



**Supplemental Figure 4. DCA markedly inhibited bacterial outgrowth of *Stm* but not *Mtb*. (A)**

Flow cytometer plots of *Stm*-infected M1 and M2 that were treated with 10 mM DCA or vehicle control DMSO (0.1% v/v) overnight. Shown are the side scatter area on the y-axis and the DsRed-PE area on the x-axis of one representative donor (left panel) and the quantified bacterial load (DsRed-positive cells) as percentage of the total cell number (right panel). Lines connect data points from the same donor, with a total of three donors tested. Cells were gated for DsRed-positivity based on uninfected control cells. Differences were significant by a paired t-test. **(B)** *Stm* CFUs following treatment with H-89 (10  $\mu$ M), DCA (10 mM) or vehicle control DMSO (0.1% v/v) at 2, 4, 24 or 48 h.p.i. Data represent the median  $\pm$  range of three donors. CFUs are expressed as percentage of DMSO. Differences were significant by RM Two-way ANOVA with Dunnett's-multiple comparison test against DMSO. **(C)** *Mtb* CFUs following treatment with DCA (5-20 mM) or vehicle control DMSO (0.1% v/v) at 24, 48 or 72 h.p.i. Data represent the median  $\pm$  range of four donors. CFUs are expressed as percentage of DMSO. Differences were tested by RM Two-way ANOVA with Dunnett's-multiple comparison test against DMSO. Dots represent the mean of triplicates from a single donor. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ .