



**Fig. S4: Verapamil increases Mtb killing in 7H9 broth.** Anti-TB drugs were added at day 1 to 7H9 broth and Mtb growth monitored by luminescence; bedaquiline at 5 $\mu$ g/ml (BDQ 5, beige) and 10 $\mu$ g/ml (BDQ 10, dark brown); verapamil at 50 $\mu$ g/ml (VPL 50, light blue); delamanid at 0.5 $\mu$ g/ml (DLM 0.5, orange) and 5 $\mu$ g/ml (DLM 5, light green). Verapamil alone did not affect initial growth of Mtb, and had a minimal inhibitory effect at later time points (A, B, C, D, E, F). Bedaquiline was more effective against the clinical isolate than the laboratory strain (A, B). Verapamil's potentiating effect on bedaquiline in killing bacteria was observed at later time points for H37Rv lux (A) and minimally 0414B lux (B). Delamanid had substantial killing effect on Mtb, however bacteria quickly recovered (B, C, E, F). The decrease in bacterial growth was potentiated by verapamil and it was considerably greater for the clinical isolate relative to H37Rv, but bacteria revived at later time points (B, C, E, F). Mtb growth was unaffected by DMSO, used as solvent for all the compounds tested. Crosses (x) indicate background level of luminescence. Black arrow indicates antibiotic addition. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM for an experiment performed in triplicate and representative of 2 separate experiments. Statistical analyses were done using 2-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test; \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ , ns  $p > 0.05$ .