

Table S1. The antibiogram of clinical isolates used in this study.

Antibiotic	<i>Escherichia coli</i>		<i>Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus</i>		<i>Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus pseudointermedius</i>	
	Interpretation ¹	MIC ²	Interpretation	MIC	Interpretation	MIC
Amikacin	/	/	S (18 mm)	9.5	/	/
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	R (8 mm ³)	>64	R (16 mm)	14	R (24 mm)	2.9
Ampicillin	R (6 mm)	>46	R (11 mm)	19	R (13 mm)	12
Carbenicillin	/	/	R (15 mm)	N/A	/	/
Cefixime	/	/	R (6 mm)	>26	/	/
Cefovecin	R (6 mm)	N/A	/	/	R (21 mm)	N/A
Cefoxitin	R (6 mm)	>69	/	/	R (24 mm)	N/A
Ceftazidime	/	/	R (13 mm)	41	/	/
Ceftiofur	/	/	R (19 mm)	3.9	/	/
Cephalothin	R (6 mm)	>101	R (25 mm)	2.2	R (27 mm)	1.4
Chloramphenicol	/	/	S (26 mm)	4.5	/	/
Clindamycin	/	/	R (6 mm)	>10	R (7 mm)	>10
Difloxacin	/	/	S (30 mm)	≤0.07	/	/
Enrofloxacin	R (7 mm)	>18	S (29 mm)	≤0.099	R (6 mm)	>19
Gentamicin	S (18 mm)	2.6	R (9 mm)	31	I (14 mm)	7.9
Imipenem	/	/	R (39 mm)	≤0.56	/	/
Marbofloxacin	R (6 mm)	N/A	S (27 mm)	N/A	R (6 mm)	N/A
Orbifloxacin	R (6 mm)	>40	S (27 mm)	0.25	R (6 mm)	>40
Oxacillin	/	/	R (6 mm)	N/A	R (14 mm)	1.8
Piperacillin	/	/	R (12 mm)	N/A	/	/
Polymixin-B	/	/	R (9 mm)	/	/	/
Tetracycline	R (13 mm)	16	S (31 mm)	0.42	R (8 mm)	>33
Ticarcillin	/	/	R (14 mm)	N/A	/	/
Titracillin-clavulanate	/	/	R (15 mm)	N/A	/	/
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	R (6 mm)	>10	S (31 mm)	≤4.1	R (6 mm)	>10

¹ Where R represents “resistant”, I represents “intermediate” and S represents “sensitive”.

² MIC represents the minimal inhibitory concentration of the antibiotic in mcg/mL.

³ mm represents the diameter zone of inhibition against antibiotic disc.

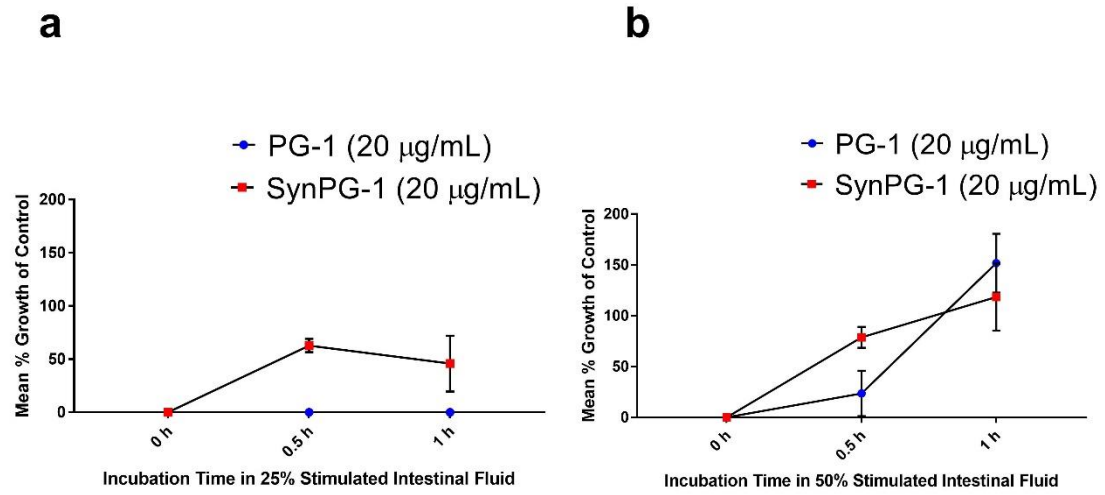


Figure S1. PG-1 and SynPG-1 stability in simulated intestinal fluid.

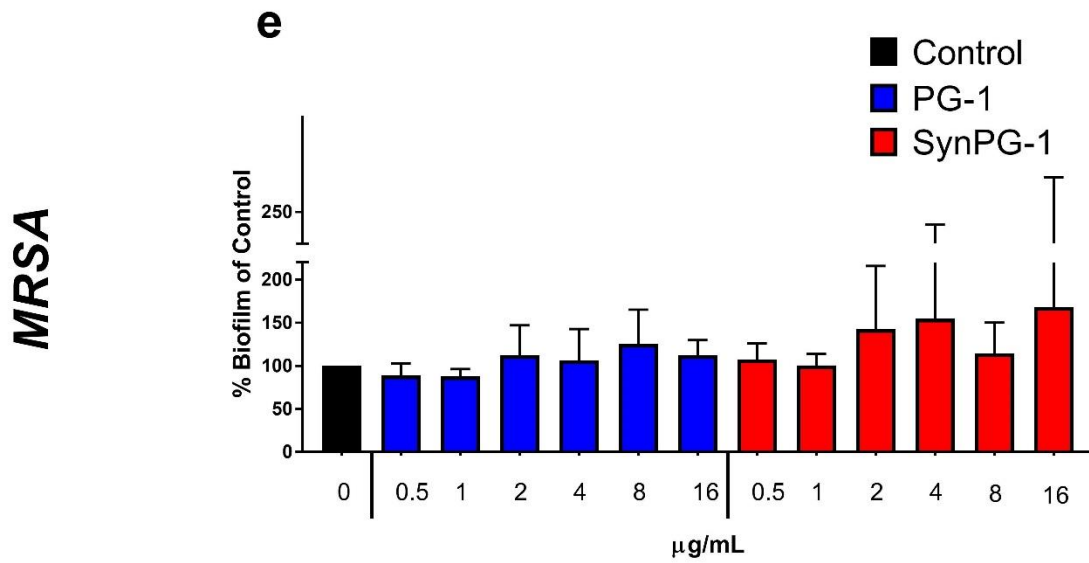


Figure S2. MRSA.