Supplementary Materials

Dibasic Derivatives of Phenylcarbamic Acid as Prospective Antibacterial Agents Interacting with Cytoplasmic Membrane

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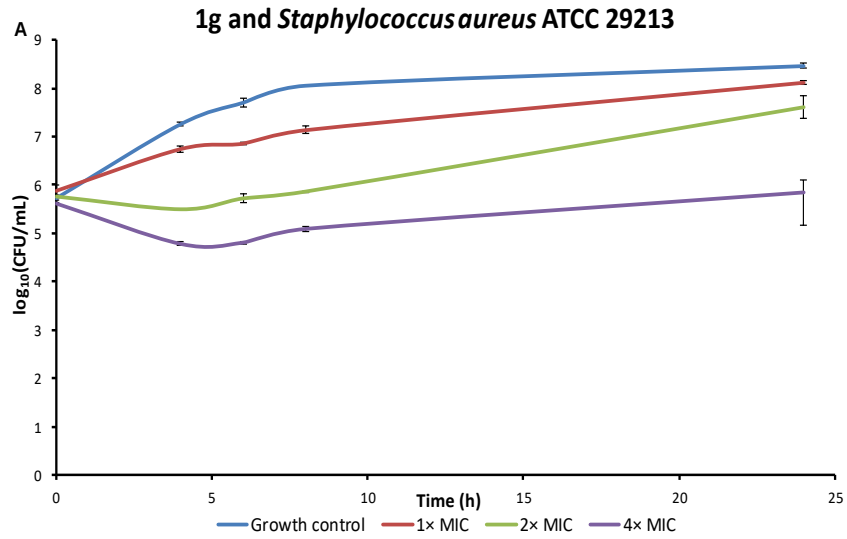
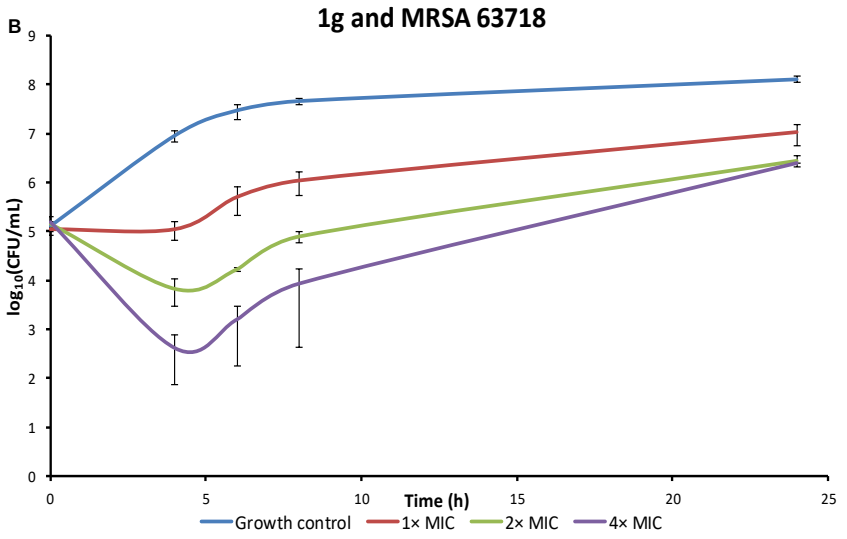
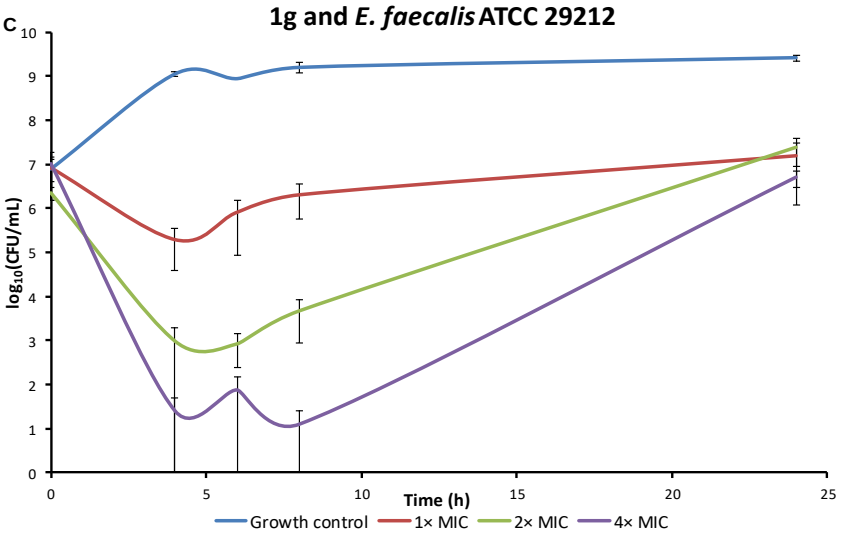

