

Supporting Information

Repurposing studies of FDA-approved sulfonamide carbonic anhydrase inhibitors for treatment of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

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Table S1. *N. gonorrhoeae* strains used in the study

<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> strains	Description
CDC 165	Resistant to tetracycline, penicillin, and ciprofloxacin
CDC 166	Resistant to tetracycline, penicillin, and ciprofloxacin
CDC 167	Resistant to azithromycin
CDC 168	Resistant to tetracycline, penicillin, and ciprofloxacin
CDC 169	Resistant to tetracycline, penicillin, and ciprofloxacin
CDC173	Resistant to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin and penicillin
CDC 178	Resistant to tetracycline, penicillin, and ciprofloxacin
CDC 179	Resistant to azithromycin
CDC 181	Resistant to azithromycin and tetracycline
CDC 182	Resistant to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin and penicillin
CDC 183	Resistant to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin and penicillin
CDC 184	Resistant to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin and penicillin
CDC 186	Resistant to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin and penicillin
CDC 187	Resistant to penicillin
CDC 197	Resistant to tetracycline, penicillin, and ciprofloxacin
CDC 202	Resistant to azithromycin
CDC 211	Resistant to tetracycline, penicillin, and ciprofloxacin
ATCC 700825	Isolated from male patient with disseminated gonococcal infection in 1983 Resistant to streptomycin
WHO-V	Isolated from a urethritis patient, Sweden, 2012
WHO-W	Isolated in Hong Kong, 2007 Resistant to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin and penicillin
WHO-X	Isolated in Japan, 2009 Resistant to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin and penicillin Reduced susceptibility to ceftriaxone and cefixime
WHO-Z	Isolated from a female patient with genital infection. Australia, 2013 Penicillin, tetracycline and ciprofloxacin-resistant Reduced susceptibility to ceftriaxone and cefixime

Table S2. MICs ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) against clinical *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates in CO_2 and ambient Non- CO_2 conditions.

<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> strains	Ethoxzolamide		Acetazolamide		Azithromycin		Ceftriaxone	
	CO_2	Non- CO_2						
CDC 165	>64	0.25	>64	4	2	1	0.06	0.06
CDC 166	>64	0.125	>64	4	1	1	0.125	0.125
CDC 167	64	0.25	>64	2	8	4	0.015	0.015
CDC 168	64	0.125	64	4	1	1	0.125	0.125
CDC 169	>64	0.125	>64	4	1	1	0.125	0.125
CDC 173	64	0.06	>64	1	1	1	0.125	0.125
CDC 178	>64	0.125	>64	2	1	1	0.03	0.03
CDC 179	>64	0.125	>64	4	8	4	0.008	0.008
CDC 181	64	0.25	>64	2	>64	>64	0.015	0.015
CDC 182	64	0.125	32	4	1	1	0.03	0.03
CDC 183	32	0.06	32	2	1	1	0.06	0.03
CDC 184	32	0.06	64	2	1	0.5	0.06	0.06
CDC 186	64	0.125	64	2	0.5	0.5	0.06	0.03
CDC 187	64	0.125	64	2	2	2	0.015	0.015
CDC 197	>64	0.25	64	4	2	2	0.015	0.015
CDC 202	>64	0.25	>64	4	16	16	0.008	0.008
CDC 211	64	0.25	64	1	2	2	0.03	0.03
ATCC 700825	>64	0.125	64	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.008	0.008
WHO-V	32	0.015	>64	0.5	16	16	0.008	0.008
WHO-W	>64	0.25	>64	2	0.25	0.125	0.06	0.06
WHO-X	>64	0.25	>64	1	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5
WHO-Z	>64	0.5	>64	4	2	2	0.5	0.5
MIC₅₀	64	0.125	>64	2	1	1	0.03	0.03
MIC₉₀	>64	0.25	>64	4	16	16	0.125	0.125

MIC₅₀: minimum inhibitory concentration at which the compound/drug inhibited 50% of the tested strains. MIC₉₀: minimum inhibitory concentration at which the compound/drug inhibited 90% of the tested strains.

Table S3. Drug accumulation values in *N. gonorrhoeae* ATCC700825

	Accumulation (nmol/10⁹ CFUs)			
	10 min	30 min	60 min	120 min
Tetracycline	12.5 ± 3.8	7.9 ± 1.2	5.0 ± 0.8	5.5 ± 0.3
AZM	4.3 ± 0.3	5.8 ± 0.1	7.5 ± 0.4	7.7 ± 3.0
EZM	17.3 ± 2.9	21.1 ± 2.2	20.3 ± 4.7	19.7 ± 4.0

Values represent average from two biological replicates ± S.D. Each sample contained a dose of 50 nmol/10⁹ CFUs for each compound.