

Supplementary Material

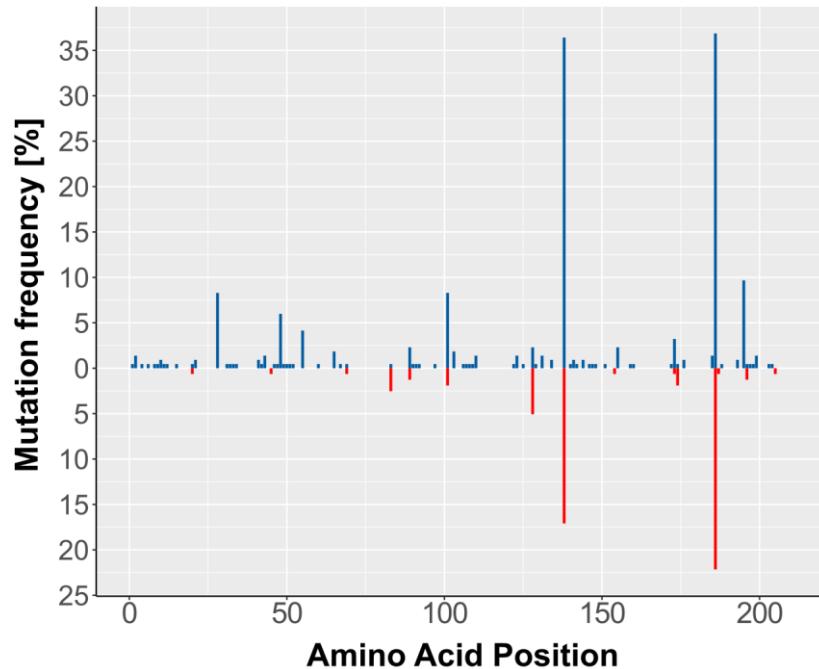


Figure S 1: *mexZ* mutation distribution of *mexY* high and low expressing clinical *P. aeruginosa* isolates. The frequency and localization within the amino acid sequence of non- synonymous mutations of the gene *mexZ* is shown relative to the number of *mexY* high (blue) and low expressing (red) isolates. Mapping was accomplished using stampy and variant calling was performed using SAMtools (version 0.1.19) with UCBPP-PA14 or PAO1.