A
1g and Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 29213
log10(CFU/mL)
Time (h)
Growth control
1× MIC
2× MIC
4× MIC


B
1g and MRSA 63718
log10(CFU/mL)
Time (h)
Growth control
1× MIC
2× MIC
4× MIC


C
1g and E. faecalis ATCC 29212
log10(CFU/mL)
Time (h)
Growth control
1× MIC
2× MIC
4× MIC

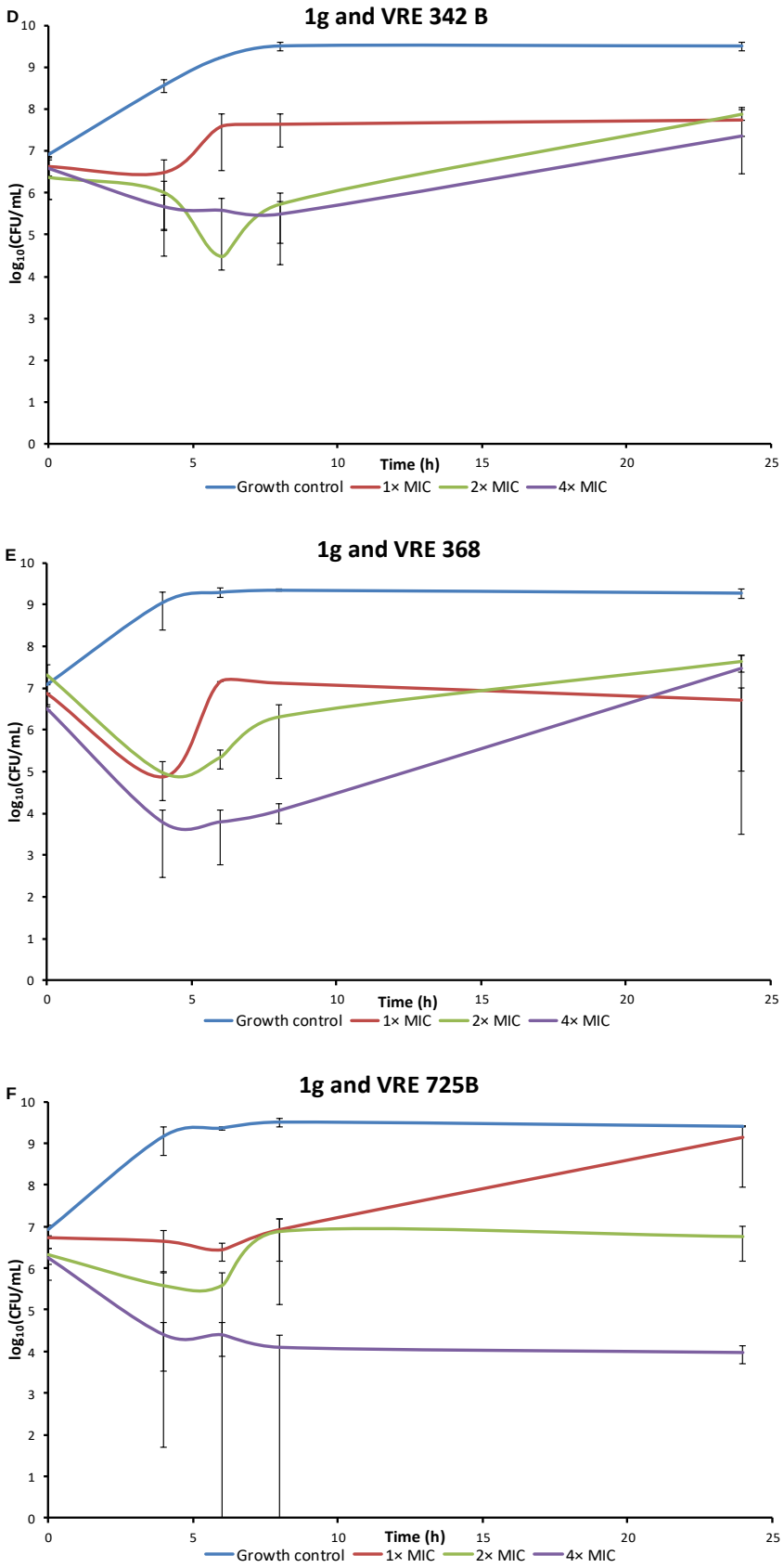
