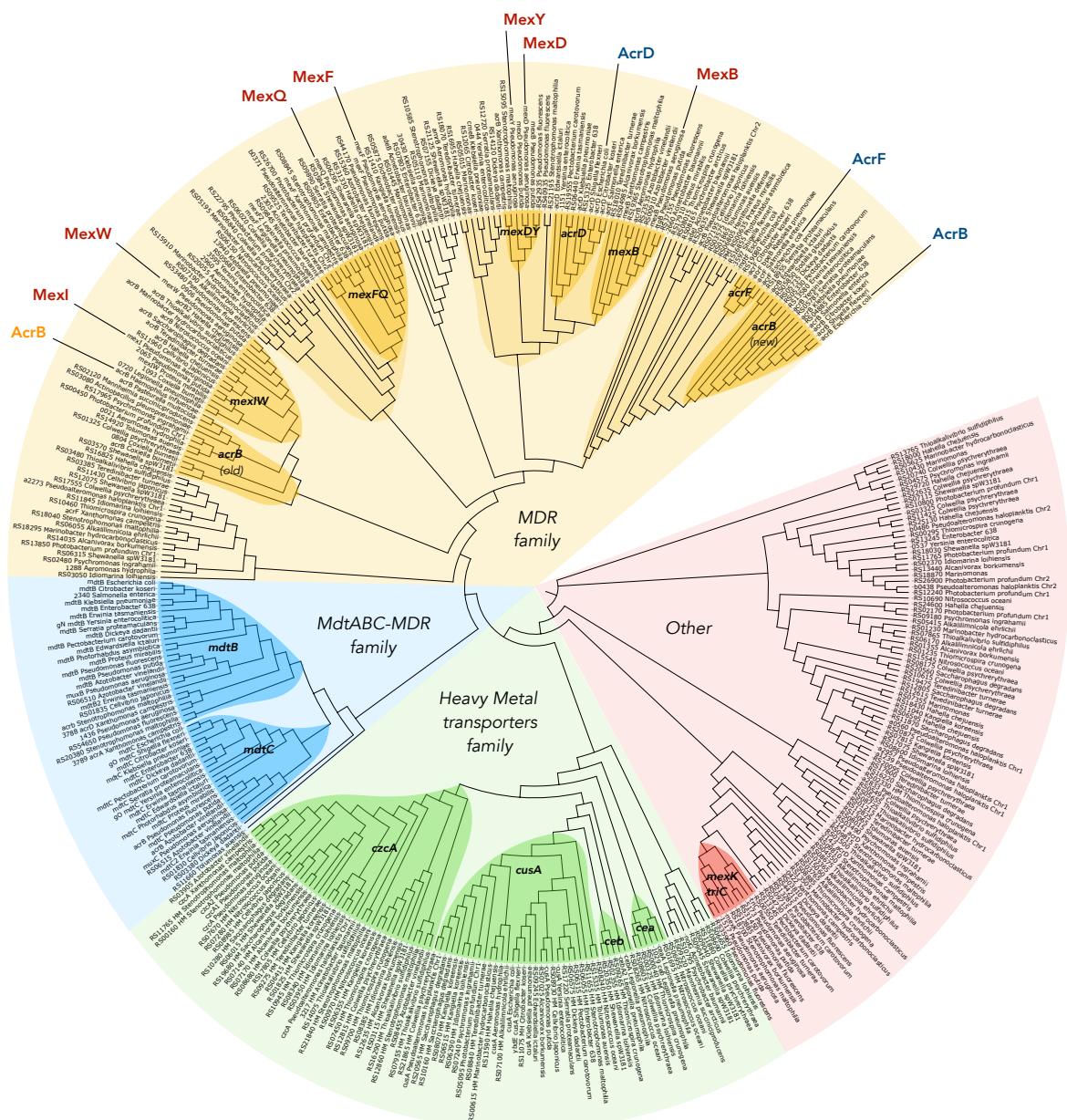


## Supplementary Figures

Score	Expect	Method	Identities	Positives	Gaps
483 bits(1242)	1e-157	Compositional matrix adjust.	329/1028(32%)	540/1028(52%)	44/1028(4%)
Query 11	DIFIRRPVLAISIILGLQAISKLAVREYPKMTTVITVSTAYPGADANLIQAFVT + FI RP+ A I+++++ G AI KL V +YP + +T+S +YPGADA +Q VT		70		
Sbjct 3	NFFIDRPIFAVIAIIIMLAGGLAILKLPVAQPTIAPPATISASYPGADAKTVQDTVT		62		
Query 71	SKLEESIAQADNIDYMSSTSAPSST-ITIKMKNLNTDPAGALADVLAKVNAVKSALPNGI +E+++ DN+ YMSS S + + IT+ + TD A V K+ LP +		129		
Sbjct 63	QVIEQNMNGIDNLMYMSSNSDSTCTVQITLTTFESGTDADIAQVQVNKLQLAMPLLPQEVE		122		
Query 130	EEDPSVS-SSSGGSGMYISF--RSKKLDSSQVTDYINRVVKPQFFTIEGVAEVQVF <del>GAAE</del> + VS S S +M+ + +DY+ +K GV +VQ+FG+ +		186		
Sbjct 123	QQQGVSVKSSSSFLMVVGVINTDGTMTQEDISDVYANANMKDAIRSRTGVGDVQL <del>FGS</del> -Q		181		
Query 187	YALRIWLDPPQKMAAQNLSPVTPVMSALSANNVQTAAGNDNGYYVSYRNKV-----ETTTK YA+RIW++P ++ L+ V++A+ A N Q AAG G ++ +T		240		
Sbjct 182	YAMRIWMNPNELNKFQLTPVDVITAIAQNAQVAAGQLGGTPPVKGQQQLNASIIAQTRLT		241		
Query 241	SVEQLSNLIISSNGD-DLVRRLDIATVELNKENDNSRATANGAEVVLAINPTSTANPLT S E+ + + N D V LRD+A +EL EN + A NG + L I + AN L		299		
Sbjct 242	STEEFGKILLKVNQDGSRVLLRDVAKIELGGENYDIIAEFNGQPASGLGIKLATGANALD		301		
Query 300	VAEKIRPLYESIKTQLPDSMESDILYDRTIAINSSIHEVIKTIGEATLIVLVIILFIGS A IR ++ P ++ YD T + SIHEV+KT+ EA ++V +V+ +F+ +		359		
Sbjct 302	TAAAIRALEAKMEPFPSGLKIVPYDTPFVKISIHEVVKTLVEAIILVFLVMYLFLQN		361		
Query 360	FRAILIPILAPIISLIGVMLIQLSFNFSINLMILLALILAIGLVVDDAIVVLENIDRHI- FRA LIP +A+P+ L+G +L +F FSIN +T+ ++LAIGL+VDDAIVV+EN++R +		418		
Sbjct 362	FRATLIPTIAVPPVLLGTFAVLAAGFGSINTLTMFGVLAIGLLVDDAIVVVENVERVMA		421		
Query 419	KAGETPFPRAAIITGREIAVPVISMFTAIALIAYSPMALMGGITGTLFKEFALTLAGAVFIS + G P A +I ++ + + L AV+ PMA GG TG ++++F++T+ A+ +S		478		
Sbjct 422	EEGLPPKAEATRKSMGQIQQGALVGIAVMLSAVFVPMAFFGGSTGAIYRQFSITIVSAMALS		481		
