

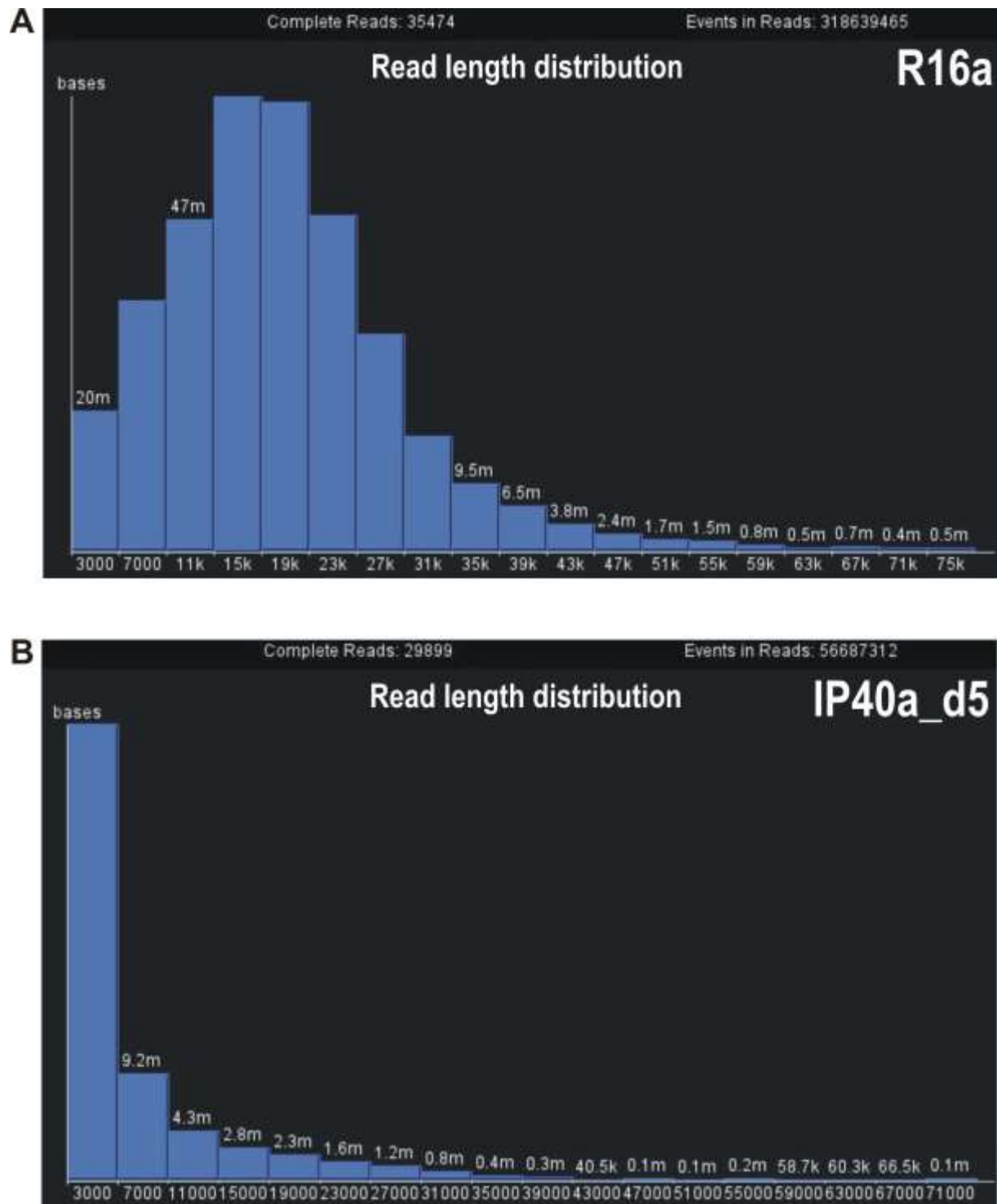


FIG S1 MinION read-length histograms from sequencing of R16a (A) and IP40a_d5 deletion derivative (B). The height of each column shows the cumulative number of bases obtained from reads falling into the particular size range.