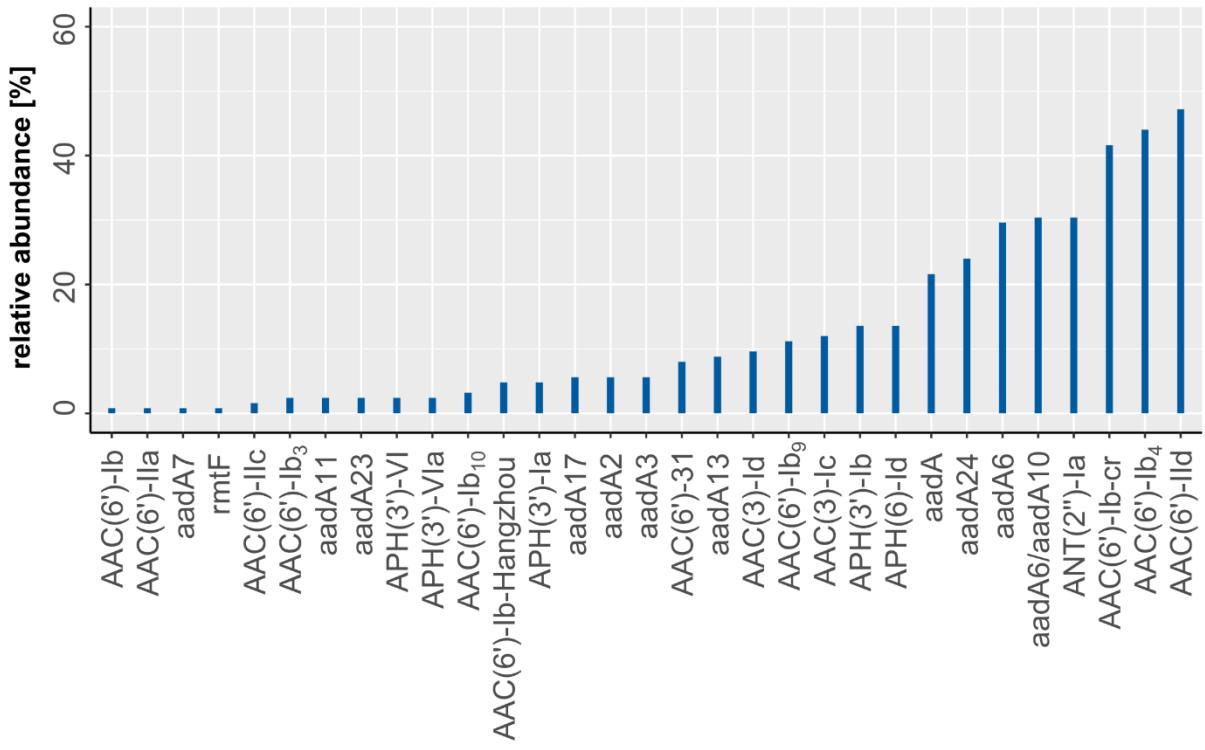


Figure S2: Distribution of detected aminoglycoside modifying enzymes (AME) in our data-set. The resistance genotyping tool ARIBA (version 2.10.2) using the CARD (3) as resistance factor data-base was employed to detect AMEs in the whole genome sequencing data of the analyzed strains. Results were screened for resistance factor descriptions containing “aminoglycosides” and hits for mexZ as well as the chromosomally encoded APH(3')-II phosphotransferase were excluded.

