

## Supplementary material

**TABLE S1.** Primers used to perform genetic sequencing of regions targeted by the GenoType MTBDRs/.

Drug resistance	Target gene	Gene ID	Primer sequence (5' - 3')	T <sub>annealing</sub> (°C)
Fluoroquinolones	<i>gyrA</i> (Rv0006)	887105	CAATGTTTCGATTCCGGCTTC	58
			CTCCATCGCCAACGGG	58
Second-line injectable drugs	<i>rrs</i> (rvnr01)	2700429	GCCGCAAGGCTAAAACCTCAAAG	58
			GTACGGCTACCTTGTTACGACTTC	58
Ethambutol	<i>embB</i> (Rv3795)	886126	TTCTCCACCCGGCCGACC	65
			CAGCGCGGCCACCGC	65

T: temperature.

**TABLE S2.** Comparison between the GenoType MTBDRs/ and sequencing in 175 clinical isolates tested.

	Sequence % (95% CI)
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	
Sensitivity	100 (90,8-100)
Specificity	96,3 (91,7-98,4)
PPV	88,4 (75,5-94,9)
NPV	100 (97,2-100)
<b>Second-line injectables</b>	
Sensitivity	100 (95,6-100)
Specificity	96,7 (90,7-98,9)
PPV	96,6 (90,4-98,8)
NPV	100 (95,8-100)
<b>Ethambutol</b>	
Sensitivity	100 (95,6-100)
Specificity	96,7 (90,7-98,9)
PPV	96,6 (90,4-98,8)
NPV	100 (95,8-100)

**TABLE S3.** Spoligotyping profiles of the 175 clinical isolates included in the evaluation of the performance of the MTBDRs/.

Lineage	Fluoroquinolones DST						Second-line injectable drugs DST						Ethambutol* DST					
	R		S		Tot	%	R		S		Tot	%	R		S		Tot	%
	n	%	n	%			n	%	n	%			n	%	n	%		
<b>Beijing</b>	26	45,6	38	32,2	64	36,6	46	54,8	18	19,8	64	36,6	44	35,5	20	39,2	64	36,6
<b>Cameroon</b>	2	3,5	1	0,8	3	1,7	0	0,0	3	3,3	3	1,7	1	0,8	2	3,9	3	1,7
<b>Dehli/CAS</b>	1	1,8	2	1,7	3	1,7	0	0,0	3	3,3	3	1,7	2	1,6	1	2,0	3	1,7
<b>Ghana</b>	7	12,3	27	22,9	34	19,4	8	9,5	26	28,6	34	19,4	26	21,0	8	15,7	34	19,4
<b>Haarlem</b>	1	1,8	7	5,9	8	4,6	2	2,4	6	6,6	8	4,6	4	3,2	4	7,8	8	4,6
<b>LAM</b>	3	5,3	12	10,2	15	8,6	7	8,3	8	8,8	15	8,6	9	7,3	6	11,8	15	8,6
<b>S</b>	4	7,0	3	2,5	7	4,0	6	7,1	1	1,1	7	4,0	7	5,6	0	0,0	7	4,0
<b>TUR</b>	3	5,3	13	11,0	16	9,1	1	1,2	15	16,5	16	9,1	9	7,3	7	13,7	16	9,1
<b>Uganda I</b>	1	1,8	2	1,7	3	1,7	2	2,4	1	1,1	3	1,7	3	2,4	0	0,0	3	1,7
<b>Ural</b>	5	8,8	3	2,5	8	4,6	7	8,3	1	1,1	8	4,6	6	4,8	2	3,9	8	4,6
<b>W african</b>	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
<b>X</b>	0	0,0	1	0,8	1	0,6	1	1,2	0	0,0	1	0,6	1	0,8	0	0,0	1	0,6
<b>Unknown</b>	4	7,0	9	7,6	13	7,4	5	4,8	8	9,9	13	7,4	12	9,7	1	2,0	13	7,4
<b>Total</b>	57		118		175		85		90		175		124		51		175	

\* the phenotypic DST result is adjusted according to the minimum inhibitory concentration results; DST: drug-susceptibility testing; R: resistant; S: susceptibility.

**TABLE S4.** Frequency of mutations affecting *gyrA* gene among Beijing and non-Beijing lineages in 54 fluoroquinolone resistant clinical isolates.

Sequence	Beijing		total w/o Beijing	
	n	%	n	%
WT	6	<b>23,1</b>	9	<b>29,0</b>
A90V	5	<b>19,2</b>	10	<b>32,3</b>
S91P	1	<b>3,8</b>	3	<b>9,7</b>
D94A	3	<b>11,5</b>	3	<b>9,7</b>
D94N	1	<b>3,8</b>	1	<b>3,2</b>
D94Y	2	<b>7,7</b>	0	<b>0,0</b>
D94G	8	<b>30,8</b>	5	<b>16,1</b>
D94H	0	<b>0,0</b>	0	<b>0,0</b>
Other QRDR	0	<b>0,0</b>	0	<b>0,0</b>

QRDR: quinolone-resistance determining region; w/o: without.

