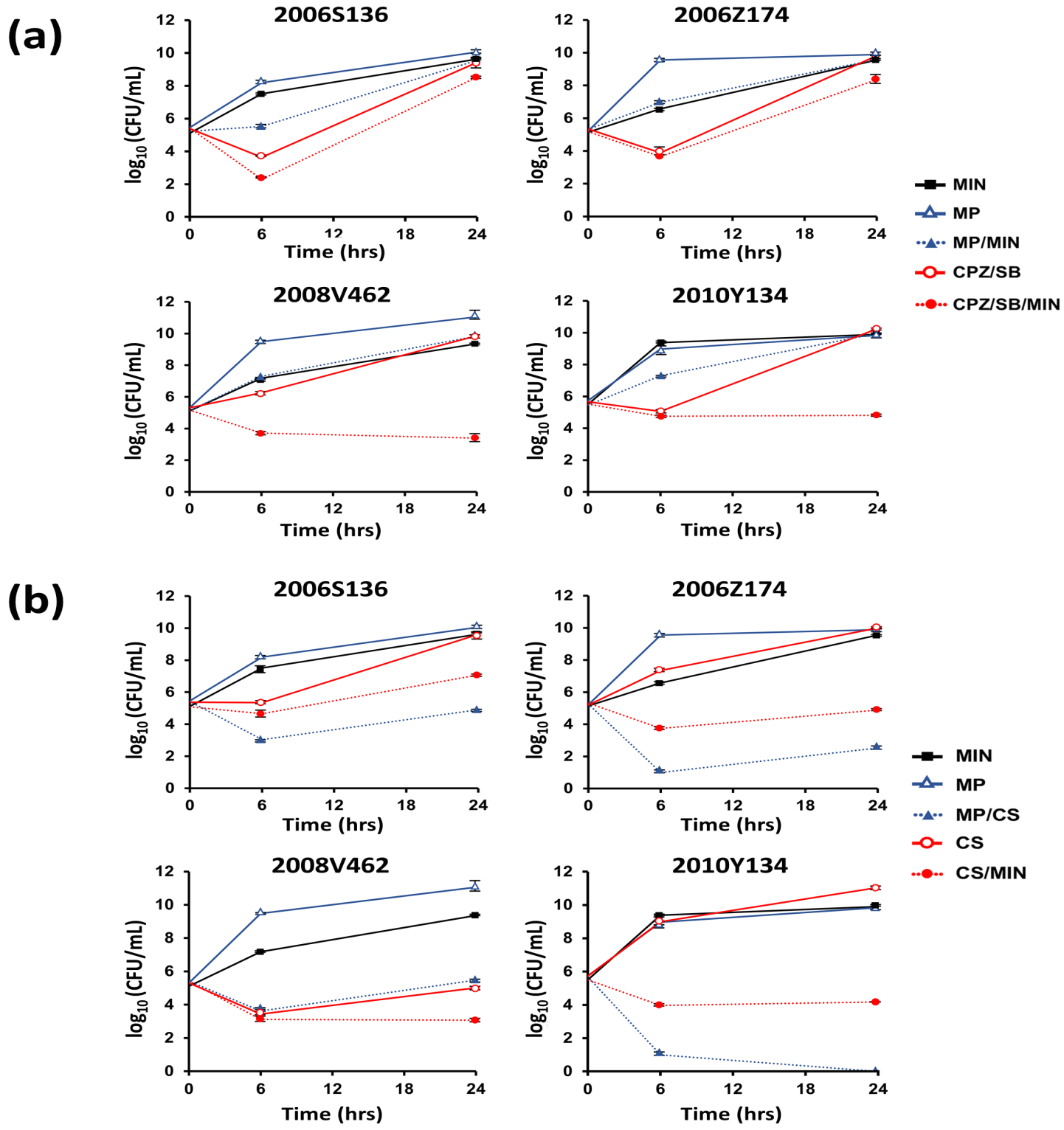






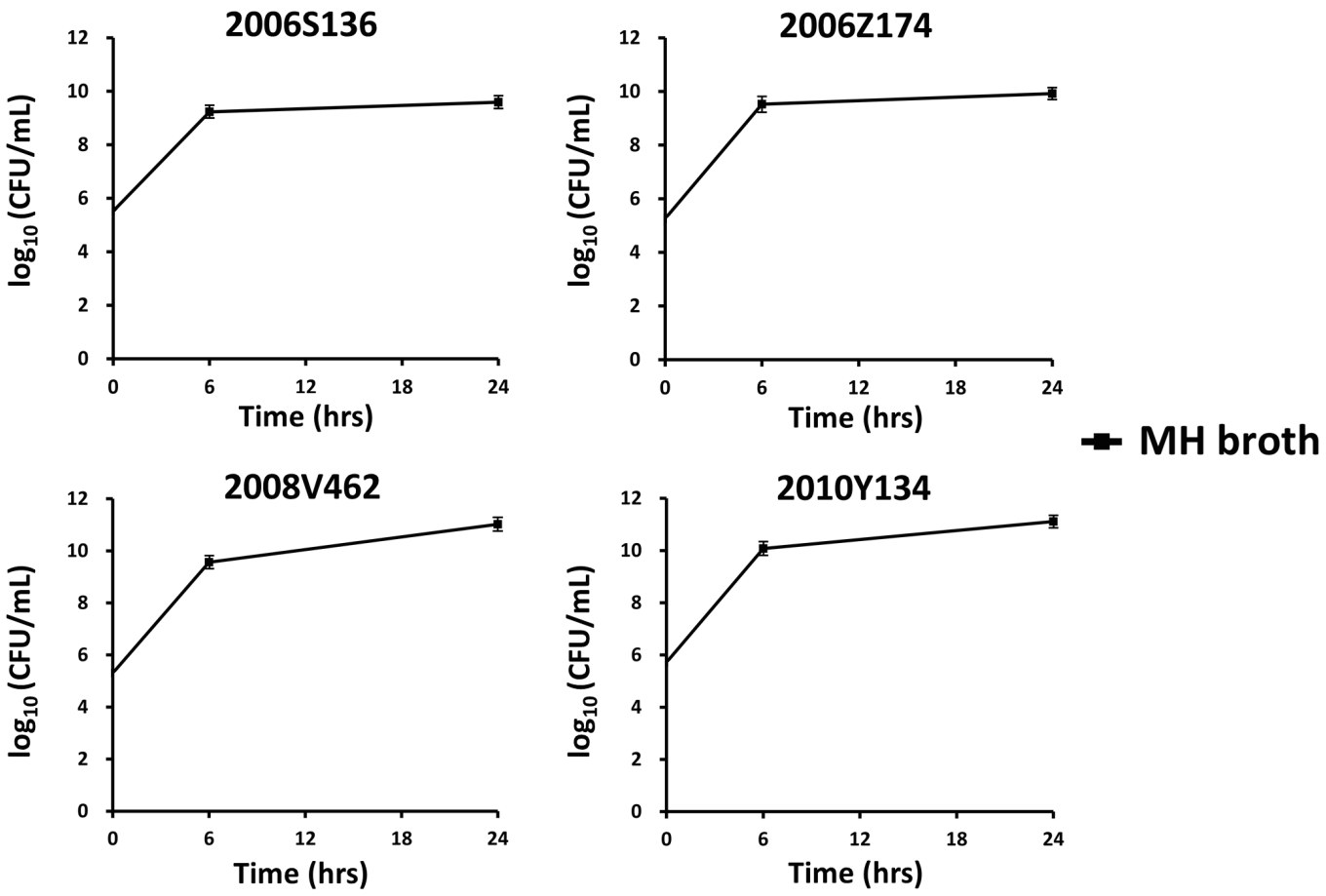


Supplemental Figure 4. Time-kill assays for minocycline-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* using minocycline at susceptible breakpoint.



MIN, minocycline (4 μg/mL); MP, meropenem (8 μg/mL); CPZ/SB, cefoperazone/sulbactam (16/16 μg/mL); and CS, colistin (0.5 μg/mL).

Supplemental Figure 5. Growth curve for minocycline-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*.



MH broth, Mueller-Hinton broth.