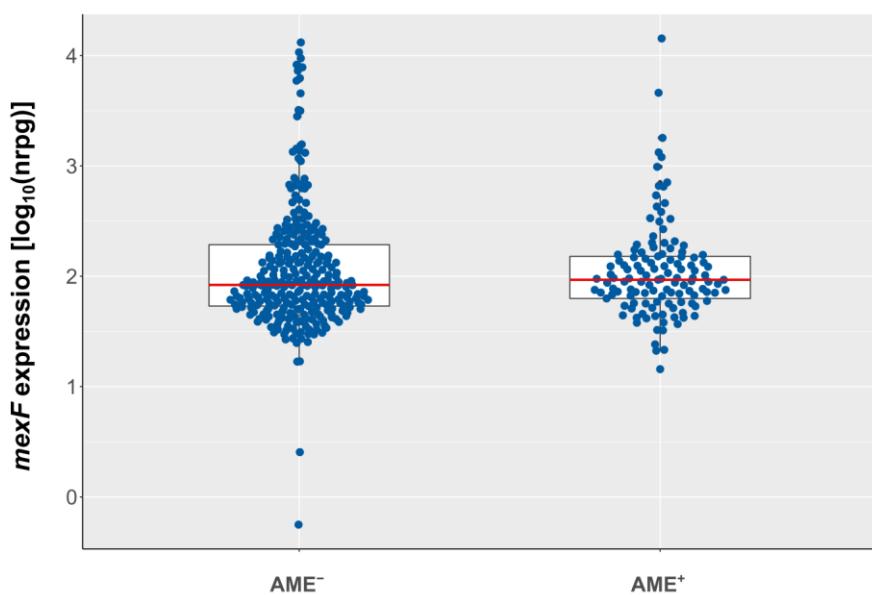
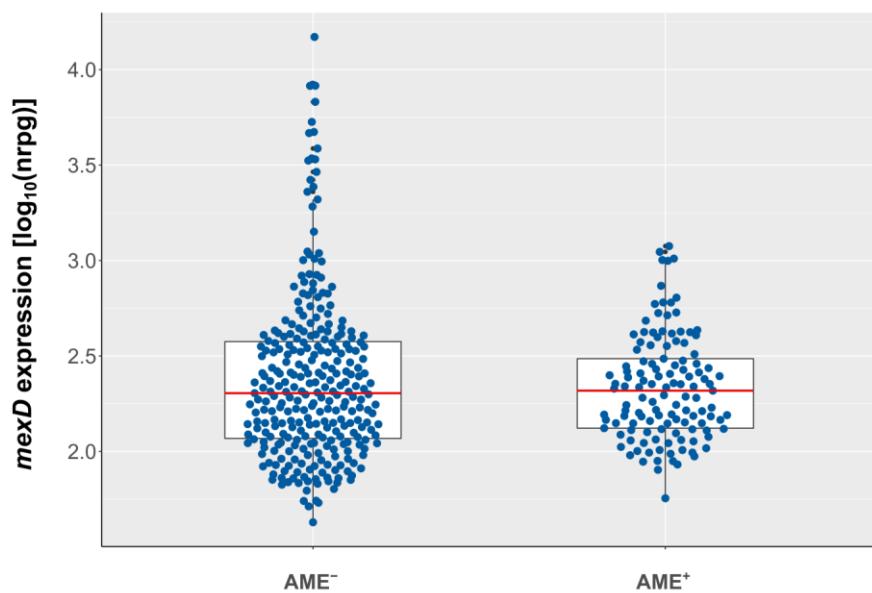
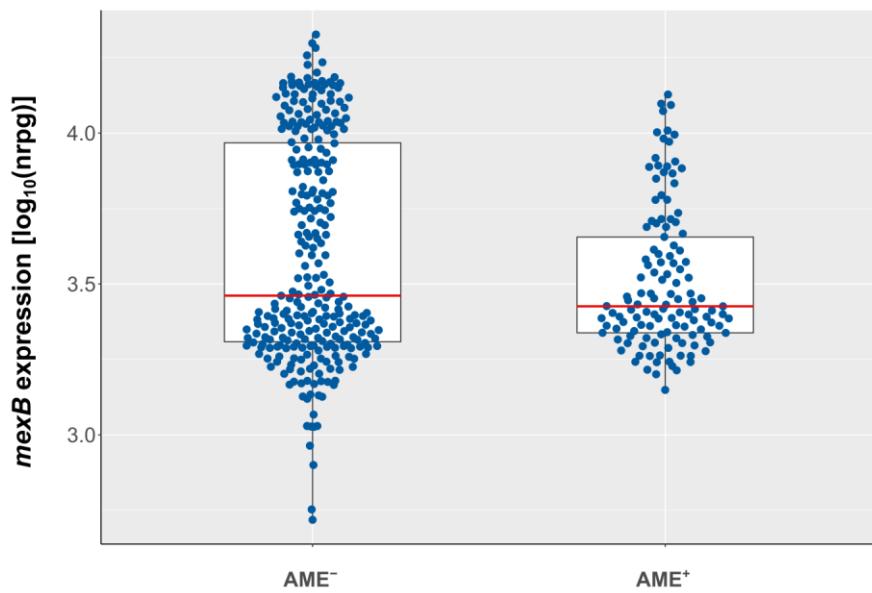


Figure S3: AME possession and efflux pump expression. Normalized expression values ($\log_{10}(\text{NRPG})$) of substrate specificity-providing efflux pump components of clinical *P. aeruginosa* isolates that were identified as AME containing (AME⁺) and non AME containing (AME⁻). Boxes comprise 50% of the values, red line = median.

