## **Supplementary Material**

## Resistance profiles of microbial communities in maize rhizospheres to the introduction of exogenous antibiotics to agricultural systems with high arsenical geological backgrounds

Moxin Xu<sup>1,2&</sup>, Jinping Jiang<sup>1,2&</sup>, Yongshan Chen<sup>3,4\*</sup>, Ying Feng<sup>3,4</sup>, Xiaofeng Li<sup>3</sup>, Lili Ye<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin 541006, PRChina;

<sup>2</sup> Guangxi Collaborative Innovation Center for Water Pollution Control and Water Safety in Karst Area, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin, Guangxi 541004, PR China

<sup>3</sup> School of Resources and Environmental Science, Quanzhou Normal University,

Quanzhou 362000, PR China

<sup>4</sup> Fujian Province Key Laboratory for the Rural Environmental Remediation and Waste

Recycling, Quanzhou362000, PR Chin;

<sup>&</sup> These authors contributed to the work equally and should be regarded as co-first authors.

\* Correspondence: yshchen421@163.com (Chen Y.S.)

Table S1: Primers and standard curves for the qPCR process. Standard curves of qPCR assays obtained from 10-fold serially diluted plasmids which carrying the target

sequence.

Target	Primer or Probe	Sequence $(5' \rightarrow 3')$	Annealing Temp (°C)	Amplicon Size (bp)	Standard Curves	R <sup>2</sup>
sul2	<i>sul2-</i> F <i>sul2-</i> R	TCCGGTGGAGGCCGGTATCTGG CGGGAATGCCATCTGCCTTGAG	60.0	190	y=-3.8834x+38.366	0.9991
tetC	<i>tetC</i> -F <i>tetC</i> -R	GCGGGATATCGTCCATTCCG GCGTAGAGGATCCACAGGACG	60.0	207	y=-3.7367x+35.817	0.9998
tetG	tetG-F tetG-R	CGTTCTTCTGGCTTTTGC GCCCCTTGCTTGTTACTG	60.0	132	y=-3.8788x+37.426	0.999
tetM	tetM-F tetM-R	GAGCAAACCTCAACAAAG CAGCAGAGCACAAGTCAC	60.0	154	y=-3.562x+35.52	0.9988
tetW	tetW-F tetW-R	CTTATGGGCGGTGTCTGT GCGTTTTCAAGGTGGAGT	60.0	176	y=-4.0929x+39.437	0.9977
tetX	tetX-F tetX-R	TGACTTAGCCTTACCAAT	60.0	256	y=-4.024x+38.926	0.9994
aioA	aioA-F aioA-R	CCACTTCTGCATCGTGGG TGTCGTTGCCCCAGATGA	60.0	1114	y=-3.31x+39.24	0.9956
<i>arsM</i>	arsM-F arsM-R	TCYCTCGGCTGCGGCAAYCCVAC CGWCCGCCWGGCTTWAGYACCCG	60.0	347	y=-3.33x+37.50	0.9991
16S rRNA	16s-F 16s-R	GGGTTGCGCTCGTTGC ATGGYTGTCGTCAGCTCGTG	60.0	60	y=-3.1251x+32.581	0.9978
intll	<i>intl1-</i> F <i>intl1-</i> R	GGCTTCGTGATGCCTGCTT CATTCCTGGCCGTGGTTCT	60.0	146	y=-3.4363x+33.588	0.9986



Figure S1. the functional composition at level 2 of Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) from all microcosms in soils of antibiotics exposure. CK0, without the application of manure and antibiotics; CK, manure with no antibiotics; OTC1, manure with OTC (1mg/kg); OTC10, manure with OTC (10mg/kg); OTC100, manure with OTC (100mg/kg); SD1, manure with SD (10mg/kg); SD10, manure with SD (100mg/kg).



Figure S2 relationship between ARGs and *intl1*. CK0, without the application of manure and antibiotics; CK, manure with no antibiotics; OTC1, manure with OTC (1mg/kg); OTC10, manure with OTC (10mg/kg); SD10, manure with SD (1mg/kg); SD10, manure with SD (10mg/kg).



Figure S3. Environmental drivers of microbial community composition in antibiotic treatment groups: (a for OTC groups, b for SD groups) pairwise comparisons of environmental factors were shown, with color gradients representing Spearman's correlation coefficients. Taxonomic (based on genus-level bacteria) and functional (based on ARGs, AMGs, *intl1*) community composition was related to each environmental factor by Mantel tests. Edge width denotes the Mantel's r statistic for the corresponding distance correlations, and edge color represents the statistical significance.