

Supplementary Table S1: MICs of Mab-10

Drug	MAB-10	MIC interpretation (S, I, R) ^a
Clarithromycin	0.25/0.5 ^b	S
Tigecycline	0.25	n.a.
Linezolid	16	I
Amikacin	8 ^c	S
Moxifloxacin	4	R
Ciprofloxacin	2	I
Minocycline	>8	n.a.
Trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole	4.0/76	R
Tobramycin	8	R
Doxycycline	>16	R
Cefepime	>32	n.a.
Imipenem	16	I
Amoxicillin /clavulanic acid	>64/32	n.a.
Ceftriaxone	>64	n.a.
Cefoxitin	32	I
Bedaquiline	0.125	n.a.
Rifabutin	2	n.a.
Clofazimine	0.06	n.a.

^a MIC breakpoints from the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) [32]: S, susceptible; I, intermediate; R, resistant

^bResistance of Mab-10 to clarithromycin was not induced since MIC increased only from 0.25 to 0.5 ug/ml when readings were done on day 5 and 14, respectively. Clarithromycin resistance is due to induction of *erm*(41) gene, and mutations of *rrl* (23S) gene [5]. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) analysis showed that *erm*(41) was not induced because it showed a mutation (Trp10Arg - nucleotide t28c), and that *rrl* had no mutations. Both observations are in keeping with clarithromycin susceptibility assessed by the MICs.

^cThe WGS analysis showed no mutations in the *rrs* (16S) gene, which is involved in amikacin resistance [5]. This observation is in keeping with amikacin susceptibility assessed by the MIC.

n.a., not applicable