**TABLE S5.** Distribution of mutations affecting the *rrs* gene among the 84 clinical isolates phenotypically resistant to at least one second-line injectable drug.

CAP	AMK	KAN	GT-MTBDRs/	Sequence	n	%
na	R	na	a1484t	WT	1	1,2
na	R	na	a1401g	a1401g	1	1,2
na	R	S	WT	WT	1	1,2
na	S	R	WT	WT	3	3,6
R	S	S	WT	WT	3	3,6
R	S	R	WT	WT	2	2,4
R	S	R	a1401g	a1401g	1	1,2
R	R	R	a1401g	a1401g	44	52,4
R	R	R	a1401g-1484t	a1401g	3	3,6
R	R	R	no WT	a1402t	1	1,2
R	R	R	WT	WT	4	4,8
R	R	S	a1401g	a1401g	1	1,2
S	R	S	WT	WT	1	1,2
S	R	R	a1401g	a1401g	6	7,1
S	R	R	WT	WT	1	1,2
S	R	R	WT+a1401g	WT+a1401g	1	1,2
S	R	R	WT+a1401g	WT	1	1,2
S	S	R	WT	WT	9	10,7

CAP: capreomycin; AMK: amikacin; KAN: kanamycin; R: resistant; S: susceptible; na: not available.

**TABLE S6.** Frequency of mutations affecting the *rrs* gene among Beijing and non-Beijing lineages in 85 second-line injectable drug-resistant clinical isolates.

Sequence	Beijing		total w/o beijing	
	n	%	n	%
WT	10	<b>21,7</b>	16	<b>41,0</b>
a1401g	35	<b>76,1</b>	23	<b>59,0</b>
g1484t	0	<b>0,0</b>	0	<b>0,0</b>
Other <i>rrs</i>	1	<b>2,2</b>	0	<b>0,0</b>

w/o: without.

**TABLE S7.** Other mutations identified in the *embB* gene of 37 ethambutol-resistant strains showing a wild-type sequence at codon 306.

cod. 306	Whole ERDR	n
WT	WT	21
	G406A	4
	Y319C	3
	D354A+S426N	1
	D328Y	1
	G406S	1
	Y319D	1
	Y319S	2
	C361S+E405D	1
	N296H	1
	ins. ctg at cod. 332	1

Cod: codon; ERDR: ethambutol-resistance determining region; ins: insertion.

**TABLE S8.** Frequency of mutations affecting the *embB* gene in 125 ethambutol-resistant clinical isolates belonging or not-belonging to the Beijing lineage.

Sequence	Beijing		total w/o beijing	
	n	%	n	%
WT	13	<b>29,5</b>	24	<b>30,0</b>
M306V	24	<b>54,5</b>	30	<b>37,5</b>
M306I	7	<b>15,9</b>	25	<b>31,3</b>
Other <i>embB</i>	0	<b>0,0</b>	1	<b>1,3</b>

w/o: without.

**TABLE S9. Comparison of the performances of the GenoType MTBDRs/ among lineages.**

	<b>Beijing % (95% CI)</b>	<b>Non-Beijing % (95% CI)</b>	<b>Mid-p exact test</b>
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>			
<b>Sensitivity</b>	76,9 (58,0-89,0)	71,0 (53,4-83,9)	
<b>Specificity</b>	100 (90,8-100)	98,8 (93,3-99,8)	
<b>PPV</b>	100 (83,9-100)	95,7 (79,0-99,2)	
<b>NPV</b>	86,4 (73,3-93,6)	89,8 (81,7-94,5)	
<b>Diagnostic accuracy</b>	90,6 (81,0-95,6)	91,0 (84,2-95,0)	
<b>Second-line injectables</b>			
<b>Sensitivity</b>	78,3 (64,4-87,7)	59,0 (43,4-72,9)	***
<b>Specificity</b>	100 (82,4-100)	98,6 (92,6-99,8)	
<b>PPV</b>	100 (90,4-100)	95,8 (79,8-99,3)	
<b>NPV</b>	64,3 (45,8-79,3)	81,8 (72,5-88,5)	***
<b>Diagnostic accuracy</b>	84,4 (73,6-91,3)	84,8 (77,0-90,3)	
<b>Ethambutol*</b>			
<b>Sensitivity</b>	70,5 (55,8-81,8)	70,0 (59,2-78,9)	
<b>Specificity</b>	100 (83,9-100)	96,8 (83,8-99,4)	
<b>PPV</b>	100 (89,0-100)	98,3 (90,7-99,7)	
<b>NPV</b>	60,6 (43,7-75,3)	55,6 (42,4-68,0)	
<b>Diagnostic accuracy</b>	79,7 (68,3-87,7)	77,5 (68,9-84,3)	

CI: confidence interval; PPV: positive predictive value; NPV: negative predictive value; \*: the phenotypic DST result is adjusted according to the minimum inhibitory concentration results.