Query 479	GVVALTLSPMMSSKLLKSNAKPTWMEERVEHTLGKVNRVYE----YMLDLV---MLNRKS +VAL L+P + +LK AK E + + G NR++E + D V + +		531		
Sbjct 482	VIVALILTPALCATMLKPIAKGHDGEKGK-KGFFGFNRMFEKSTHHTDSVGGILRSTGR		540		
Query 532	MIAFAVVFSTLPFLFNLSSELTLPNEDKGAFIAIGNAPSSVNVDYIQNAMQP---YM- L ++I + +LF L S P+ED+G F+ + P+ + Q + Y+ YLVLYLIIIVVGMAFLVRLPSSFLPDEDQGVFMFTMVQLPAGATQERTQKVLNEVTHYYLT		586		
Sbjct 541			600		
Query 587	--KNVMETPEVSFGMSIAGAPTSNSSSLNITITLKDWER---SRKQSAIMNEINEAKSIP KN +E+ G AG N+ + ++LKD+ R K AI I		641		
Sbjct 601	KEKNNVESVFAVNGFGAGR-GQNTGIAFVSLKDWARPGEENKVEAITMRATRAFSQIK		659		
Query 642	EVSVSAFNIP---EIDTGEQGPVSVILKTAQDYKSLANTAEKFLS-AMKASGKFIYTNL + V AFN+P E+ T G ++ + ++ L + L+ A K		697		
Sbjct 660	DAMVFAFNLPALIVELGTA-TGFDIFELIDQAGLGHEKLTQARNQLAAKHPDMLTSVRP		718		
Query 698	DITYDTAQMTISVDKEKAGTYGITMQQISNTLGSFLSGATVTRVDVGRAYKVISQVKRD + DT Q I +D+EKA G++ I+ TLG+ G+ V GR KV +		757		
Sbjct 719	NGLEDTPQFKIDIDQEKAQALGVHSINDINTLGAAGWGSYVNDIFDRGRVKKVYVMSEAK		778		
Query 758	DRLSPESFQNYYLTASNGQSVPLSSVISMKLETQPTSLPRFSQLNSAEISAVPMPGISSG R+ P+ ++Y+ A++GQ VP S+ S + E L R++ L S EI PG S+G		817		
Sbjct 779	YRMLPDDIGDWYVRAADGQMVPFSAFSSSRWEYGSPLERYNGLPSMEILGQAAPGKSTG		838		
Query 818	DAIAWLQQQATDNLPGYTFDFKSEARQLVQEGNALAVTFALAVIIIFLVLAIFIQFESIRD +A+ ++Q A+ LP G +D+ + Q GN +A++I++FL LA +ES		877		
Sbjct 839	EAMELMEQLAS-KLPTGVGYDWTGMSYQERLSGNQAPSLYAIISLIVVFLCLAALYESWSI		897		
Query 878	PMVIMISVPLAVSGALVSLNLSFFSIAGTTLNIYSQVGLITLVLGLITKHGILMCEVAKE P +M+ VPL V GAL++ + G T +Y QVGL+T +GL K+ IL+ E AK+		937		
Sbjct 898	PFSVMLVPLGVIGALLAA-----TFRGLTNDVYFQVGLLTTIGLSAKNAILIVEFAKD		951		
Query 938	EQLNHGKTRIEAITHAAKVRRLPILMTTAAMVAGLIPLLYATGAGAVSRFSIGIVIVAGL GK IEA A + +RLRPLMT+ A + G++PL+ +TGAG+ ++ ++G+ +G+		997		
Sbjct 952	LMDKEKGKGLIEATLDAVRMRLRPILMTSLAFLGVGMPLVISTGAGSGAQNAVGTGVMGGM		1011		
Query 998	SIGTIFTL 1005 T+ +				
Sbjct 1012	VTATVLA 1019				