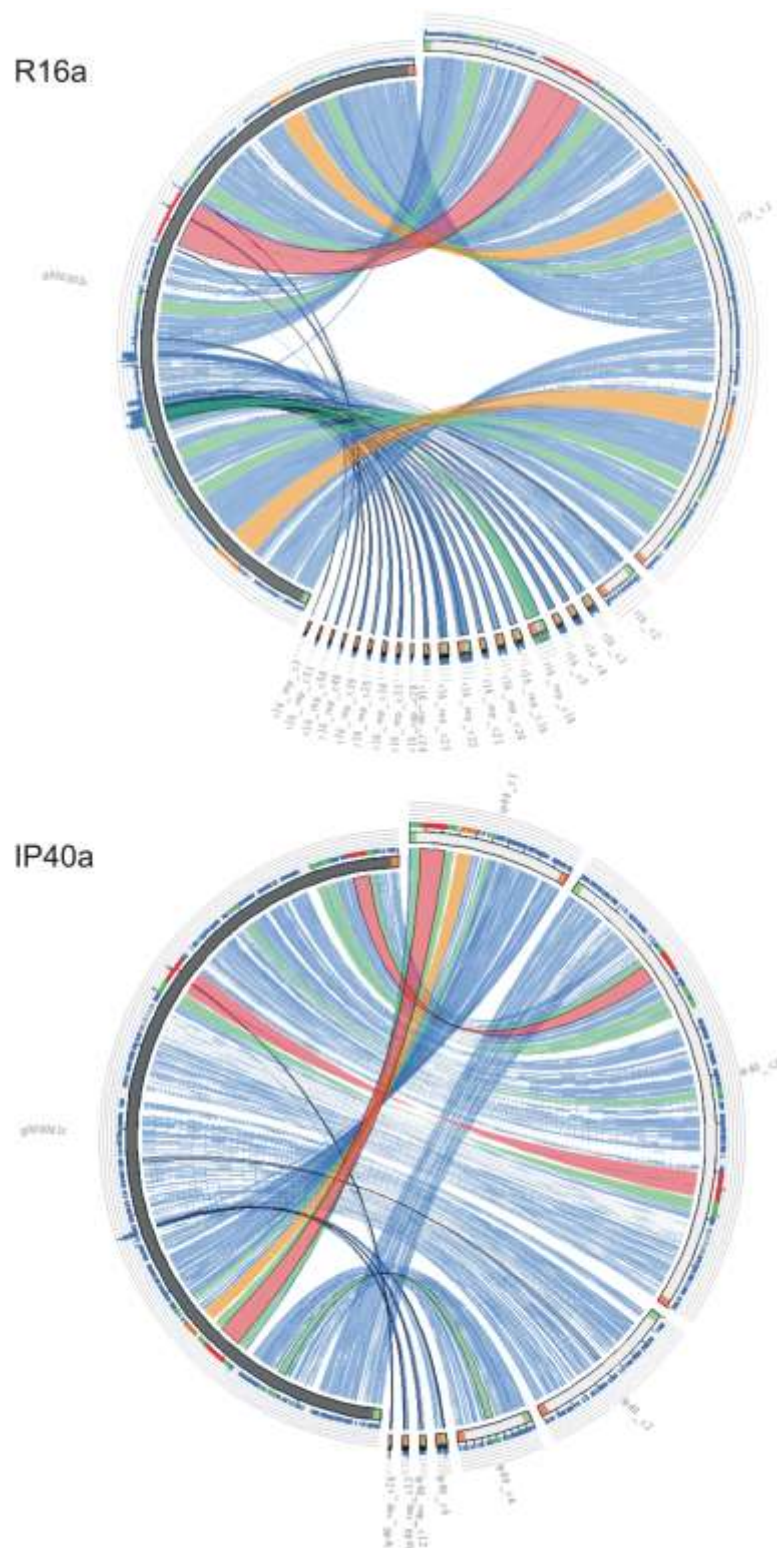


FIG S2 Alignments of MIRA-contigs to the single Miniasm-contigs assembled from R16a and IP40a MinION reads. The Miniasm-contigs (g00003c and g00001c) are shown as dark grey, Mira-contigs are blank (available at <http://emboss.abc.hu/minionarticle/>). Ribbons represent the local alignments produced by BLAST. Colors correspond to the alignment bit scores in the four quartiles: red, 75-100%; orange, 50-75%; green, 25-50%; blue, <25% of the maximum bit score. Green-to-red direction of ideograms shows the 5'-3' orientation of contigs. Ribbons are inverted if reverse complementary sequence are aligned. Diagram was generated using Circoletto.(1)

Table S1 Oligonucleotide primers used.

