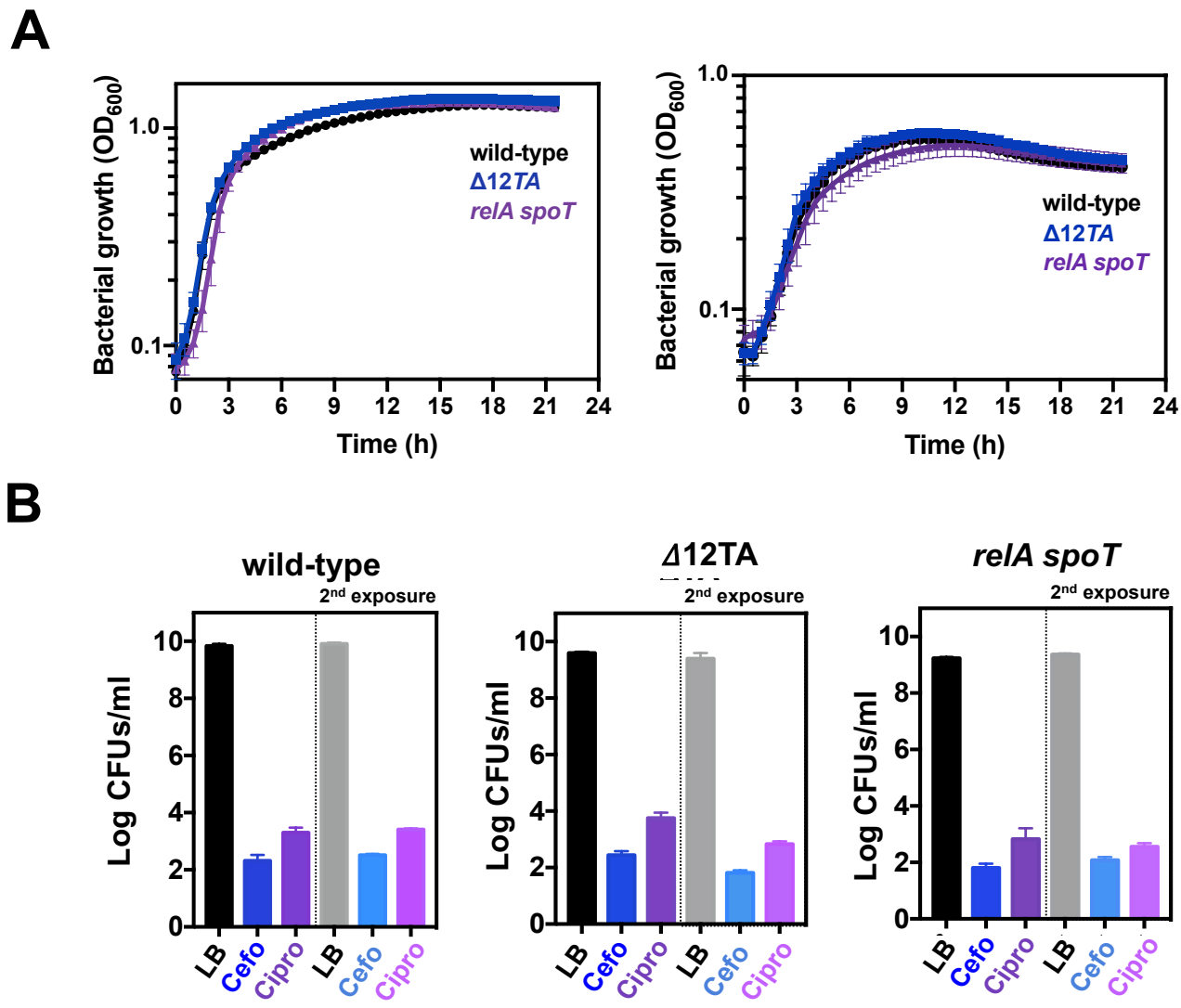

Fig. S1. Determination growth rates and of the emergence of antibiotic resistant in cultures of *Salmonella* strains. (A) Growth dynamics of wild-type (14028s), Δ12TA (MP1422) and *relA::*Tn*10 spoT* (MP342) *Salmonella* in LB and MOPS medium containing 2 mM K_2HPO_4 and 10 μM $MgCl_2$. Error bars represent standard deviations. Growth curves are representative of typical experiments. Note log scale of *y* axis. **(B)** Number of surviving wild-type (14028s), Δ12TA (MP1422) and *relA::*Tn*10 spoT* (MP342) *Salmonella* following two rounds of 24 h exposure to cefotaxime (200 μg/mL) or ciprofloxacin (2 