

Table S1. Origin, clonality and minimal inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of antibiotics for colistin-resistant avian pathogenic *Escherichia coli* (APEC) strains causing airsacculitis in broiler chicken from South Africa.

Strain	Farm	<i>mcr-1</i> gene	MIC of antibiotics and resistance breakpoints ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) <sup>a)</sup>													
			COL $\geq 4$	AZM NA	AMP $\geq 32$	CHL $\geq 32$	CTX $\geq 4$	CAZ $\geq 16$	CIP $\geq 4$	GEN $\geq 16$	NAL $\geq 32$	SUL $\geq 512$	TET $\geq 16$	TMP $\geq 16$	TGC $> 2$	MEM $\geq 4$
VT56794	C	<i>mcr-1</i>	8	8	>64	>128	>4	2	1	$\leq 0.5$	>128	>1024	$\leq 2$	>32	0.5	$\leq 0.03$
VT54981	B	<i>mcr-1</i>	16	16	4	64	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.25	$\leq 0.5$	128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT57047	E	<i>mcr-1</i>	8	8	8	>128	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	4	1	>128	>1024	>64	>32	0.5	$\leq 0.03$
VT56633	A	<i>mcr-1</i>	8	8	>64	>128	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.5	$\leq 0.5$	>128	>1024	$\leq 2$	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT56774	F	<i>mcr-1</i>	>16	>64	>64	16	>4	>8	>8	>32	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	4
VT56786	C	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	8	4	$\leq 8$	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.12	1	64	>1024	>64	>32	0.5	$\leq 0.03$
VT55374	C	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	8	>64	128	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.5	2	>128	>1024	>64	>32	0.5	$\leq 0.03$
VT56649-1	A	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	4	>64	>128	>4	>8	0.5	2	>128	>1024	64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT56649-18	A	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	4	>64	>128	>4	>8	0.5	2	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT55363	B	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	4	4	32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.03	1	$\leq 4$	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT55372	C	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	4	>64	128	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.06	1	8	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT55364	C	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	8	>64	64	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	>8	1	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT5685	I	<i>mcr-1</i>	8	8	8	>128	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	4	1	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT56639	A	<i>mcr-1</i>	8	8	>64	>128	>4	4	>8	2	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT56764	B	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	8	>64	>128	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.06	1	8	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT56632	A	-	>16	8	>64	>128	>4	>8	8	8	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	8
VT56637	B	<i>mcr-1</i>	8	16	4	64	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.5	$\leq 0.5$	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT56765	B	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	4	>64	128	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	0.06	$\leq 0.5$	8	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT57048	B	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	32	>64	64	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.5$	>8	$\leq 0.5$	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$
VT56636	A	<i>mcr-1</i>	4	>64	>64	>128	>4	8	>8	4	>128	>1024	>64	>32	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.03$

a) The MICs were determined in Müller Hinton broth using Thermo Scientific™ Sensititre™ microtiter plates EUVSEC (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.). The resistance breakpoints were those proposed in the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) supplement M100S (CLSI. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing, 26th ed. CLSI supplement M100S. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2016), except for colistin and tigecycline for which they came from EUCAST (The European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. Breakpoint tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters. Version 6.0, 2016. <http://www.eucast.org>). NA, not available. AMP, ampicillin; AZM, azithromycin; CAZ, ceftazidime; CHL, chloramphenicol; CIP, ciprofloxacin; COL, colistin; CTX, cefotaxime; FLO, florfenicol; GEN, gentamicin; MEM, meropenem; NAL, nalidixic acid; SUL, sulfamethoxazole; TET, tetracycline; TGC, tigecycline; TMP, trimethoprim.