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

baumannii isolates.

| - ⁷⁰ - ⁹⁰ - ¹⁰ | Isolate | Region | OXA type |
|---|----------|--------|----------|
| | 2006N163 | S | 51 |
| | 2006Z174 | E | 51 |
| | 2006J185 | S | 51 |
| | 2006H064 | S | 51 |
| | 2006P170 | E | 51 |
| | 2006S136 | С | 51 |
| | 2006M100 | S | 51 |
| | 2006V166 | С | 51 |
| | 2010C197 | С | 23/51 |
| | 2006S172 | С | 51 |
| | 2006S174 | С | 51 |
| | 2008Y137 | Ν | 51 |
| | 2010Y134 | N | 23/51 |
| | 2006S157 | С | 51 |
| | 2008V458 | С | 23/51 |
| | 2008V462 | С | 23/51 |
| | 2010Z180 | Е | 23/24/51 |

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

 μ g/mL); and CS, colistin (0.5 μ g/mL).

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



MH broth, Mueller-Hinton broth.