**Supplementary Figure 1. Amino acid sequence alignment of AcrB-Hi and AcrB-Ec.**

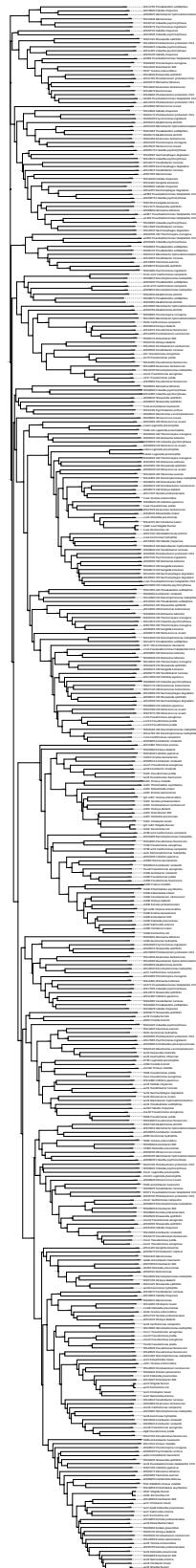
AcrB-Hi is shown as the top sequence, and AcrB-Ec is shown as the bottom sequence. Red indicates the Phe-rich pit of AcrB-Ec and the corresponding residues in AcrB-Hi.



**Supplementary Figure 2. Phylogenetic tree of 393 *acrB*-Ec and *acrB*-Hi homologous genes from 53 gammaproteobacteria.**