Name	Sequence (5'→3')	References
IP40_c1_5out	gcgctcaaacagtcagatcag	this work
IP40_c4_5out	tcatccagggtcatcgagcgtg	this work
IP40_c3_5out	gtttccggttgagcgttcacg	this work
IP40_c2_3out	gcagctttgtgttgctcaaac	this work
IP40_c2_5out	ttgcccgcgcgaaccatcttc	this work
IP40_c4_3out	gattgatgccgataccatgctg	this work
IS150Rout	cgggatccgaataactacaacagcagaagaattag	(2)
R16a_c2_5out	tgctgtctggtcagtcctatgc	this work
R16a_c1_5out	ttgatgggtctgcaagggtacttc	this work
amp5	ttctgcagcaacgatcaaggcgagttacatg	this work
pBRBgl	ttaccatctggccccagtgctgc	(3)
R16a_c2_3out	cgtggagcgtatcggcggaag	this work
R16a_c3_5out	ggtgttctcctcatccggatcg	this work
R16a_c3_3out	aatcgcgccctcgagcaagac	this work
R16a_c1_3out	cgatattcttcgatctagcacagg	this work
parB_BamHIrev	ataggatccttagccttcgacactcaggag	this work
parB_Ndefor	ggccatatggcattgaacaatttaaaaggcctg	this work
IS15DII_3out	gcgatcatggcaaactgaaacg	this work
catfor	aaatcactggatataaccaccgttg	(4)
catrev	gtactgttgtaattcattaagc	this work
R55_dfloseqfor	ccaagtcagcagacaagtaagc	this work
R55_dfloseqrev	ccgcatgcccgaataattcagatgc	this work
R55_aadoxafor	ttctcgagtaggcccgcgtggacacaacgc	this work
R55_aadoxarev	ttctcgagtttatcgcgctgctgagttgac	this work
R55_aadbrevNP	aactgcagcggccgcttaggcccgcataatcgcgacctg	this work
SmRforSmP	cgctgcagcccggggttgccgggtgacgcac	this work
R55_dTn6186seqfor	aactgcaggcgttttgagcgttc	this work
R55_dTn6186seqrev	tagtcgacagatttagaccatcatgcaacg	this work
IS5075_5out	ctaactcttccagcttgctgc	this work
IP40Tpout	gaaaactcaagacttcgtaatcgg	this work
IS15DI_5out	catctcctgcagctcacggtaac	this work
cat5	gtatcaacagggacaccaggattta	(3)
R55_T1rev3	ttctgcagcttcaaaggctcgtctttacatc	this work

References

1. **Darzentas N.** 2010. Circoletto: visualizing sequence similarity with Circos. *Bioinformatics* **26**:2620–2621.
2. **Szeverényi I, Nagy Z, Farkas T, Olasz F, Kiss J.** 2003. Detection and analysis of transpositionally active head-to-tail dimers in three additional *Escherichia coli* IS elements. *Microbiology* **149**:1297–1310.
3. **Kiss J, Nagy Z, Tóth G, Kiss GB, Jakab J, Chandler M, Olasz F.** 2007. Transposition and target specificity of the typical IS30 family element IS1655 from *Neisseria meningitidis*. *Mol Microbiol* **63**:1731–1747.
4. **Szabó M, Kiss J, Nagy Z, Chandler M, Olasz F.** 2008. Sub-terminal Sequences Modulating IS30 Transposition in Vivo and in Vitro. *J Mol Biol* **375**:337–352.

Table S2 List of IncA/C family plasmids and the major characteristics applied in classification (data as of 11.08.2016).

Table S3 Target site of GIsul2 insertions

Host strain:	location of GIsul2	start-end positions of GIsul2	direct repeat
<i>P. stuartii</i> ATCC 33672 (CP008920.1)	3' end of <i>guaA</i>	3629964→3614509 (complement)	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> PMV-1 pHUSEC411-like plasmid (HG428756.1)	intergenic region downstream of <i>tolA</i>	30675→46130	<u>agg-a</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
<i>Sphingopyxis granuli</i> strain TFA (CP012199.1)	3' end of <i>guaA</i>	1447616→1432161 (complement)	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
<i>Morganella morganii</i> strain FDAARGOS_172 (CP014026.1)	3' end of <i>guaA</i>	1103381→1118836	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
<i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> genome assembly NCTC10807 (LN831029.1)	3' end of <i>guaA_3</i>	3809594→3794139 (complement)	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> strain 6409 (CP010371.1)	3' end of <i>guaA</i>	2706923→2691468 (complement)	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
<i>Morganella morganii</i> strain M203 plasmid R485 (HE577112.1)	inside <i>topB</i>	38228→53683	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggg-t</u>
<i>Shigella flexneri</i> G1663 (CP007037.1)	3' end of <i>guaA</i>	2617889→2602434 (complement)	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 2a str. 2457T (AE014073.1)	3' end of <i>guaA</i>	2614002→2598551 (complement)	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> subsp. <i>cloacae</i> ATCC 13047 (CP001918.1)	3' end of <i>guaA</i>	3927442→3902209 (complement)	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 (+9774 bp Tn) <u>ggga</u>
R16a (KX156773)	3' end of a hypothetical gene	29951→45406	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 <u>ggga</u>
IP40a (KX156772)	3' end of a hypothetical gene	31276→48177	<u>ggga</u> GIsul2 (+1443 bp IS150) <u>ggga</u>

