

Supplementary Information

Antifungal and anti-inflammatory potential of the endangered aromatic plant *Thymus albicans*

Mariana Roxo¹, Mónica Zuzarte^{2,3,4*}, Maria José Gonçalves^{5,6}, Jorge M. Alves-Silva^{2,3,4,5}, Carlos Cavaleiro^{5,6}, Maria Teresa Cruz^{3,5,7}, Lúgia Salgueiro^{5,6}

¹ Institute of Pharmacy and Molecular Biotechnology (IPMB), Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany

² Faculty of Medicine, Coimbra Institute for Clinical and Biomedical Research (iCBR), University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

³ Centre for Innovative Biomedicine and Biotechnology (CIBB), University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

⁴ Clinical Academic Centre of Coimbra (CACC), Coimbra, Portugal

⁵ Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Coimbra, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

⁶ Chemical Process Engineering and Forest Products Research Centre (CIEPQPF), Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Sciences and Technology University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

⁷ Center for Neuroscience and Cell Biology (CNC), Coimbra, Portugal

Corresponding author: Mónica Zuzarte, mzuzarte@uc.pt, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Azinhaga de S. Comba, 3000-354 Coimbra, Portugal. Tel: +351239480220

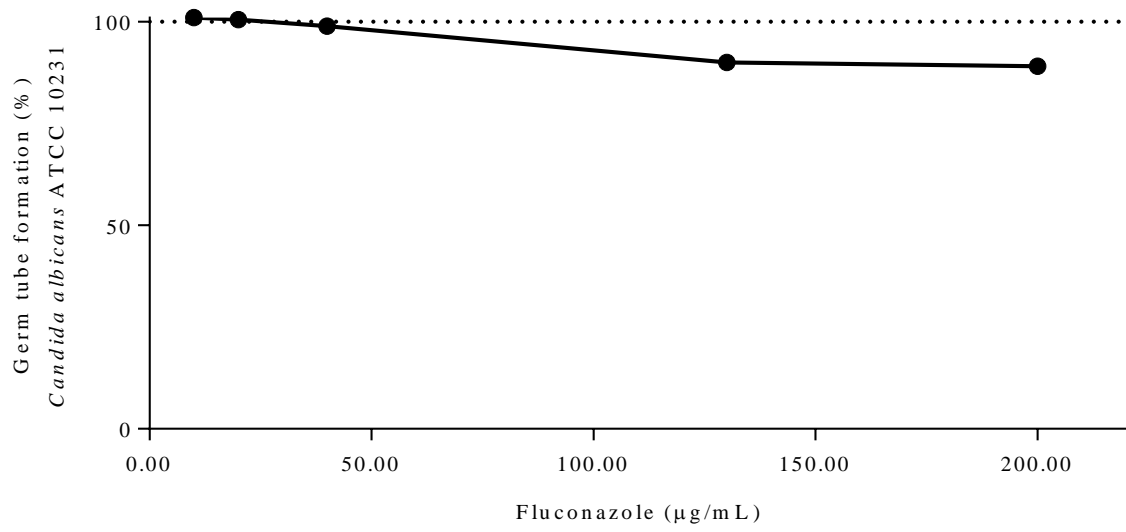
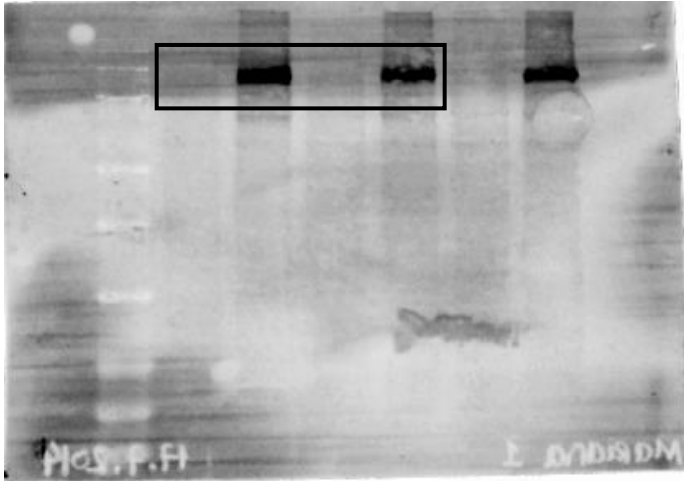
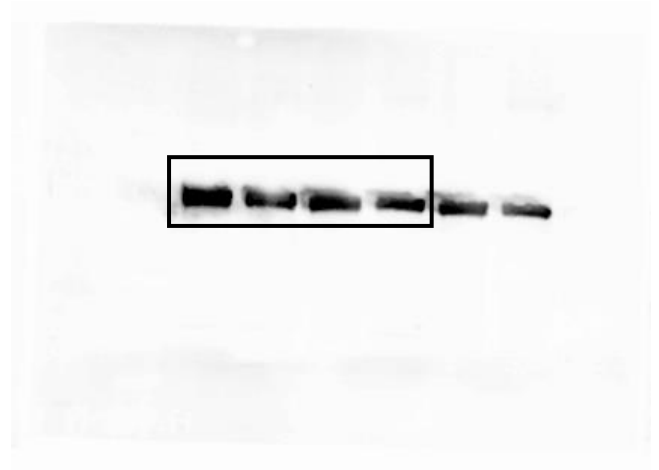


