

Supplementary Figure Legends

Fig. S1. Effect of *hns* and *cyoA* mutations on novobiocin and erythromycin resistance phenotype of the parental (Δ *acrABE*) strain. LBA, lysogenic broth agar; LBA+NE, lysogenic broth agar plus novobiocin (1.25 or 2.5 μ g/ml) and erythromycin (1.25 or 2.5 μ g/ml). Plates were incubated for 24h at 37°C. Relevant genotypes are shown.

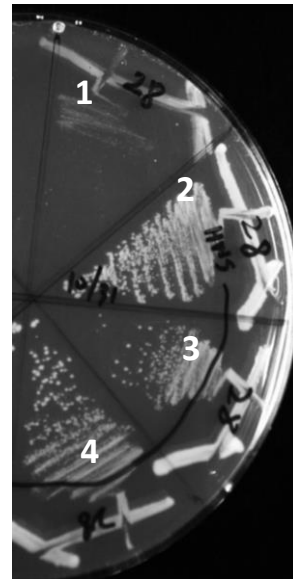
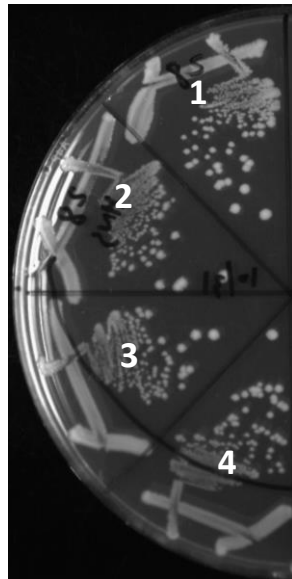
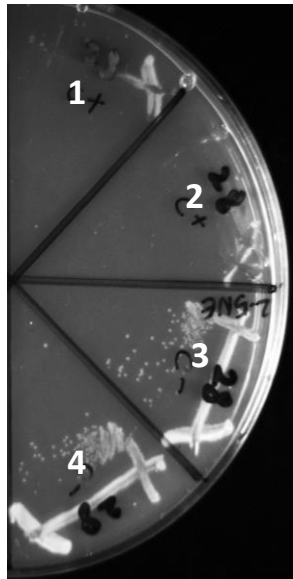
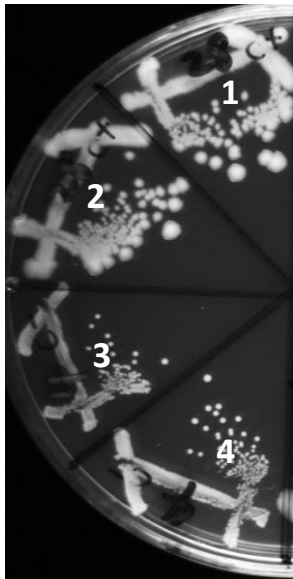
Fig S2. Effect of an in-frame deletion of *mdtA* on novobiocin resistance of a Δ *acrABE* strain containing either the *baeS51* or *rpoB58* mutation. LBA, lysogenic broth agar; LBA+N, lysogenic broth agar plus novobiocin (3.0 μ g/ml). Plates were incubated for 24h at 37°C. Relevant genotypes are shown.

LBA

LBA+NE

LBA

LBA+NE

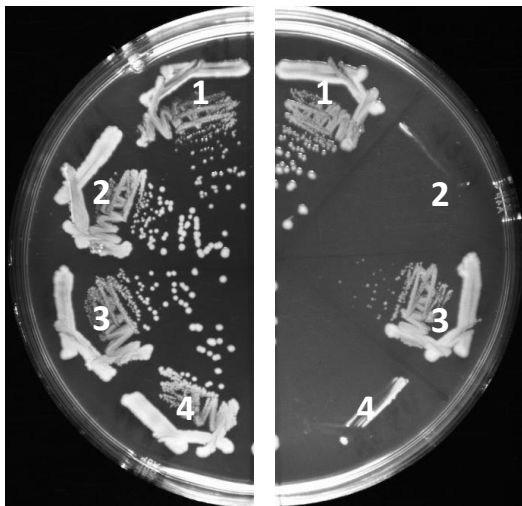


1. $\Delta acrABE$
2. $\Delta acrABE$
3. $\Delta acrABE \Delta cyaA$
4. $\Delta acrABE \Delta cyaA$

1. $\Delta acrABE$
2. $\Delta acrABE \Delta hns$
3. $\Delta acrABE \Delta hns$
4. $\Delta acrABE \Delta hns$

LBA

LBA+Nov



1. *baeS51*
2. *baeS51* Δ *mdtA*
3. *rpoB58*
4. *rpoB58* Δ *mdtA*

Table S3. Effect of *rpoS* or *dksA* deletion on minimal inhibitory concentration of novobiocin

Strain genotype	Novobiocin Minimal Inhibitory Concentration ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)
ΔacrABE	≤ 1.0
$\Delta\text{acrABE } \Delta\text{rpoS}$	≤ 1.0
$\Delta\text{acrABE } \Delta\text{dksA}$	≤ 1.0
$\Delta\text{acrABE } \text{rpoB58}$	4.0
$\Delta\text{acrABE } \text{rpoB58 } \Delta\text{rpoS}$	4.0
$\Delta\text{acrABE } \text{rpoB58 } \Delta\text{dksA}$	≤ 1.0
WT	64
ΔrpoS	64
ΔdksA	32

MIC was conducted by a two-fold serial dilution method, as described in the main text