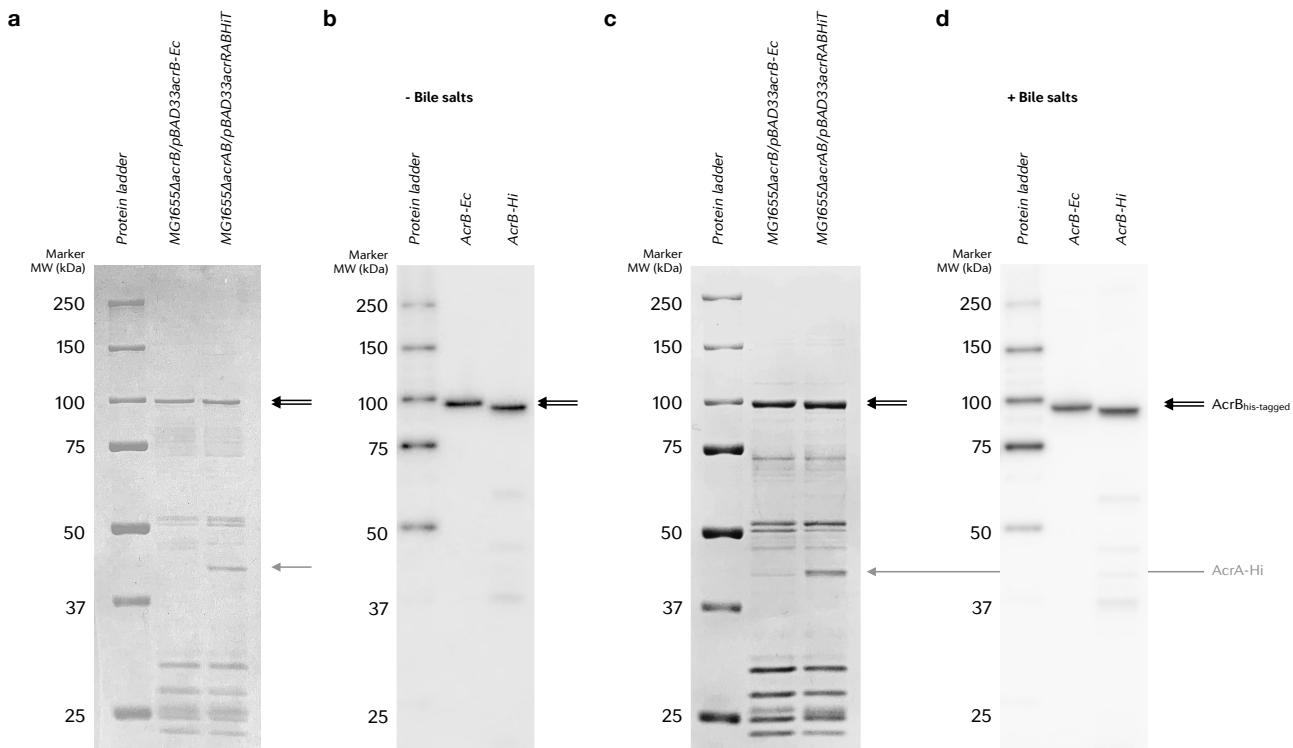
Transporters are classified as multi-drug resistant (MDR, yellow), MdtBC-like MDR (blue), heavy metal (green) and other (red). Darker regions show clusters and sub-clusters of RND transporters, with annotations provided (such as *cusA*, *czzA*, *mdtB*, *mdtC*, *acrB*, *mexB*, etc.). Gene names are either unidentified, unnamed genes, genes for which the function has been experimentally verified, or for which the function has been estimated based on sequence homology.

Tree scale: 0.1



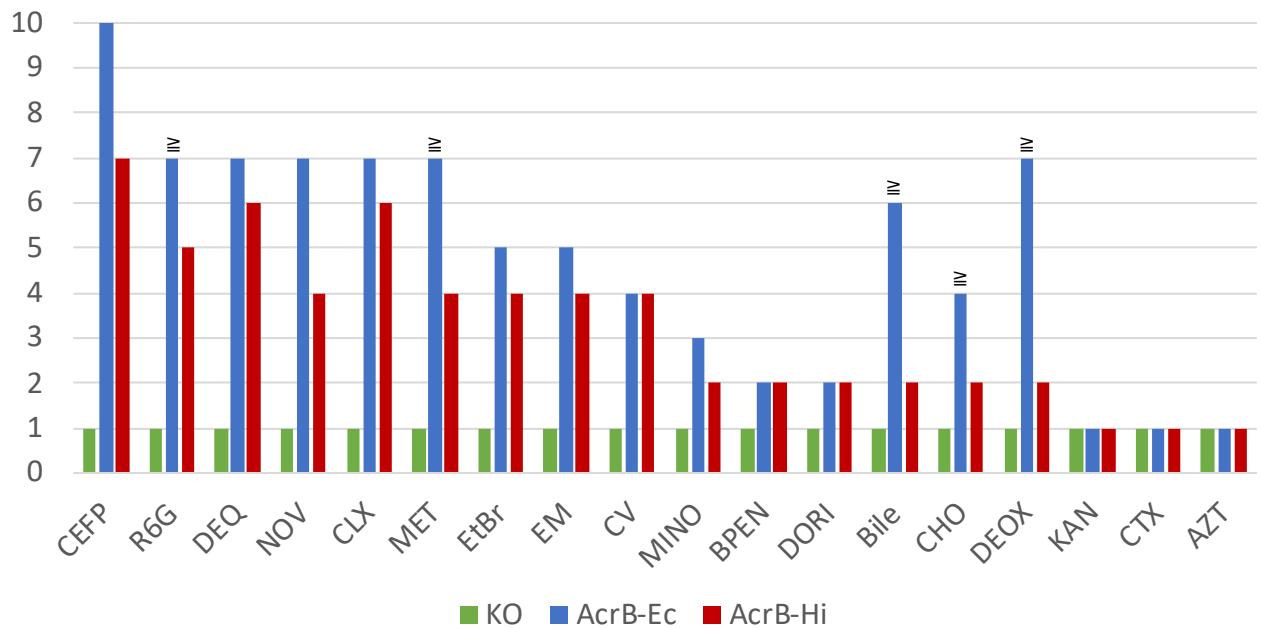
**Supplementary Figure 3. Multiple sequence alignment results shown in a phylogenetic tree provided with branch lengths.**