Figure S1. Germ tube formation in *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 treated with fluconazole.

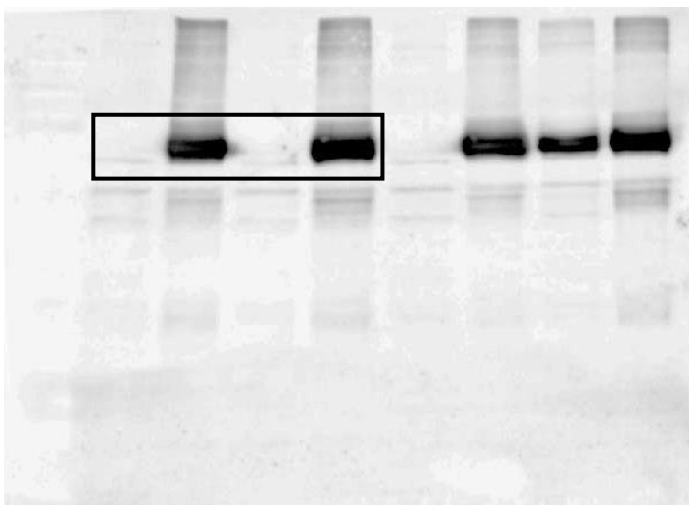
iNOS



Tubulin



COX-2



Tubulin

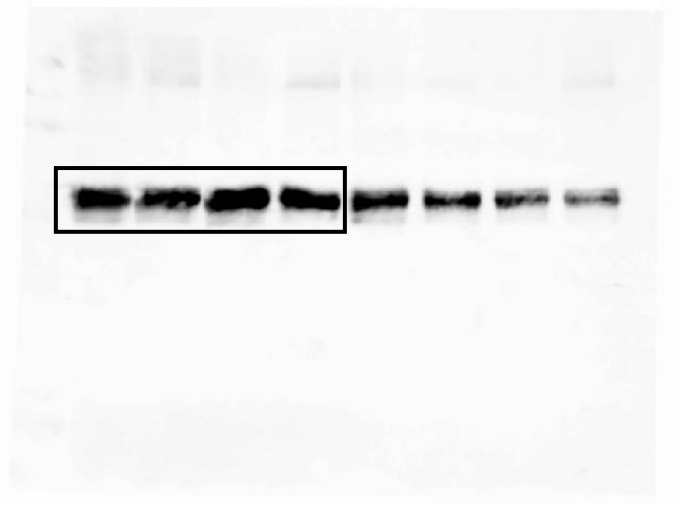


Figure S2. Original blots with cropped region marked.