



Fig. S5. Activating cAMP synthesis inhibits lipid metabolism in an Mt-Pat independent mechanism, and can inhibit fatty acid utilization without increasing antibiotic tolerance or increasing mammalian cAMP synthesis. (A) Inhibitory activity of V-59 against WT or Δ Mt-Pat in 7H12+cholesterol media. Data shown are from one experiment with two technical replicates. Symbols are mean data points, and curves display nonlinear fit of dose-response. (B) Relative GFP signal from the *prpD*::GFP reporter in WT versus Δ Mt-Pat strains carrying the TetOn-cAMP construct in media containing cholesterol and acetate. Cultures were treated in parallel with EtOH, V-59 (10 μ M), or Atc at the indicated concentrations. Data are normalized to EtOH vehicle control in each strain. GFP MFI was quantified from 10,000 mCherry⁺ Mtb. Data are from one experiment with two technical replicates, shown as means \pm SD. (C) Effect of inducing TetOn-cAMP on the growth of Mtb in 7H12+cholesterol+acetate media. EtOH, V-59 (10 μ M), or Atc at the indicated concentrations were added initially and every three days for the duration of the experiment. Data are from one experiment with three technical replicates, shown as means \pm SD. (D) Relative GFP signal from the *prpD*::GFP reporter in Mtb treated with V-59 or DMSO, in 7H12 media supplemented with C17:1 or propionate. Data shown normalized to WT+DMSO. GFP MFI was quantified from 10,000 mCherry positive Mtb. Data are from one experiment with two technical replicates, shown as means \pm SD. (E) Effect of mCLB073 treatment combined with a sub-optimal dose of rifampicin (RIF) in BALB/c mice infected by the aerosol route. Data are from one experiment with 10 mice per group (** $P < 0.01$, Mann-Whitney test). Data are shown as means \pm SEM. (F) Quantification of cAMP in human cell lines treated with V-59 (10 μ M) or DMSO control. Data are from one experiment with two technical replicates, and are shown as means \pm SD.