

**Table S1.** Antimicrobial susceptibility of IMP-4-producing wildtype and recombinant strains.

Isolate	MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) of: <sup>a</sup>															
	PIP	TZP	CTZ	CAZ	FEP	ATM	MER	ETP	GEN	AMK	CHL	TET	SXT	CIP	CST	TGC
<i>E. aerogenes</i> Ea1631	64	8	>8	16	8	$\leq 0.12$	0.5	1	16	1	>32	>32	>4	1	0.5	0.25
<i>E. coli</i> MT102 (pEa1631)	32	2	>8	8	4	$\leq 0.12$	$\leq 0.12$	0.25	32	$\leq 0.25$	2	1	$\leq 0.03$	$\leq 0.06$	$\leq 0.12$	0.12
<i>E. coli</i> Ec42	2	2	8	16	2	$\leq 0.12$	$\leq 0.12$	0.12	0.5	1	4	1	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.25
<i>E. coli</i> MT102 (pEc42)	$\leq 1$	$\leq 1$	8	8	2	$\leq 0.12$	$\leq 0.12$	0.03	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 0.25$	2	0.5	$\leq 0.03$	$\leq 0.06$	0.25	0.12
<i>E. coli</i> Ec1675	32	2	>8	8	4	16	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	>32	1	>4	0.5	0.25	0.12
<i>E. coli</i> DH5 $\alpha$ (pEc1675)	64	2	8	8	4	16	$\leq 0.12$	0.12	8	1	2	1	>4	$\leq 0.06$	0.25	0.25
<i>P. penneri</i> Pp47	16	$\leq 1$	8	>16	16	0.25	0.25	0.06	>32	2	>32	>32	>4	8	>16	2
<i>E. coli</i> MT102 (pPp47)	2	4	>8	8	16	$\leq 0.12$	0.25	0.25	16	$\leq 0.25$	2	32	$\leq 0.03$	$\leq 0.06$	$\leq 0.12$	0.25
<i>P. mirabilis</i> Pm60	16	$\leq 1$	8	16	16	0.25	0.5	0.12	>32	1	>32	>32	>4	4	>16	2
<i>E. coli</i> MT102 (pPm60)	4	4	>8	8	16	$\leq 0.12$	0.5	1	>32	$\leq 0.25$	2	>32	>4	$\leq 0.06$	$\leq 0.12$	0.25
<i>E. coli</i> Ec1677	16	2	>8	>16	>16	0.25	2	1	8	1	8	32	>4	4	>16	1
<i>E. coli</i> MT102 (pEc1677)	2	4	8	8	16	$\leq 0.12$	$\leq 0.12$	0.12	0.5	$\leq 0.25$	2	1	$\leq 0.03$	$\leq 0.06$	0.25	0.25

<sup>a</sup>PIP, piperacillin; TZP, piperacillin-tazobactam (inhibitor fixed at 4  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ); CTX, cefotaxime; CAZ, ceftazidime; FEP, cefepime; ATM, aztreonam; MEM, meropenem; ETP, ertapenem; GEN, gentamicin; AMK, amikacin; CHL, chloramphenicol; TET, tetracycline; SXT, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole; CIP, ciprofloxacin; CST, colistin; TGC, tigecycline.





**Figure S1.** Overview of the plasmids pEa1631, pEc42, pEc1675, pPp47, pPm60 and pEc1677. The innermost circles show the main regions of the plasmids. Similarities with other plasmids are shown in the next circle; each color represents a unique plasmid. In the outer circle, indicative genes and the direction of transcription are shown by arrows. Replicons of the plasmid are indicated as pink arrows. Genes responsible for plasmid transfer and maintenance are shown in green and orange, respectively.