μg/mL) in LB medium. Error bars represent standard deviations (N = 6 biological replicates). Note log scale of *y* axis.

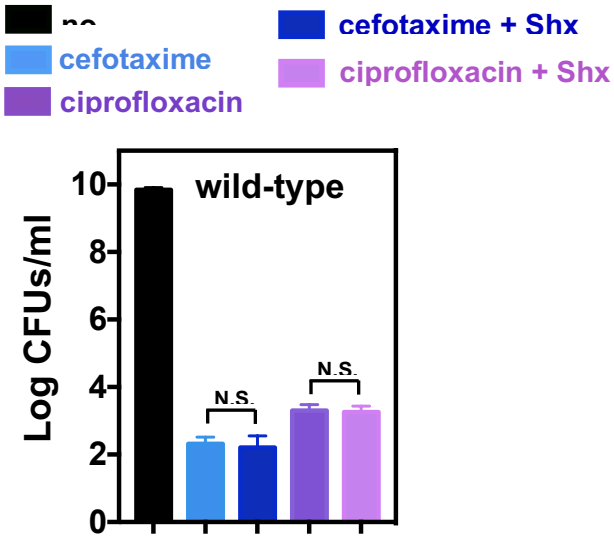

Fig. S2. Effect of Shx treatment on the frequency of persisters. Concentration of surviving wild-type (14028s) *Salmonella* following 24 h treatment with either cefotaxime (200 μg/mL) or ciprofloxacin (2 μg/mL). Shx treatment (100 μg/mL) was carried out for 30 min prior to outgrowth as described. Error bars represent standard deviations (N = 6 biological replicates). Note log scale of y axis. Two-tailed t-test between populations at the edge of brackets: N.S. for no significance.

