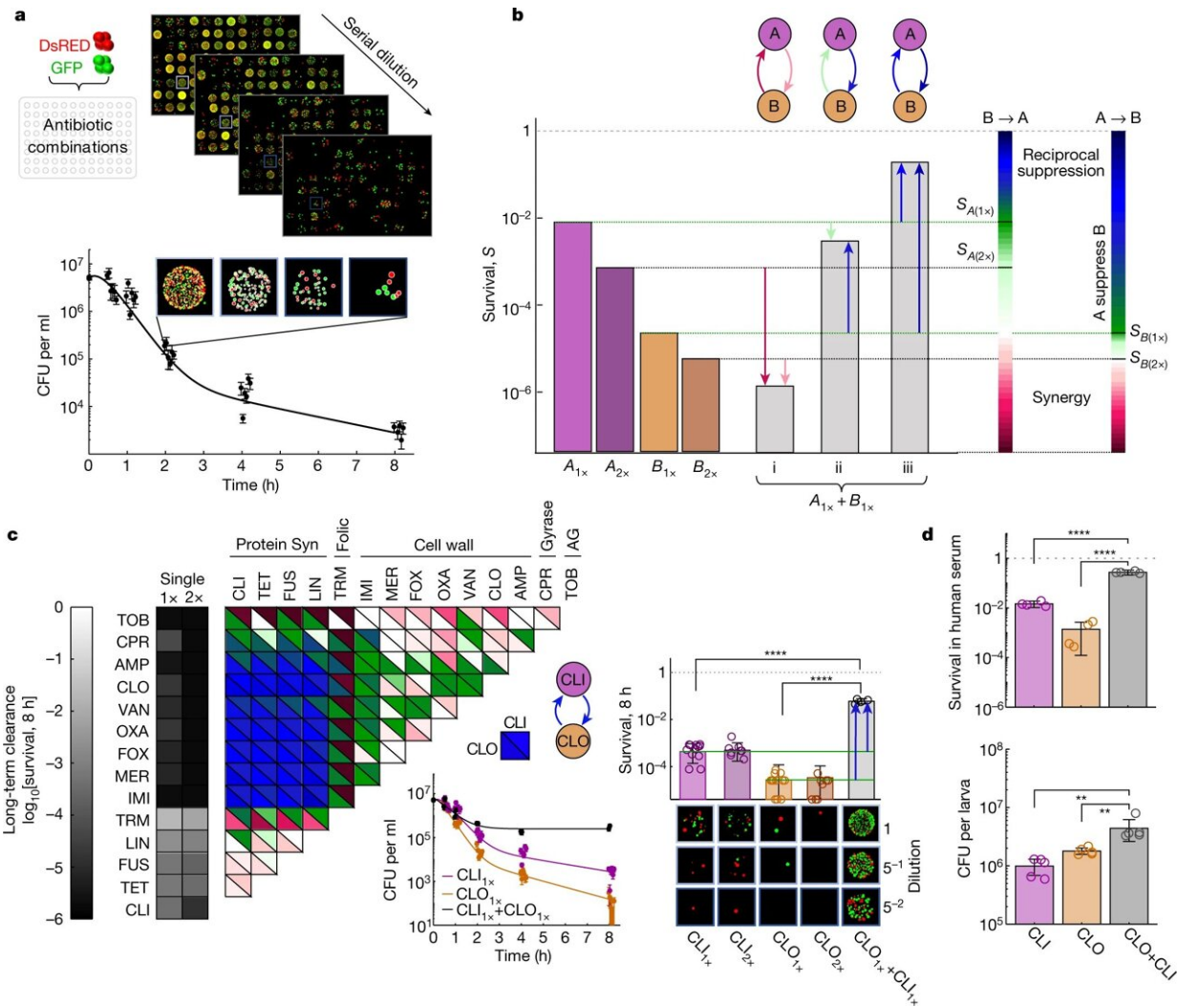


Researchers discover antibiotic combinations that reduce *Staphylococcus aureus* clearance

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Systematic quantification of pairwise drug interactions reveals emergent reciprocal suppression in long-term population clearance. **a**, Cell viability over time after antibiotic treatment was measured by high-throughput microplating

and automated image analysis of a mixed DsRed- and GFP-tagged *S. aureus* strain. Example data are shown for treatment with CLI ($n = 6$ wells; fivefold serial dilution microplate images are shown for one replicate at one time point).

b, Schematic of directional interactions. Contrasting survival after a combined treatment with two drugs, A and B, at a fixed cidal concentration (Supplementary Table 1, gray bars, S_{A+B}); the survival under drugs A and B alone at the same or double the concentration ($S_{A(1\times)}$, $S_{A(2\times)}$ (purple bars); $S_{B(1\times)}$, $S_{B(2\times)}$ (orange bars)) defines two-directional interaction scores for the effect of drug B on drug A ($B \rightarrow A$, left color scale) and the effect of A on B ($A \rightarrow B$, right color scale). The combined effect could be synergistic (S_{A+B}

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