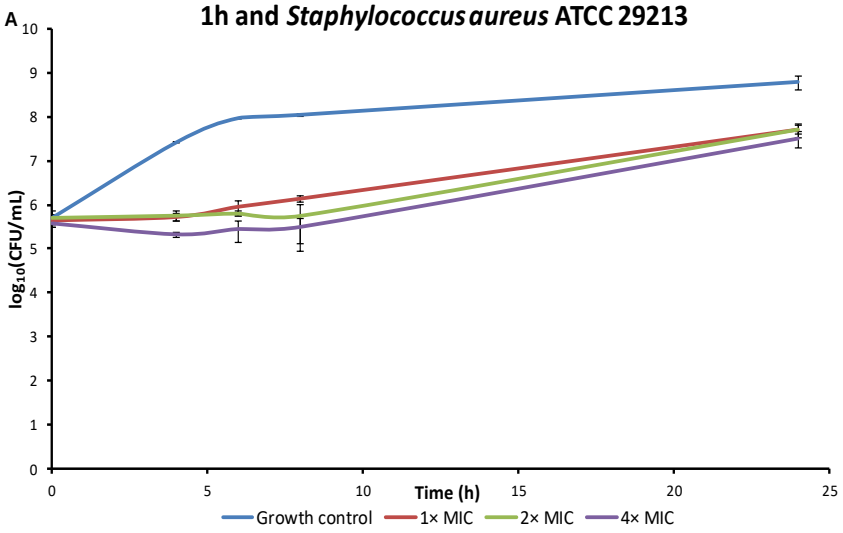
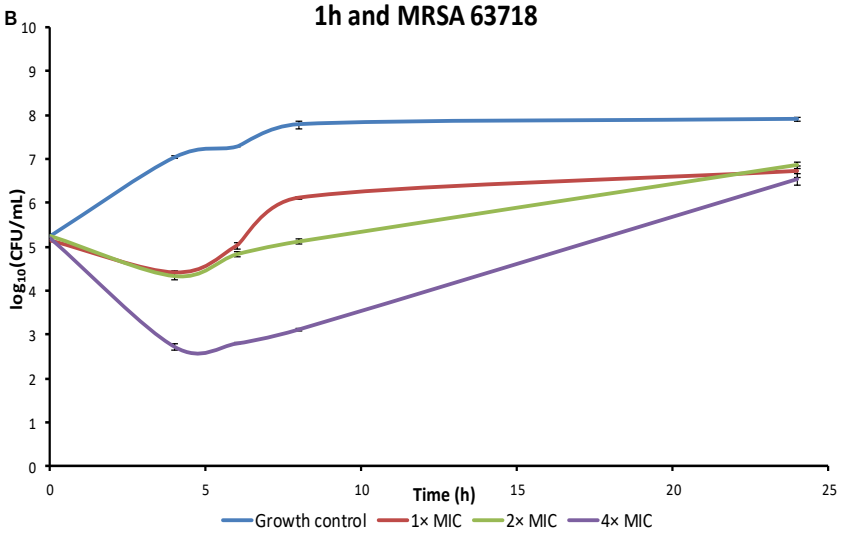
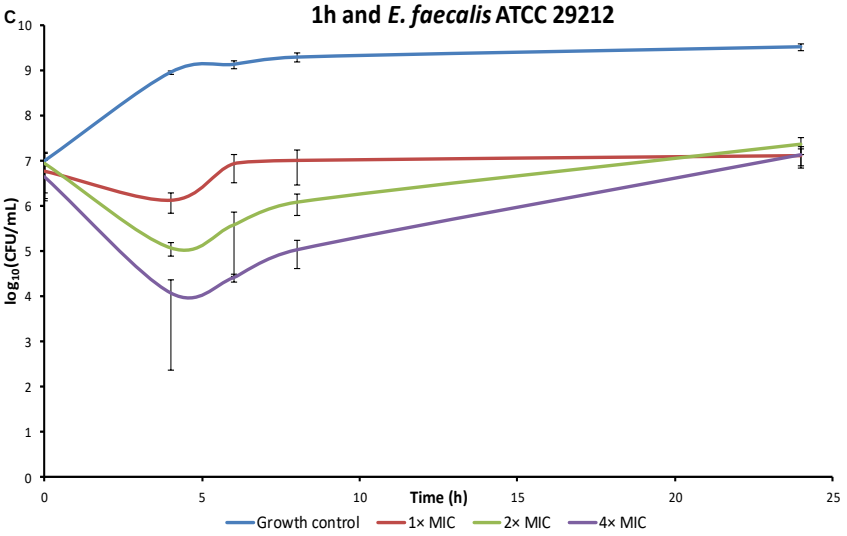


Figure S1. Dynamics of antibacterial activity of 1-[3-(dipropylammonio)-2-({[3-(hexyloxy)phenyl] carbamoyl}oxy)propyl]pyrrolidinium dichloride (**1g**) against staphylococci (**A**, **B**) and enterococci (**C**–**F**).


