

Antibiotic	Minimum inhibitory concentration (E-test) ^a				
	40288 WT	M2 WT	M2 Rif ^R comM::AbaR4	M2 Rif ^R vgrG3::Tn2006	
IMP	>32	0.25	>32	>32	>32
Inhibition zone diameter in mm ^b					
Antibiotic AYE WT M2 WT M2 Rif ^R comM::AbaR1 Clone 1 Clone 2					
AMK	8	29	28	15	14
GEN	6	29	28	12	12
TOB	6	26	25	9	7
TIG	19	25	27	29	27
FOS	8	6	6	6	6
COL	19	19	20	20	20
CIP	6	26	29	29	29
PIP	6	22	22	12	14
TIC	6	30	25	6	6
IMP	28	40	40	40	40
TZP	14	29	25	25	25
TIM	15	29	28	23	25
MEM	20	33	27	23	24
CAZ	6	23	22	6	6
FEP	6	26	25	6	6
ATM	6	16	10	6	6
RIF	13	17	6	6	6

Antibiotic	Minimum inhibitory concentration (E-test)					
	M2	AYE WT	AYE ΔAbaR ^c	M2 Rif ^R comM::AbaR1	Clone 1	Clone 2
TET	4	128	8	48	48	

Table S2: Antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of mixed culture transformants

^a E-test strips (bioMérieux, France) were used to compare resistance to imipenem or tetracycline.

^b Amikacin (AMK), gentamicin (GEN), tobramycin (TOB), tigecycline (TIG), Fosfomycin (FOS), colistin (COL), ciprofloxacin (CIP), piperacillin (PIP), piperacillin-tazobactam (TZP), ticarcillin (TIC), ticarcillin-clavulanic acid (TIM), ceftazidime (CAZ), cefepime (FEP), meropenem (MEM), aztreonam (ATM), rifampin (RIF) and imipenem (IMP). Susceptibilities were evaluated as by disc diffusion on Muller-Hinton agar (Biorad, France) as in (1)

^c AYE ΔAbaR correspond to AbaR-cured AYE derivative (1). The strain *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* CIP 7110 was used as control for all the antibiotic susceptibility testing.

- (1) Godeux A-S, Svedholm E, Lupo A, Haenni M, Venner S, Laaberki M-H, Charpentier X. 2020. Scarless Removal of Large Resistance Island AbaR Results in Antibiotic Susceptibility and Increased Natural Transformability in *Acinetobacter baumannii*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 64.