Gene names are either unidentified, unnamed genes, genes for which the function has been experimentally verified, or for which the function has been estimated based on sequence homology.



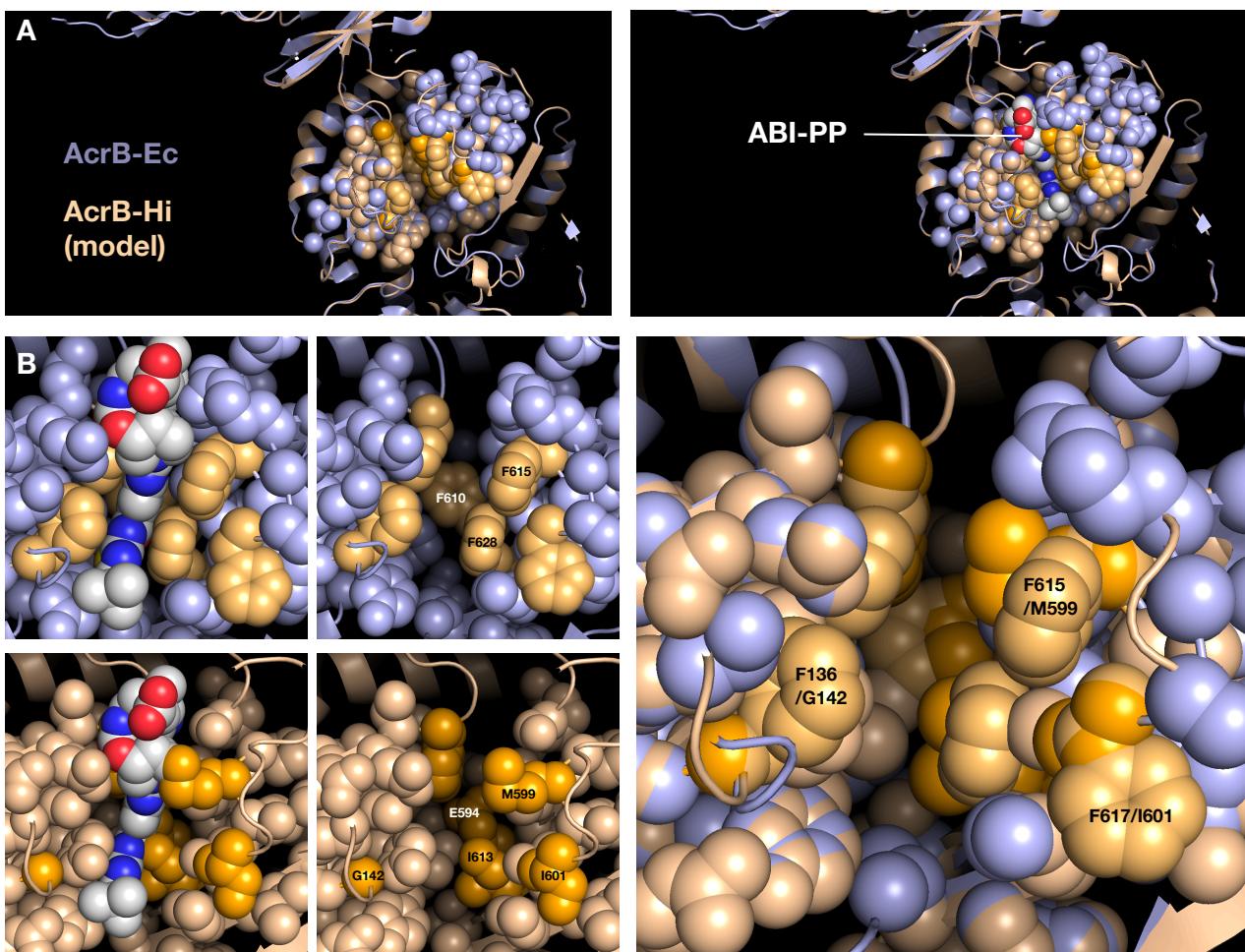
**Supplementary Figure 4. Expression tests for AcrB-Ec and AcrB-Hi expressed in MG1655 *E. coli* cells.**

