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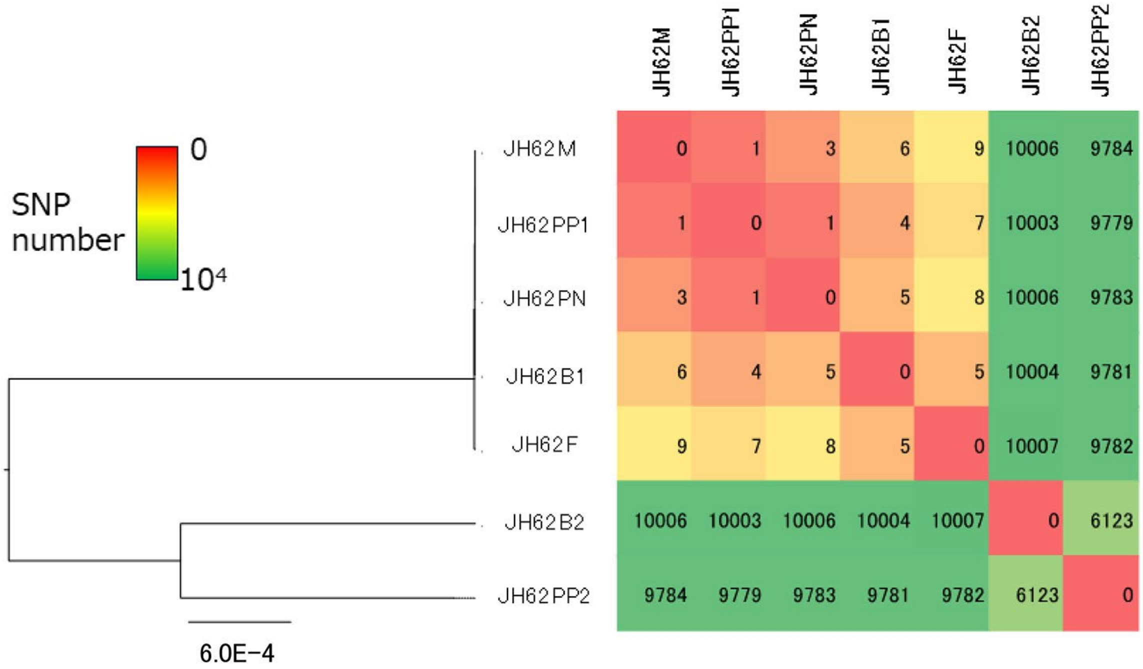
Skin Infections caused by Panton-Valentine Leukocidin and Methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* in Child

Appendix

Appendix Table. Antimicrobial susceptibility of *Staphylococcus aureus* (JH62PP1)

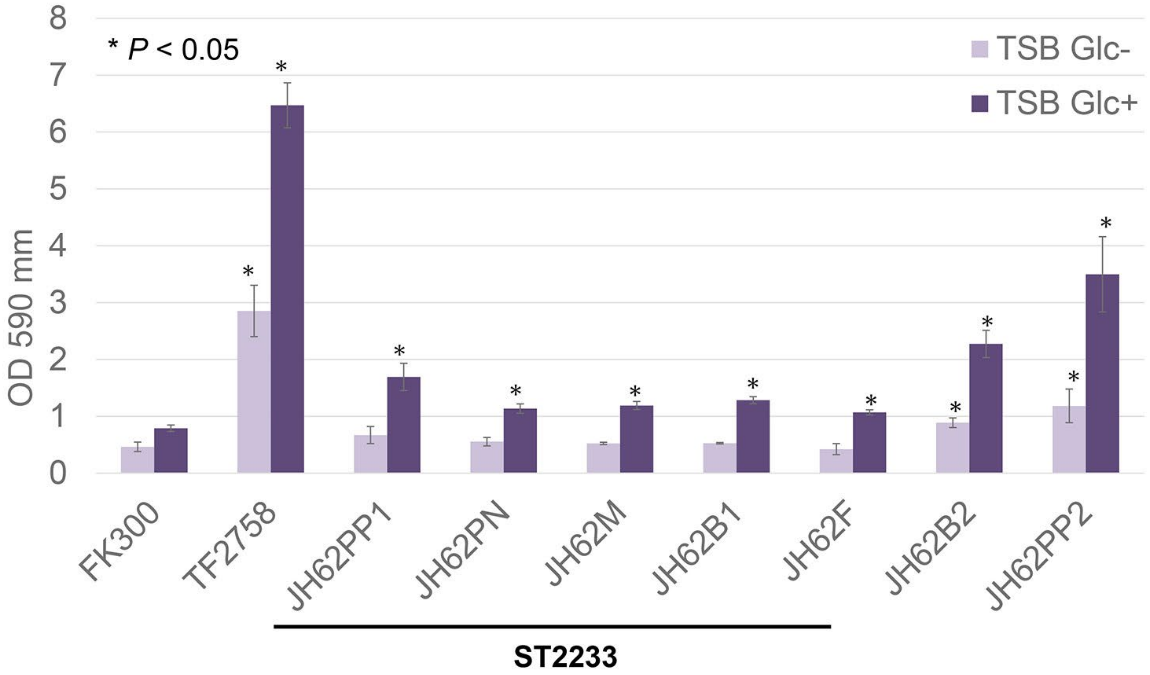
Antibiotics	MIC	Susceptibility
Clindamycin	≤0.5	S
Levofloxacin	≥8	R
Gentamicin	≤2	S
Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole	≤19	S
Vancomycin	= 1	S
Linezolid	= 1	S

MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration



	JH62M	JH62PP1	JH62PN	JH62B1	JH62F	JH62B2	JH62PP2
JH62M	0	1	3	6	9	10006	9784
JH62PP1	1	0	1	4	7	10003	9779
JH62PN	3	1	0	5	8	10006	9783
JH62B1	6	4	5	0	5	10004	9781
JH62F	9	7	8	5	0	10007	9782
JH62B2	10006	10003	10006	10004	10007	0	6123
JH62PP2	9784	9779	9783	9781	9782	6123	0

Appendix Figure 1. Phylogenetic relationships of *S. aureus* strains from a child experiencing recurrent skin infections and her family members. We constructed a core-genome–based maximum-likelihood recombinant-free phylogenetic tree of 7 *S. aureus* strains using RAxML-NG version 0.9.0 (https://github.com/amkozlov/raxml-ng) at the genetic testing registry (GTR)+G4 model and 100 bootstrap replicates. We calculated pairwise single-nucleotide polymorphism distances in the final aligned sequences using *snp-dists* version 0.8.2 (https://github.com/tseemann/snp-dists). We detected virulence factor genes and antimicrobial resistance genes using ABRicate version 1.0.1 (https://github.com/tseemann/abricate). The scale bar represents the number of nucleotide substitutions per site.



Appendix Figure 2. Biofilm-formation assay of *S. aureus* strains from the patient and family members. Biofilm assay was performed as previously described (Kutsuno S. et al., *Front Microbiol*. 2022 13:1101545). FK300 strain was used as a negative control, and the TF2758 strain was used as a positive control in this assay. Bars indicate mean values and error bars indicate standard error of the mean (n = 3).