#### **Supplementary Materials (S2 Text) for**

### **History of Antibiotic Adaptation Influences Microbial Evolutionary Dynamics During Subsequent Treatment**

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### **This file contains the calculations for all statistical tests performed in this study:**

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## <span id="page-1-0"></span>**Drug order-specific effects (Fig 3 of main text)**

### <span id="page-1-1"></span>**Fig 3A (top) (PIP<sup>R</sup> lineages)**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R):

> kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = Fig3AtopPIPR)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 12.063, df = 4, p-value = 0.01689 With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.0025**, and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.01689,** the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-3-0"></span>**Fig 3A (middle) (TOB<sup>R</sup> lineages)**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = Fig3AmiddleTOBR)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 17.303, df = 4, p-value = 0.001687

# With an **ANOVA p-value of 2.6x10-8** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.001687,** the

treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



# <span id="page-4-0"></span>**Fig 3A (bottom) (CIP<sup>R</sup> lineages)**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>CIP</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = Fig3AbottomCIPR)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 13.966, df = 4, p-value = 0.007406

With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.0003** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.007406**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).





## <span id="page-5-0"></span>**Fig 3A (bottom) for Day 25 (CIP<sup>R</sup> lineages)**

A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>CIP</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = Fig3AbottomCIPR\_day25)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 15.179, df = 4, p-value = 0.004345

With an **ANOVA p-value of 4.4x10-6** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.004345**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-6-0"></span>**Fig 3B**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = Fig3B)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 12.987, df = 3, p-value = 0.004665

With an **ANOVA p-value of 1.48x10-5** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.004665**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-7-0"></span>**Fig 3C (top)**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anoval in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = Fig3Ctop)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 10.211, df = 3, p-value = 0.01685

With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.0014** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.01685**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-8-0"></span>**Fig 3C (middle)**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anoval in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = Fig3Cmiddle)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 10.788, df = 3, p-value = 0.01293

With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.0008** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.01293**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-9-0"></span>**Fig 3C (bottom)**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>CIP</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = Fig3Cbottom)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 11.901, df = 3, p-value = 0.00773

With an **ANOVA p-value of 5.23x10-5** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.00773**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-10-0"></span>**Collateral sensitivity (S4 Fig)**

### <span id="page-10-1"></span>**S4A Fig (left)**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anoval in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R):

#### > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = FigS4Aleft)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 13.175, df = 3, p-value =  $0.004272$ 

### With an **ANOVA p-value of 1.74x10-5** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.004272**, the

treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-11-0"></span>**S4A Fig (right)**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anoval in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = FigS4Aright)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 11.454, df = 3, p-value = 0.009507

With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.009507** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.009507**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



#### <span id="page-12-0"></span>**S4B Fig**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = FigS4B)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 11.16, df = 3, p-value = 0.01089

With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.004** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.01089**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



#### <span id="page-13-0"></span>**S4C Fig**



A one-way ANOVA is performed (anoval in MATLAB) on the  $log<sub>2</sub>$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> values of these lineages:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = FigS4C)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 11.53, df = 3, p-value = 0.009178

With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.001** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.009178**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-14-0"></span>**Piperacillin-resistant clinical isolates (Fig 7 of main text)**

### <span id="page-14-1"></span>**Clinical Isolate #1**





The normalized values are calculated by subtracting the average of the Day  $1 \log_2 MIC_{\text{PIP}}$  values from the raw values. More explicitly,

Normalized  $log_2 MIC_{PIP}$  of Day 1 Clinical Isolate #1 evolved to tobramycin:  $[6 7 5]$  - mean( $[6 7 5]$ ) =  $[0 1 -1]$ 

Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> of Day 10 Clinical Isolate #1 evolved to tobramycin:  $[2 7 5]$  - mean( $[6 7 5]$ ) =  $[-4 1 -1]$ 

Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> of Day 1 Clinical Isolate #1 evolved to ciprofloxacin:  $[6 5 6]$  - mean( $[6 5 6]$ ) =  $[0.33 -0.67 0.33]$ 

Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> of Day 10 Clinical Isolate #1 evolved to ciprofloxacin:  $[5 6 6]$  - mean( $[6 5 6]$ ) =  $[-0.67 0.33 0.33]$ 

Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> of Day 1 Clinical Isolate #1 evolved to LB:  $[7 7 7]$  - mean( $[7 7 7]$ ) =  $[0 0 0]$ 

Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>PIP</sub> of Day 10 Clinical Isolate #1 evolved to LB:

 $[8 8 8]$  - mean( $[7 7 7]$ ) =  $[1 1 1]$ 

Similar calculations are done for Clinical Isolates #2 and #3.

