

Supplementary Table 1: The mechanism of action of antibiotics

ANTIBIOTIC	MECHANISM OF ACTION
Tetracycline	inhibiting action of the prokaryotic 30S ribosome by binding aminoacyl-tRNA.
Sulfamethoxazole	structural analogs and competitive antagonists of para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA)
Trimethoprim	interfering with the action of bacterial dihydrofolate reductase, inhibiting synthesis of tetrahydrofolic acid
Clarithromycin	binds to the subunit 50S of the bacterial ribosome and thus inhibits the translation of peptides.
Polymyxin B	Alters cytoplasmic membrane permeability
Ceftriazone	Inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by binding to ribosome and thus inhibits the translation of peptides.
Chloramphenicol	inhibiting peptidyl transferase activity of the bacterial ribosome
Tobramycin	binding to a site on the bacterial 30S and 50S ribosome preventing formation of the 70S complex
Ofloxacin	DNA gyrase inhibitor.
Streptomycin	binds to bacterial 30S ribosomal subunit, inhibiting protein synthesis