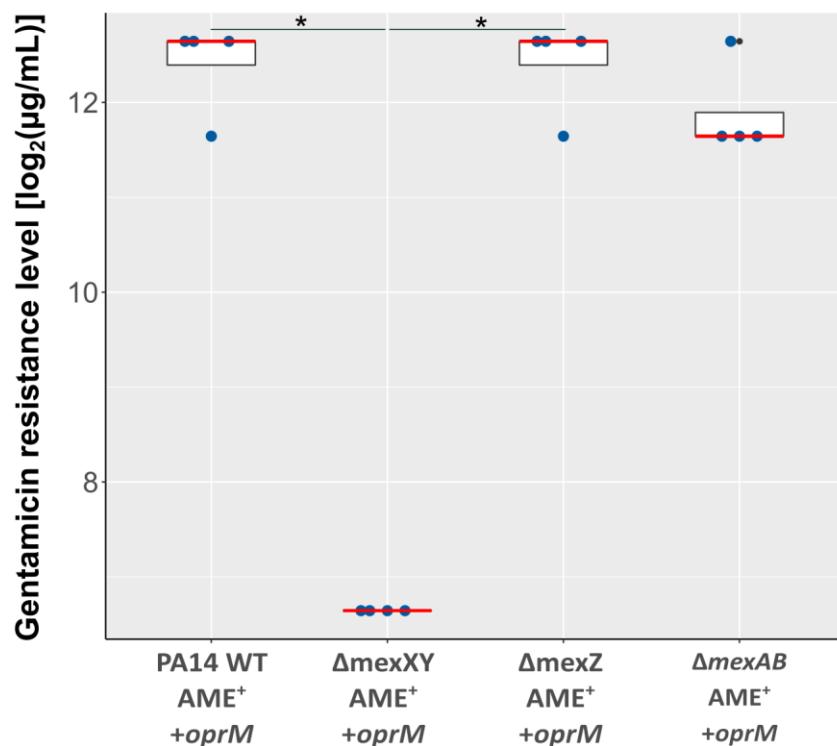


Figure S4: AME induced gentamicin resistance is impacted by the presence of the MexXY-OprM efflux pump. Gentamicin resistance levels of *P. aeruginosa* PA14 and mutants thereof. All strains were transformed with the pSEVA634::oprM vector, harboring a gentamicin acetyl-transferase (AME+) (4). Red line depicts the median resistance level of at least 4 biological replicates; Test for statistical significance: Wilcoxon rank sum test; P-Value < 0.05.

Table S1: Strains used in this study.

Strain	Plasmid	Resistance	Reference
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>			
PA14 WT	-	-	(1)
PA14 Δ mexAB	-	-	this study
PA14 Δ mexXY	-	-	this study
PA14 Δ mexCD	-	-	this study
PA14 Δ mexEF	-	-	this study
PA14 Δ mexZ	-	-	(2)
PA14 Δ mexR	-	-	(2)
PA14 Δ mexZ/ Δ mexR	-	-	(2)
PA14 WT AME $^+$	pSEVA621	Gm R	this study
PA14 Δ mexXYAME $^+$	pSEVA621	Gm R	this study
PA14 Δ mexZ AME $^+$	pSEVA621	Gm R	this study
PA14 Δ mexCD AME $^+$	pSEVA621	Gm R	this study
PA14 Δ mexEF AME $^+$	pSEVA621	Gm R	this study
PA14 WT AME $^+$ /+OprM	pSEVA634::oprM	Gm R	this study
PA14 Δ mexXYAME $^+$ /+OprM	pSEVA634::oprM	Gm R	this study
PA14 Δ mexZ AME $^+$ /+OprM	pSEVA634::oprM	Gm R	this study
PA14 Δ mexAB AME $^+$ /+OprM	pSEVA634::oprM	Gm R	this study

Gm R = Gentamicin resistance

Table S2: Primers used in this study.

Target Region	Primer	Sequence	Goal
<i>mexAB</i>	<i>mexAB_FW3-HindIII</i>	GATAAGCTTCAATACATGGACG	knockout of target region
<i>mexAB</i>	<i>mexAB_RW3-BAmHI</i>	TAGGATCCAAAGGGCGAACATCG	knockout of target region
<i>mexAB</i>	<i>mexAB_RW2-ECoR</i>	AGCGAATTCTATGTCCTGGTCAGTT	knockout of target region
<i>mexAB</i>	<i>mexAB_FW2-BAmHI</i>	TTCGGATCCAGCATATGAAACGGTCCTC	knockout of target region
<i>mexCD</i>	<i>mexCD_FP1_ECoRI</i>	ATGAATTCTATTCCAGGTAGGACTGCCAGC	knockout of target region
<i>mexCD</i>	<i>mexCD_RP1+20bp</i>	GTTTGCAGCATTCGCTCAGACACACCCGACCGTTGATT	knockout of target region
<i>mexCD</i>	<i>mexCD_FP2+20bp</i>	AATCAACGGTCGGGTGTCTGAGCGAGATGCGAAC	knockout of target region
<i>mexCD</i>	<i>mexCD_RP2_XbaI</i>	AATTCTAGAACCGGGCGATCCGT	knockout of target region
<i>mexEF</i>	<i>mexEF_FP1_ECoRI</i>	AATGAATTCAATTGACGAGGAACGGAGAAA	knockout of target region
<i>mexEF</i>	<i>mexEF_RP1+20bp</i>	ATCGACTGCGCGTGAATCAGCTTGACTCCGCCAGTCG	knockout of target region
<i>mexEF</i>	<i>mexEF_FP2+20bp</i>	CGACTGGCGGAGTCAGCTGATTACCGCGCAGTCGAT	knockout of target region
<i>mexEF</i>	<i>mexEF_RP2_XbaI</i>	AATTCTAGAACGGCTGACCTGCAGTTG	knockout of target region
<i>mexXY</i>	<i>mexXY_FP1_XbaI</i>	ATCATCTAGATAGCTCGTCTCGTGCCTGC	knockout of target region
<i>mexXY</i>	<i>mexXY_RP1+20bp</i>	GTTTGCCTAGGGGCATCAGGTGGGTGCCCCCTGATTCTG	knockout of target region
<i>mexXY</i>	<i>mexXY_FP2+20bp</i>	ACGAATCGAGGGACACCCACCTGATGCCCTAGCGAAC	knockout of target region
<i>mexXY</i>	<i>mexXY_RP2_HindIII</i>	ACATAAGCTTAGCCTACTACGACAAGGCCAG	knockout of target region
<i>oprM</i>	<i>oprM_RBS_EcoRI_L</i>	ACCGAATTCTTGTTAACTTAAGAAGGAGATACCATGAAACGGTCCTCCTTC	amplification of target region
<i>oprM</i>	<i>oprM_clon_HindIII</i>	ACCAAGCTTCAGGCCTGCGGATCTCCT	amplification of target region

References

1. Liberati NT, Urbach JM, Miyata S, Lee DG, Drenkard E, Wu G, Villanueva J, Wei T, Ausubel FM. 2006. An ordered, nonredundant library of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain PA14 transposon insertion mutants. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 103:2833–2838.
2. Bruchmann S, Dotsch A, Nouri B, Chaberny IF, Haussler S. 2013. Quantitative Contributions of Target Alteration and Decreased Drug Accumulation to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Fluoroquinolone Resistance. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 57:1361–1368.
3. Jia B, Raphenya AR, Alcock B, Waglechner N, Guo P, Tsang KK, Lago BA, Dave BM, Pereira S, Sharma N, Doshi S, Lo R, Williams LE, Frye G, Elsayegh T, Sardar D, Westman EL, Pawlowski AC, Johnson A, Brinkman FSL, Wright GD, McArthur AG. 2017. CARD 2017 : expansion and model-centric curation of the comprehensive antibiotic resistance database. Nucleic Acids Res 45:D566–D573.
4. Martínez-García E, Aparicio T, Goñi-Moreno A, Fraile S, De Lorenzo V. 2015. SEVA 2.0: An update of the Standard European Vector Architecture for de-/re-construction of bacterial functionalities. Nucleic Acids Res 43:D1183–D1189.