

Supplementary Figure 1. Relative growth rates of hypomorph mutants that show
condition-independent interactions with RIF. Relative growth rates of WT and *rpoB*(left), *madR* (center), *lysA* (right) hypomorph mutant during untreated growth in
respective carbon sources. Growth rate of hypomorph mutant was normalized to the
WT growth rate from the respective carbon source. Results shown as means from 3
biological replicates with standard deviations. Significance was calculated using
unpaired t-test, **p*<0.05, ***p*<0.01, Not Significant (NS).







20 Supplementary Figure 3. Relative growth rates of WT and *AphoPR* mutant from different carbon sources. (left) Relative growth rates of WT during untreated growth in 21 22 different carbon sources. Growth rates of propionate supplemented conditions (PP) and cholesterol were normalized to the butyrate (BT) growth rate. No significance was seen 23 24 between different conditions. Results shown as means from 3 biological replicates with 25 standard deviations. Significance was calculated using unpaired t-test. (right) Relative 26 growth rates of WT and $\Delta phoPR$ mutant during untreated growth in respective carbon sources. Growth rate of $\Delta phoPR$ mutant was normalized to the WT growth rate from the 27 28 respective carbon source. Results shown as means from 3 biological replicates with standard deviations. Significance was calculated using unpaired t-test, **p<0.01, Not 29 30 Significant (NS).

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Supplementary Figure 4. MurA hypomorph mutant shows altered RIF efficacy 33 during cholesterol growth conditions. (left) Relative growth rates of WT and murA 34 hypomorph mutant during untreated growth in respective carbon sources. Growth rate 35 36 of hypomorph mutant was normalized to the WT growth rate from the respective carbon 37 source. Results shown as means from 3 biological replicates with standard deviations. 38 Significance was calculated using unpaired t-test, Not Significant (NS). (right) 39 Normalized growth inhibition of WT and MurA hypomorph mutant across increasing 40 concentrations of RIF in minimal media with cholesterol as the sole carbon source. Depletion of MurA (purple) show decreased RIF MIC compared to WT (black) during 41 cholesterol growth conditions. Results shown as means from 3 biological replicates with 42 43 standard deviations.

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