Figure S1. Scattergram comparing broth microdilution MICs and 10-µg disk zone diameters for colistin tested against 200 contemporary clinical isolates. The solid lines represent the current breakpoint values while the broken lines show the proposed new breakpoint values for colistin (from Gales AC, Reis AO, and Jones RN, 2001, Contemporary assessment of antimicrobial susceptibility testing methods for polymyxin B and colistin: review of available interpretative criteria and quality control guidelines. J Clin Microbiol 39:183-190).



Figure S2. Correlation between polymyxin B and colistin MIC values when testing 15,377 Gram-negative bacilli collected worldwide in 2013, including 3821 *P. aeruginosa*, 1068 *Acinetobacter* spp., 4177 *Klebsiella* spp., and 6311 *E. coli*. Boxes with bold solid lines indicate number of strains with the same MIC value for colistin and polymyxin B. Dashed lines indicate susceptible breakpoints for *P. aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter* spp. according to the contemporary CLSI criteria (from Sader HS, Rhomberg PR, Farrell DJ, and Jones RN, 2015, Differences in potency and categorical agreement between colistin and polymyxin B when testing 15,377 clinical strains collected worldwide. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 83:379-381).



Polymyxin MIC (µg/mL)