A
1h and Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 29213
log10(CFU/mL)
Time (h)
Growth control
1× MIC
2× MIC
4× MIC


B
1h and MRSA 63718
log10(CFU/mL)
Time (h)
Growth control
1× MIC
2× MIC
4× MIC


C
1h and E. faecalis ATCC 29212
log10(CFU/mL)
Time (h)
Growth control
1× MIC
2× MIC
4× MIC

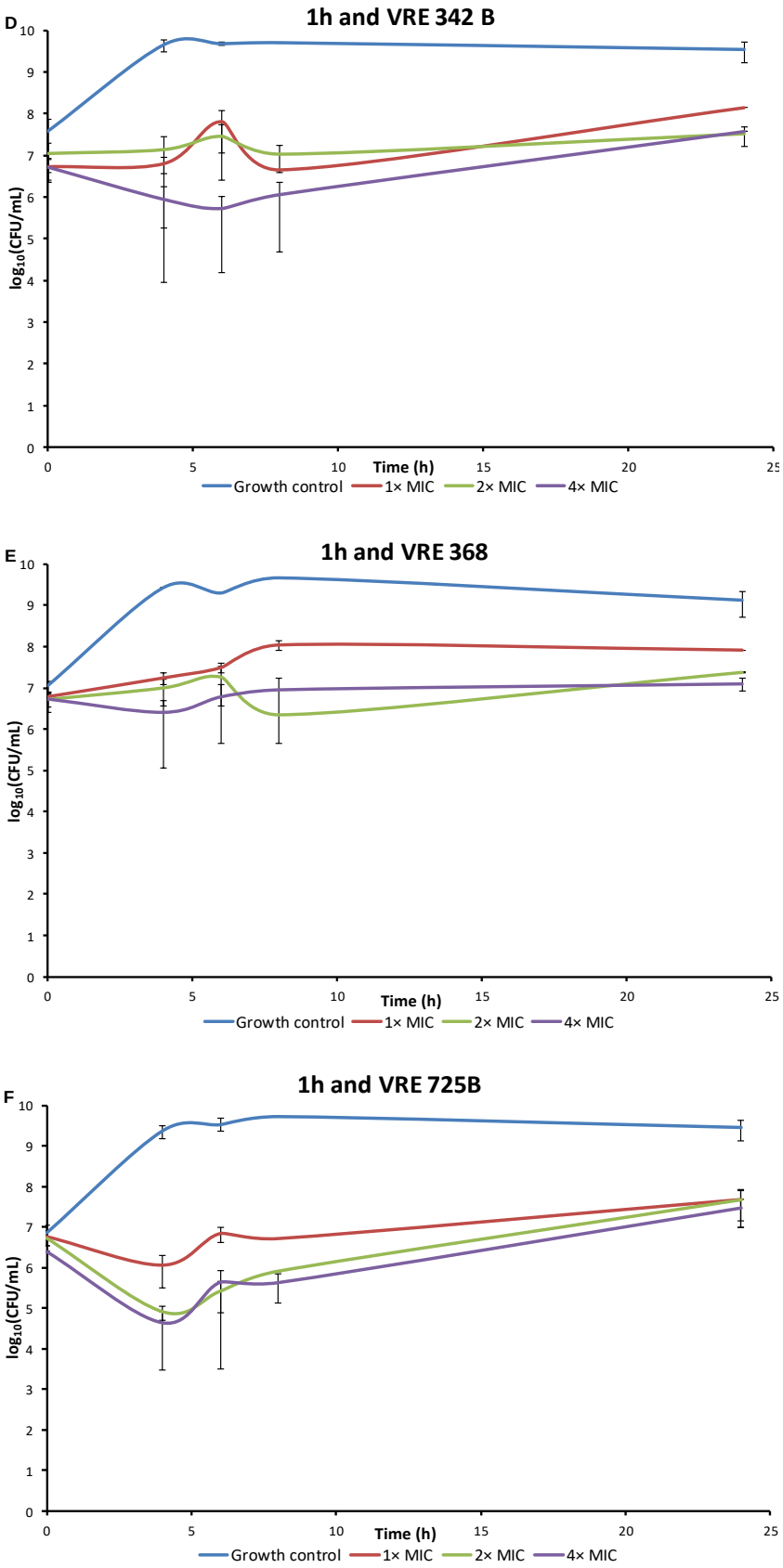


Figure S2. Dynamics of antibacterial activity of 1-[3-(dipropylammonio)-2-({[3-(heptyloxy)phenyl]-carbamoyl}oxy)- propyl]pyrrolidinium dichloride (**1h**) against staphylococci (**A**, **B**) and enterococci (**C**–**F**).