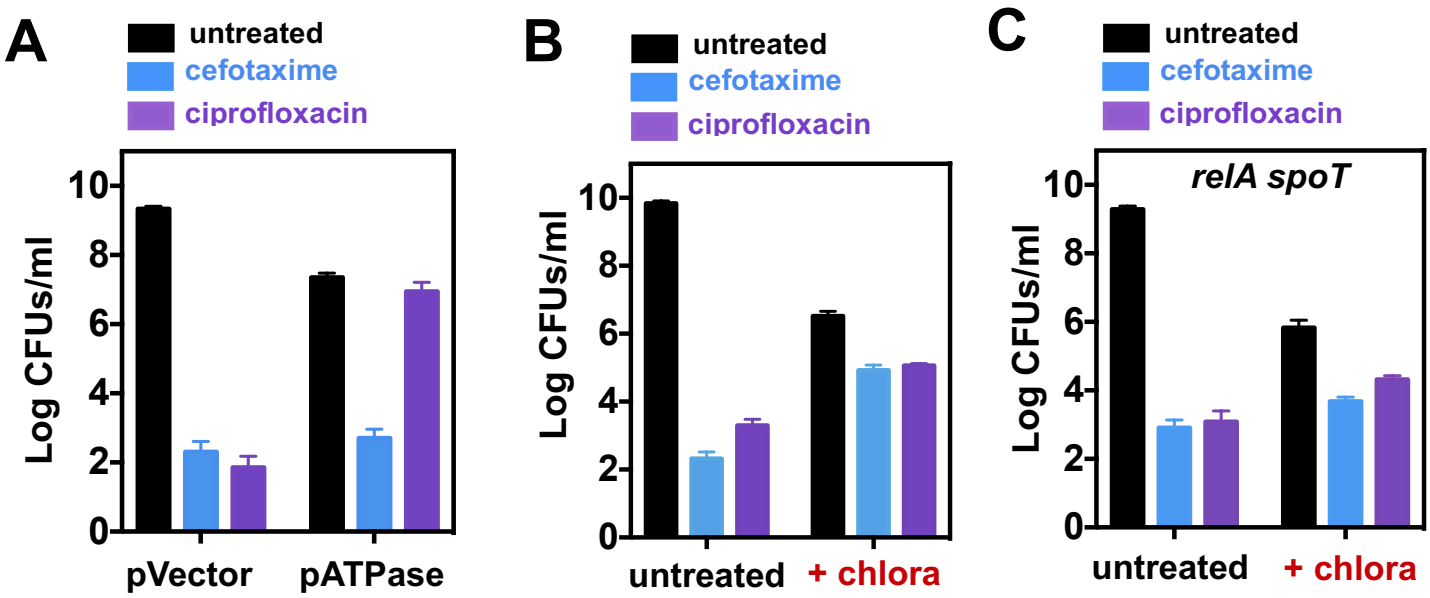

Fig. S3. Effects of ATP depletion and inhibition of protein synthesis on antibiotic tolerance. **(A)** Concentration of surviving wild-type *Salmonella* (14028s) following 24h exposure to cefotaxime (200 μg/mL) or ciprofloxacin (2 μg/mL). Bacteria expressed the soluble portion of the ATPase from plasmid pATPase or harbored the pVector control. Concentration of surviving **(B)** wild-type (14028s) or **(C)** *relA::*Tn*10 spoT* (MP342) *Salmonella* following cefotaxime (200 μg/mL) or ciprofloxacin (2 μg/mL) exposure in the presence of absence of chloramphenicol (50 μg/mL). Error bars represent standard deviations (N = 8 biological replicates). Note log scale of *y* axis.

