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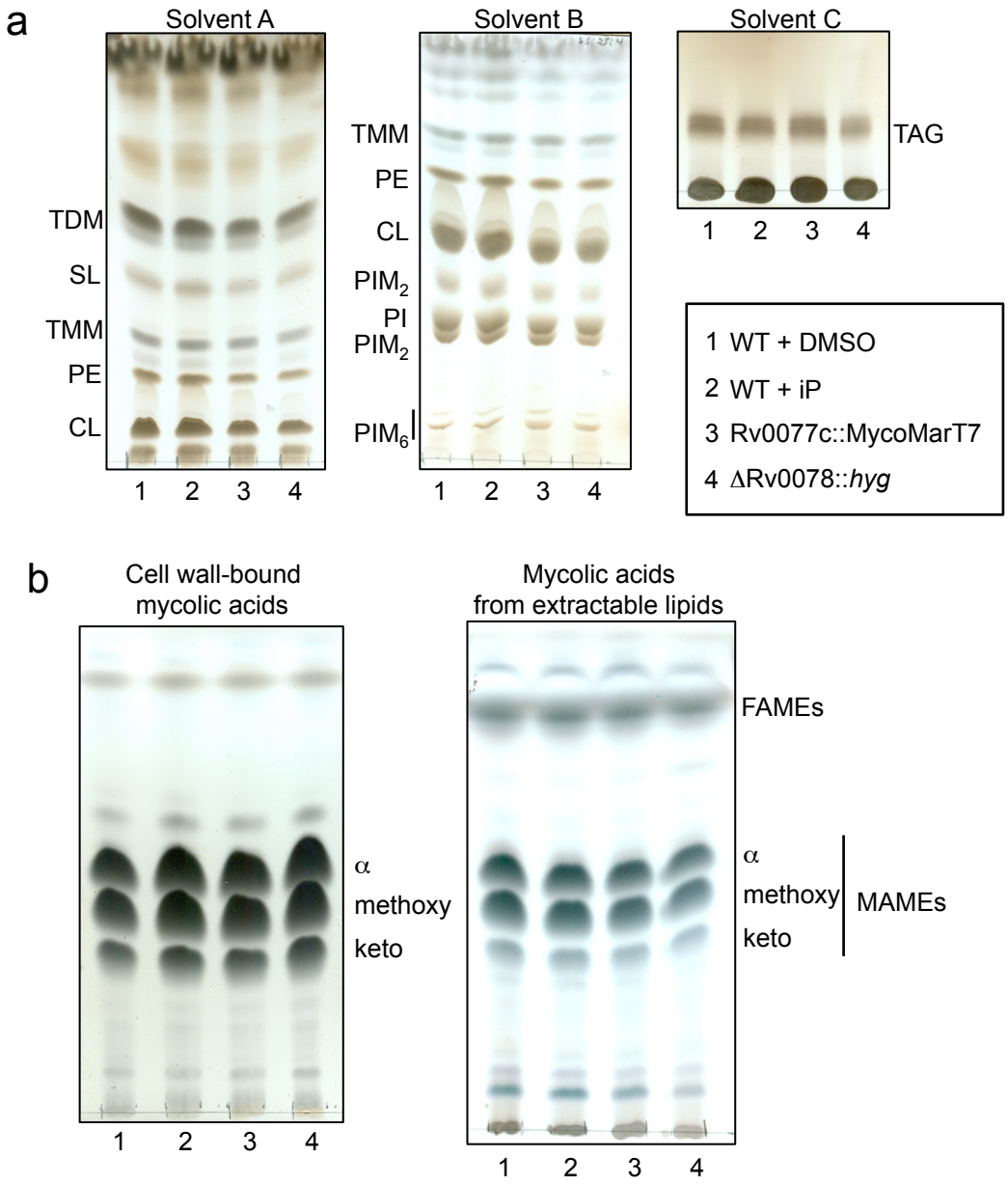

Fig. S4: Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis of lipids and mycolic acids. a, Lipid analyses. Equal amounts of lipid samples were loaded per TLC lane. TLCs were developed in the solvent systems [chloroform:methanol:water] (20:4:0.5, by vol.) (solvent A), [chloroform:methanol:water] (65:25:4, by vol.) (solvent B) or petroleum ether: ethyl acetate (98:2, by vol.; three developments) (solvent C) and revealed by spraying with cupric sulfate and heating. TMM, trehalose monomycolates; TDM, trehalose dimycolates; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; CL, cardiolipin; PI, phosphatidylinositol; PIM_2, phosphatidylinositol dimannosides; PIM_6, phosphatidylinositol hexamannosides; SL, sulfolipids; TAG, triglycerides. **b,** Mycolic acid analyses. The mycolic acids present in extractable lipids and those esterified to arabinogalactan (i.e., the cell wall-bound mycolates). α, methoxy- and keto- refer to the three types of mycolic acids produced by *M. tuberculosis*. The same amount of samples was loaded per lane. The TLCs were developed thrice in the solvent system [*n*-hexanes:ethyl acetate] (95:5, by vol.) and revealed by spraying with cupric sulfate and heating. MAMEs, mycolic acid methyl esters; FAMEs, fatty acid methyl esters. See Methods for details.