Next, a one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the normalized Day 10  $log<sub>2</sub>$ MIC<sub>PIP</sub> values:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = PIPRCI1)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

```
data: value by lineage
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 4.1835, df = 2, p-value = 0.1235
```
With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.2367** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.1235**, the treatments are not significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we do not continue with multiple comparisons testing.

### <span id="page-16-0"></span>**Clinical Isolate #2**





A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the normalized Day 10 log<sup>2</sup> MIC<sub>PIP</sub> values:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = PIPRCI2)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 7.5789, df = 2, p-value = 0.02261 With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.0041** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.02261**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB), and the Dunn's test (PMCMR package in R).



### <span id="page-18-0"></span>**Clinical Isolate #3**





A one-way ANOVA is performed (anova1 in MATLAB) on the normalized Day 10 log<sup>2</sup> MIC<sub>PIP</sub> values:



We also performed the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test (in R): > kruskal.test(value ~ lineage, data = PIPRCI3)

Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

data: value by lineage Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 6.9524, df = 2, p-value = 0.03092 With an **ANOVA p-value of 0.0004** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.03092** and a **Kruskal-Wallis p-value of 0.03092**, the treatments are significantly different at the alpha=0.05 level, and we continue with multiple comparisons testing with the Tukey HSD test (multcompare in MATLAB).



### <span id="page-20-0"></span>**Hocquet Isolates (Fig 8 of main text)**

#### <span id="page-20-1"></span>**AWT vs. APM**



The normalized values are calculated by subtracting the average of the Day 1  $log_2 MIC_{TOB}$ values from the raw values. More explicitly,

Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> of Day 1 A<sub>WT</sub>:  $[0 2 3]$  - mean( $[0 2 3]$ ) =  $[-1.67 0.33 1.33]$ 

### Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> of Day 1 A<sub>PM</sub>:

 $[1 1 1]$  - mean( $[1 1 1]$ ) =  $[0 0 0]$ 

Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> of Day 15 A<sub>WT</sub>:  $[6 6 5]$  - mean( $[0 2 3]$ ) =  $[4.33 4.33 3.33]$ 

Normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> of Day 15 A<sub>PM</sub>:  $[3 2 3]$  - mean( $[1 1 1]$ ) =  $[2 1 2]$ 

A two-sample t-test is ( $t$ test2 in MATLAB) then performed on the normalized  $log_2$  MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of Day 15  $A_{WT}$  vs. Day 15  $A_{PM}$  and yields  $p = 0.0078$ .

A Wilcoxon rank sum test (ranksum in MATLAB) was also performed on the normalized  $log<sub>2</sub>$ MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of Day 15 A<sub>WT</sub> vs. Day 15 A<sub>PM</sub> and yielded  $p= 0.1$ . Note that the smallest p-value that can be detected with a two-sided Wilcoxon rank sum test with three samples in both groups is 0.1.

Similar calculations are done for the B, C, and D pairs of clinical isolates.

### <span id="page-21-0"></span>**BWT vs. BPM**



Two-sample t-test of normalized Day 15 B<sub>WT</sub> vs. Day 15 B<sub>PM</sub> yields:  $p = 0.040$ 

A Wilcoxon rank sum test (ranksum in MATLAB) was also performed on the normalized log<sub>2</sub> MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of Day 15 B<sub>WT</sub> vs. Day 15 B<sub>PM</sub> and yielded  $p= 0.1$ . Note that the smallest p-value that can be detected with a two-sided Wilcoxon rank sum test with three samples in both groups is 0.1.

# <span id="page-22-0"></span>**CWT vs. CPM**



Two-sample t-test of normalized Day 15  $C_{WT}$  vs. Day 15  $C_{PM}$  yields:  $p = 0.040$ 

A Wilcoxon rank sum test (ranksum in MATLAB) was also performed on the normalized  $\log_2$ MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of Day 15 C<sub>WT</sub> vs. Day 15 C<sub>PM</sub> and yielded  $p= 0.1$ . Note that the smallest p-value that can be detected with a two-sided Wilcoxon rank sum test with three samples in both groups is 0.1.

# <span id="page-23-0"></span>**DWT vs. DPM**



Two-sample t-test of normalized Day 15 D<sub>WT</sub> vs. Day 15 D<sub>PM</sub> yields:  $p = 1$ 

A Wilcoxon rank sum test (ranksum in MATLAB) was also performed on the normalized log<sub>2</sub> MIC<sub>TOB</sub> values of Day 15 D<sub>WT</sub> vs. Day 15 D<sub>PM</sub> and yielded  $p=0.4$ .