**a** Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE gel (10%) of membrane fraction of *E. coli* cells. Left shows AcrB-Ec expressing cells, right shows AcrB-Hi expressing cells. **b** Western blotting analysis of the same SDS-PAGE loaded membrane fractions. **c** Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE gel of membrane fraction of *E. coli* cells in the presence of bile salts. **d** Western blotting analysis of the membrane fraction of *E. coli* cells grown in the presence of bile salts. For AcrB-Hi, faint lower molecular mass bands are slightly visible, pointing to either some sensitivity to protease activity after cell lysis, or translation initiation at internal methionines from the plasmid. AcrB-Ec and AcrB-Hi are expressed in a similar abundance. When bile salts are added, there is no change in the expression of AcrB-Hi (nor AcrB-Ec). AcrA-Ec has a molecular mass of about 40 kDa, AcrB-Ec and AcrB-Hi have a molecular mass of about 100 kDa. The same amount of protein is loaded on both lanes (the membrane fraction 2 µg). Bile salts were added to a final concentration of 1000 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>.



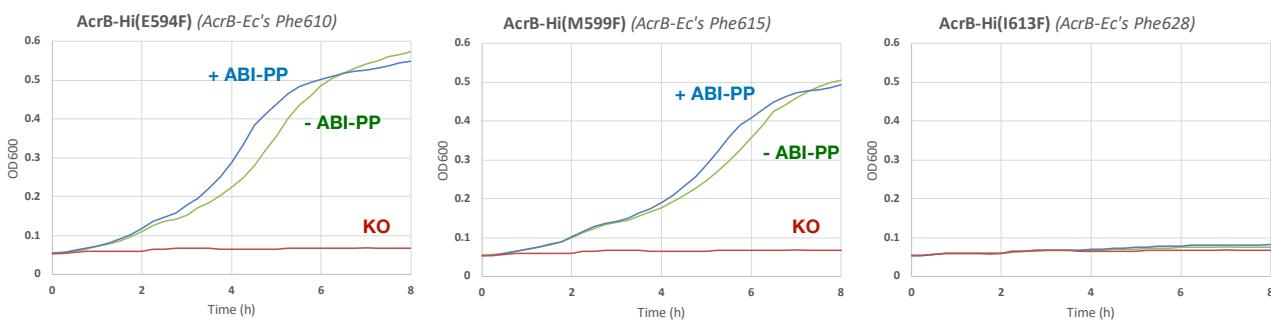
**Supplementary Figure 5. Relative MIC dilution steps provided for all tested drugs.**

Based on MICs seen in Tables 1-3, for *acrB*-KO cells (KO, green), AcrB-Ec (blue) and AcrB-Hi (red) expressing *E. coli* MG1655 $\Delta$ acr(A)B cells. *EtBr* ethidium bromide, *R6G* Rhodamine6G, *CV* crystal violet, *MINO* minocycline, *DEQ* dequalinium, *KAN* kanamycin, *EM* erythromycin, *NOV* novobiocin, *CLX* cloxacillin, *BPEN* benzylpenicillin, *MET* methicillin, *CEFP* cefcapene pivoxil, *CTX* ceftriaxone, *DORI* doripenem, *AZT* aztreonam, *CHO* cholic acid, *DEOX* deoxycholic acid. The equal-to-or-larger mark ( $\geq$ ) indicates that the relative MICs could be even higher, as the tested MICs reached their limit.



