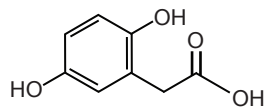
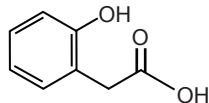
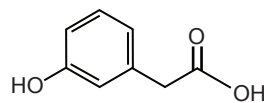


A

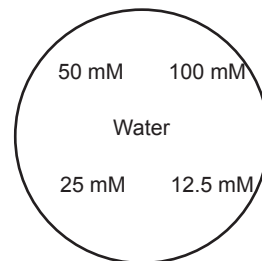
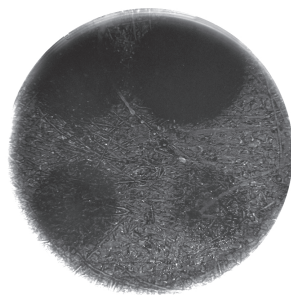
Homogentisic Acid



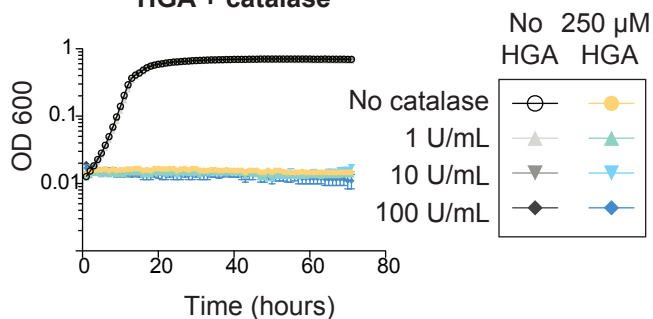
2-hydroxyphenylacetic acid



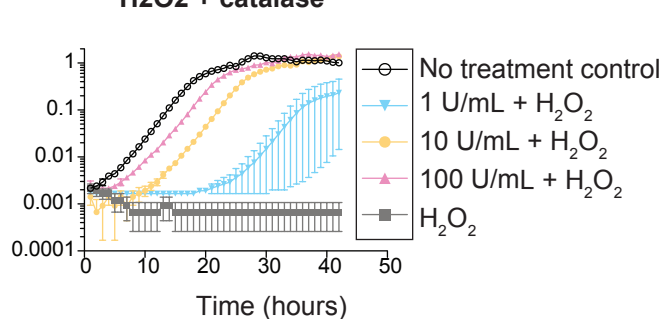
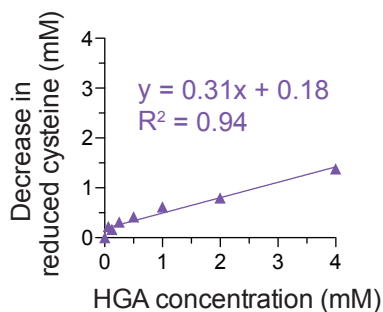
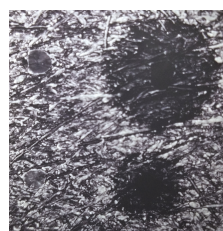
3-hydroxyphenylacetic acid

**B**

HGA + catalase

**C**

H2O2 + catalase

**D****E**

DTT HGA

Water DTT + HGA

R. Glut Ox. Glut

R. Glut Ox. Glut

+ HGA + HGA

Figure 3-figure supplement 1. Impacts of chemical compounds on HGA-mediated inhibition of *Legionella*.

A) HGA inhibits *Lm* growth but HGA-related compounds do not. Chemical names and structures are shown above the corresponding plates. On each plate, different concentrations of each compound were spotted onto a lawn of *Lm* in 10 μ L droplets, arranged as indicated at the right. **B)** Addition of catalase does not rescue *Lm* susceptibility to 250 μ M HGA. **C)** Control experiment showing catalase is active, based on its ability to protect *Lp* from H₂O₂. **D)** Quantification of HGA's ability to oxidize cysteine. Data points are in purple, with a linear line of best fit. **E)** The potency of HGA is decreased when pre-incubated with reducing agents. 100 mM HGA was mixed with dithiothreitol (DTT), oxidized glutathione (Ox. Glut) or reduced glutathione (R. Glut) for 15 minutes prior to spotting 10 μ L onto a lawn of *Lm* and allowing to grow for 3 days. Key below each image indicates where each solution was added.