Table S4 Origin of the deletion derivatives

Origin	Phenotype	Passage	Frequency of the phenotype	Isolates in the phenotype category/total colonies tested	Structurally identified isolates	Name of deletion derivative
R16a	Km ^S Ap ^R	1	2.8×10 ⁻³	1/349	1	R16a_d1a
	Km ^S Ap ^R	5	3.5×10 ⁻³	3/854	2	R16a_d1b/1,2
	Km ^S Ap ^R	5	1.8×10 ⁻³	1/549	1	R16a_d1c
	Km ^S Ap ^R	4	9.0×10 ⁻³	1/111	1	R16a_d2
	Km ^S Ap ^R	3	3.8×10 ⁻²	3/80	1	R16a_d3
IP40a	Km ^S Ap ^S	5	3.8×10 ⁻³	2/520	1	IP40a_d5
	Km ^S Ap ^S	5	2.2×10 ⁻³	1/451	1	IP40a_d8
R55	Km ^S Gm ^S Ap ^S Flo ^R Cm ^R	5	9.6×10 ⁻³	5/519	4	R55_d11a/1-4
	Km ^S Gm ^S Ap ^S Flo ^R Cm ^R	5	6.9×10 ⁻³	3/583	3	R55_d11b/1-3 ^a
	Km ^S Gm ^S Ap ^S Flo ^R Cm ^R	5	5.4×10 ⁻³	3/557	3	R55_d11c/1-3
	Km ^S Gm ^S Ap ^S Flo ^R Cm ^R	1	6.5×10 ⁻³	1/155	1	R55_d11d
	Km ^S Gm ^S Ap ^S Flo ^R Cm ^R	5	6.9×10 ⁻³	1/583	1	R55_d20 ^a

^a The R55_d20 and the three R55_d11b isolates derived from the same experiment.

Text S1 Supplementary Materials and Methods

Gap closure and structural verification of complete plasmid sequences

The gap in R16a sequence was sealed by sequencing the amplicon obtained with primers R16a_c2_3out–R16a_c3_5out. The assembly of ARI_{R16a} region was verified by PCRs using combinations of the following primers: R16a_c2_5out, R16a_c1_5out, amp5, pBRBgl, R16a_c3_3out and R16a_c1_3out.

For completion of IP40a sequence three gaps were closed by PCRs. Amplicons were generated and sequenced with primer pairs IP40_c1_5out–IP40_c4_5out; IP40_c3_5out–IP40_c2_3out and IP40_c2_5out–IP40_c4_3out. Amplicon obtained with primers IP40_c2_5out and IP40_c4_3out was also sequenced with IS150Rout.

Verification of deletions

Plasmid retention was first proved for all clones that lost resistance markers by amplifying parB gene of IncA/C plasmids with primers parB_Ndefor–parB_BamHIrev.

R16a_d1-type deletions were verified using R16a_c2_3out–R16a_c1_3out for PCR, and R16a_c2_3out, IS15DII3out for amplicon sequencing. Deletion region in R16a_d2 was amplified with R16a_c2_3out–R55_T1rev3 and sequenced with IS15DII3out. R16a_d3 structure was proved by PCR with primers amp5–R16a_c1_3out, and analysis of the 4.55 kb amplicon by *Pst*I, *Eco*RV and *Bam*HI digestions.

R55 deletions were pre-screened for the presence of different resistance regions by PCRs using primer pairs catfor–catrev, R55dfloseqfor–R55dfloseqrev, R55aadoxafor–R55aadoxarev and R55_aadbrevNP–SmRforSmP. R55_d11-type deletions were then proved by PCRs carried out with primers R55_dTn6186seqfor–R55-dTn6186seqrev and sequencing the amplicons with primer IS5075_5out.

Deletions identified by annealed reads from MinION sequencing were also verified by PCRs and sequencing the appropriate amplicons as follows: IP40a_d5 and IP40a_d8 were amplified with primers IP40Tpout – IS15DI5out and the amplicons were sequenced with IP40Tpout, while R55_d20 was amplified with primers aadboxarev – cat5 and the amplicon was sequenced with aadboxarev.