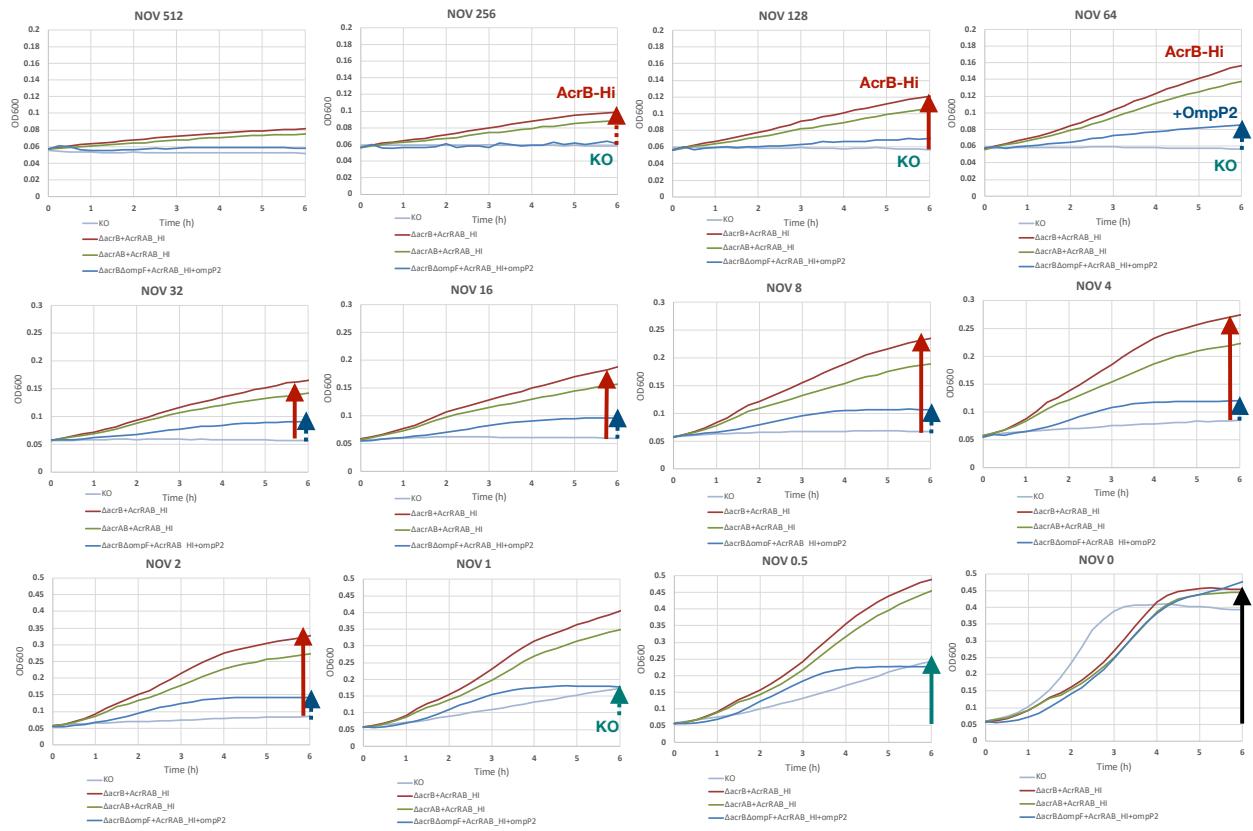
**Supplementary Figure 6. Homology model of the hydrophobic pit of AcrB-Hi.**

**a** AcrB-Ec (light blue) and AcrB-Hi (light orange) are superimposed with and without ABI-PP. Residues around the pit are shown in spheres. ABI-PP is shown in grey spheres. **b** A side view of the hydrophobic pit in both AcrB-Ec (top, light blue) and AcrB-Hi (bottom, light orange). The most left images show ABI-PP superimposed. The image on the right is a superimposed image of the pit of both AcrB-Ec and AcrB-Hi. The darker orange side chains show the Phe-residues of AcrB-Ec, or the corresponding residues in AcrB-Hi. The model was based on PDF identification code 3W9H.



**Supplementary Figure 7. The inhibition by ABI-PP of hydrophobic trap mutants of AcrB-Hi.**

Growth curves of AcrB-Hi mutant expressing *E. coli* cells. Four mutations were tested, namely, Glu594Phe (left), Met599Phe (middle) and Ile613Phe (right). Depicted are the mutant expressing cells without ABI-PP (green), with the addition of ABI-PP (blue) and *acrB*-KO cells (red). All erythromycin concentrations were 16  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  and ABI-PP concentrations were 64  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ . Trying higher concentration of EM resulted in growth curves close to KO cells.



