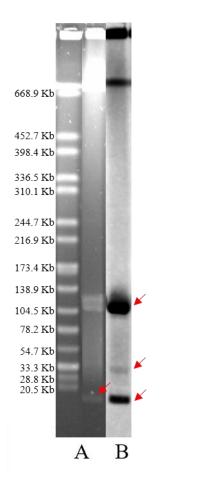
1	New-Data Letter
2	Supplementary Data
3	Polymorphism existence of mobile tigecycline resistance gene <i>tet</i> (X4) in <i>Escherichia coli</i>
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21	Running title: The polymorphism existence of <i>tet</i> (X4) gene in <i>E. coli</i> 16EC
22	Key words: tigecycline resistance; <i>tet</i> (X4) gene; MinION sequencing

Q		MIC (mg/L) of antimicrobials												
Strains	Description	TGC	MIN	DOX	TET	OTC	CTE	FEP	FFC	MEM	CST	CAZ	CIP	KAN
16EC	<i>tet</i> (X4) carrying strain	32	>128	64	>128	>128	128	0.03	>128	0.015	1	0.125	0.25	<0.5

Supplementary Table S1. Antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of *tet*(X4)-containing *E. coli* strain 16EC.

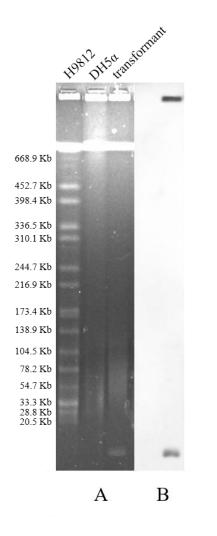
Note: TGC, tigecycline; MIN, minocycline; DOX, doxycycline; TET, tetracycline; OTC, oxytetracycline; CTE, chlorotetracycline; FEP, cefepime; FFC, florfenicol; MEM,

meropenem; CST, colistin; CAZ, ceftazidime; CIP, ciprofloxacin; KAN, kanamycin.

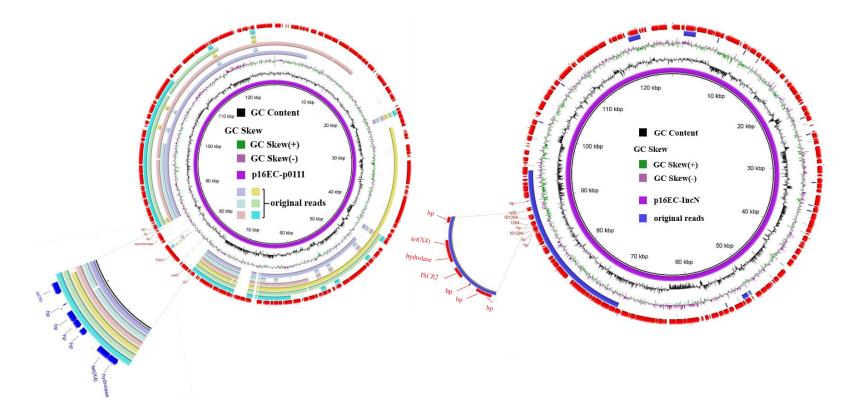


Supplementary Figure S1. Identification of *tet*(X4) in the original *E. coli* strain 16EC. (A) Plasmid size determination by S1 nuclease-PFGE.

(B) Southern blotting hybridization with a *tet*(X4)-specific probe. *Salmonella* H9812 served as the DNA marker.



Supplementary Figure S2. Identification of tet(X4) in DH5 α and the transformant. (A) Plasmid size determination by S1 nuclease-PFGE. (B) Southern blotting hybridization with a tet(X4)-specific probe. *Salmonella* H9812 served as the DNA marker.



Supplementary Figure S3. Circular comparison of the p16EC-p0111 and p16EC-IncN plasmids with the original MinION sequencing reads. Diagrams were generated using the BRIG tool. The concentric rings display similarity between the reference sequence (inner ring) and the other sequences (outer rings). The fan shape outside the circles were the sequence of original reads, which couldn't match with the sequences of p16EC-p0111/p16EC-IncN after hybrid assembly.