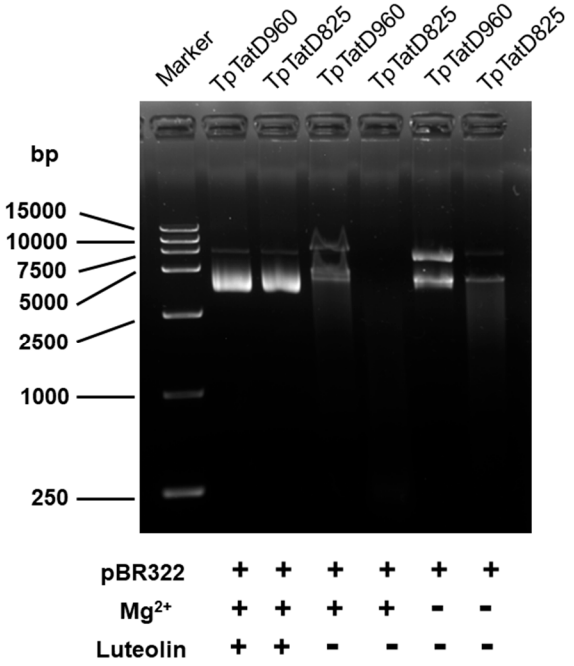

Figure S1. The inhibitory effect of luteolin on the hydrolysis of plasmid pBR322 by TatD DNases

Table S1. Antimicrobial susceptibility of luteolin against *T. pyogenes*.

Strains	MICs (μg/mL)	Resistance Phenotypes
ATCC19411	78	SUL
BM 07-1	78	CHL/OXY/TYL/CLI/SUL
BMH 06-3	156	CHL/OXY/TYL/CLI/SUL
T 001	78	SUL
T 002	78	SUL
T 003	78	CHL/OXY/SUL
T 004	78	TIL/CLI/CIP/SUL
T 005	78	CIP/SUL
T 006	78	CIP/SUL
T 007	78	CIP/SUL
T 008	78	CIP/ENR/SUL
T 009	78	ENR/SUL
T 010	78	SUL
T 011	78	SUL
T 012	78	SUL
T 013	78	OXY/CIP/ENR/SUL
T 014	78	CHL/OXY/ERY/CLI/SUL
T 015	78	CIP/SUL
T 016	78	CHL/OXY/TET/TYL/ERY/TIL/CLI/FLO/CIP/SUL
T 017	78	CLI/SUL

Notes: The resistance phenotypes were based on our previous research results.
Abbreviations: CHL, chlortetracycline; OXY, oxytetracycline; TET, tetracycline; TYL, tylosin; ERY, erythromycin; TIL, tilmicosin; CLI, clindamycin; FLO, florfenicol; CIP, ciprofloxacin; ENR, enrofloxacin; SUL, Sulfadimethoxine.