**Supplementary Figure 8. The effect of novobiocin on OmpP2-expressing cells.**

Growth curves for *acrB*- and *ompF*-KO (light blue), AcrRAB-Hi (green, red), and AcrRAB- and OmpP2 (dark blue) expressing *E. coli* C43(DE3) cells. The cells are effected by the expression of OmpP2 under novobiocin exposure for all tested concentrations.

## Supplementary Tables

Primer name	Sequence
AcrRAB-Hi Forward	<b>ATCCTCTAGAGTCGAC</b> GCTCATTCA TTTGAGCAATTATTGCTCCTTATT
AcrRAB-Hi (his6-tagged) Reverse	<b>ATGCCTGCAGGTGAC</b> TTA <b>ATGGTGATGGTGATGGTGGTTGTTT</b> TATT
OmpP2 Forward	<b>GTGCGGCCGCAAGCTT</b> GCGAATCTTCGATT CGCCTTGCTT
OmpP2 Reverse	<b>ACAATTCCCCCTCTAGA</b> GGAGAAAAGTTCAATCATAGATAGT

**Supplementary Table 1.** Primers used for the amplification of *acrRAB* and *ompP2* from *H. influenzae*. These amplified segments were used for cloning in the designated vectors pBAD33 or pET26b(+).

		Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC, µg/mL)						
	Strain	Plasmid	EtBr	R6G	EM	MET	OXA	PIP
WT	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrBhis	1024	4096	256	512	256	2
	KO	pBAD33	8	32	8	4	1	0.125
Pit	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F136I)his	1024	<u>1024</u>	128	1024	128	2
	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F136G)his	<u>256</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>64</u>	256	<u>32</u>	1
	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F628I)his	512	<u>256</u>	128	256	<u>32</u>	1
	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F136G+F628I)his	<u>128</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.25</u>
	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F610E)his	512	<u>1024</u>	128	256	128	1
	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F610A)his	<u>128</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Loop	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F615M)his	512	2048	128	256	128	1
	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F617I)his	1024	4096	128	1024	128	1
	MG1655ΔacrB	pBAD33acrB(F615M+F617I)his	512	4096	<u>64</u>	256	128	0.5

**Supplementary Table 2.** MIC data of several single and double AcrB-Ec hydrophobic pit mutations. Bold underlined shows an at least two dilution lowering in MIC, italic shows zero to one difference in MIC, compared to WT AcrB expressing cells. *EtBr* ethidium bromide, *R6G* Rhodamine6G, *EM* erythromycin, *MET* methicillin, *CEFP* cefcapene pivoxil, *CTX* ceftriaxone, *OXA* oxacillin, *PIP* piperacillin.

Cluster	Organism	Transporter	Comparison to AcrB-Ec			Residues																				
			Identity	Similar	Gaps	Hydrophobic trap						Distal Binding Pocket						Proximal Binding Pocket								
			F136	F178	F610	F615	F617	F628	S46	Q89	S128	E130	Q176	L177	S180	E273	N274	I277	V612	S79	T91	S134	S135	K292	L674	D681
1	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	AcrB	100%	100%	0%																					
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	AcrF	78%	88%	0%																					
	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	AdeJ	58%	75%	2%																					
2	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	AcrD	66%	80%	0%	N	Y		S	P																
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	MexB	71%	84%	0%																					
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	MexD	49%	67%	1%																					
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	MexY	48%	67%	1%	I	W	Y		L																
3	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	AdeB	49%	68%	1%				T	W																
	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	AcrB	32%	52%	4%	G or I	E	M	I	I																
	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	AcrB	32%	52%	3%	A	L	-	-	G																
	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	AcrB	31%	52%	4%	G		M	-	V																
	<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	AcrB	30%	52%	4%	-	A	V	K																	
4	<i>Photobacterium profundum</i>	AcrB	33%	53%	3%	A	Y		V	-																

**Supplementary Table 3.** Comparison of aligned residues belonging to the hydrophobic trap, distal binding pocket and proximal binding pocket of several MDR RND transporters. Residues are based on the co-crystal structures of AcrB-Ec and their substrates, thought to interact with moieties of the drug molecules. Green shows a conservation compared to AcrB-Ec's residues, blue indicates a similar substitution and red shows a different amino acid substitution. A bar with a white background indicates that no aligned residue was found. Alignment was performed by BLAST. Cluster numbers are to indicate the transporters belonging to different clusters. Precise clusters can be found in Fig. 2 or Supplementary Fig. 2 and 3.