



S4 Fig. Effect of ciprofloxacin on bacterial survival, plasmid stability and emergence of tobramycin-resistant recombinants in the mouse gut.

On day 0, three germ-free mice were inoculated with 10^8 CFU of MG/int1 (carrying p6851 and pZE1int1 allowing the expression of *int1* SOS-regulated). Ciprofloxacin was added to the drinking water of mice on day 11 post inoculation just after fecal sampling on that day. **(A)** Bacterial colonization in the mouse gut was monitored by counting the CFU/g of faeces on non-selective medium (MG1656). Plasmid stability was evaluated by counting the CFU/g of faeces on selective media supplemented with kanamycin (p6851) or ampicillin (pZE1int1). **(B)** Emergence of tobramycin-resistant recombinants in the mouse gut was monitored by counting the CFU/g of faeces on selective medium supplemented with tobramycin. Total bacterial population carrying the two plasmids was monitored by counting the CFU/g of faeces on selective medium supplemented with kanamycin and ampicillin. Symbols represent the average of the CFU/g of faeces per day and error bars indicate the SD. Differences were determined using the Student's paired *t* test. * $p < 0.05$.