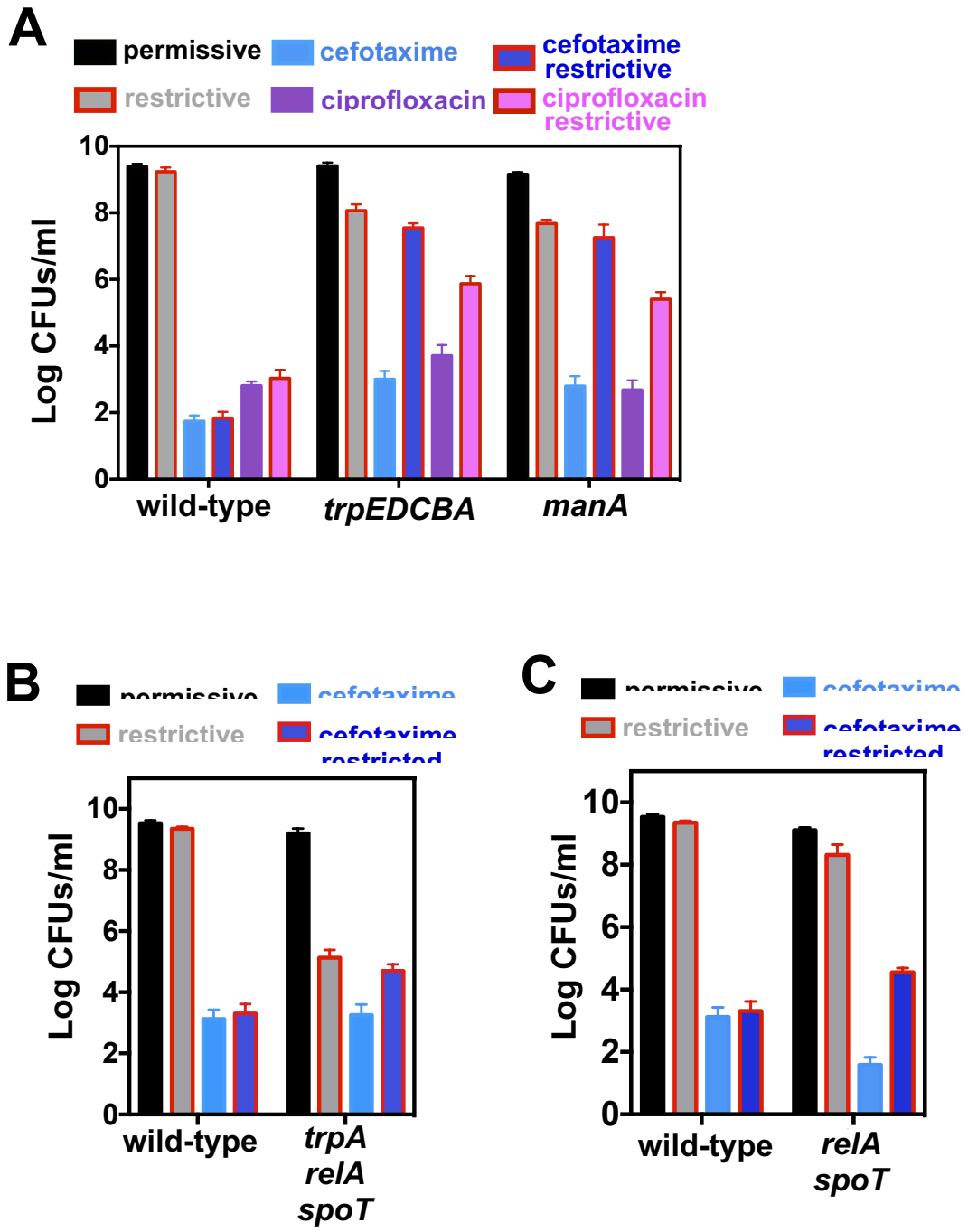

Fig. S4. Effect of growth inhibition on antibiotic tolerance in *Salmonella*. (A) Concentration of surviving wild-type (14028s), *manA* (MP50) and *trpEDCBA*::Tn*10* (AS301) *Salmonella* following 24 h treatment with either cefotaxime (200 μg/mL) or ciprofloxacin (2 μg/mL) under growth-permissive and growth-restrictive conditions.

For the *manA* (MP50) strain, growth restriction was achieved in MOPS minimal medium containing mannose as the sole carbon source (see Materials and Methods). For *trpEDCBA*::Tn*10* (AS301) strain, growth restriction was achieved in MOPS minimal medium lacking tryptophan (see Materials and Methods). **(B)** Concentration of surviving wild-type (14028s) and *relA::*Tn*10 spoT trpA*::*kan* (MP1494) *Salmonella* following 24 h treatment with either cefotaxime (200 μg/mL) or ciprofloxacin (2 μg/mL) under growth-permissive and growth-restrictive conditions. For the *relA::*Tn*10 spoT trpA*::*kan* (MP1494) strain, growth restriction was achieved in MOPS minimal medium lacking tryptophan (see Materials and Methods). **(C)** Concentration of surviving wild-type (14028s) and *relA::*Tn*10 spoT* (MP342) *Salmonella* following 24 h treatment with cefotaxime (200 μg/mL) under growth-permissive and growth-restrictive conditions (see Materials and Methods). For the *relA::*Tn*10 spoT* (MP342) strain, growth restriction was achieved in N-minimal medium lacking various amino acids and containing glycerol as the sole carbon source (see Materials and Methods). Error bars represent standard deviations (N = 8 biological replicates). Note log scale of *y* axis.