Supplementary Materials for

Monoclonal antibodies targeting surface exposed epitopes of *Candida albicans* cell wall proteins confer *in vivo* protection in an infection model

Palliyil et al

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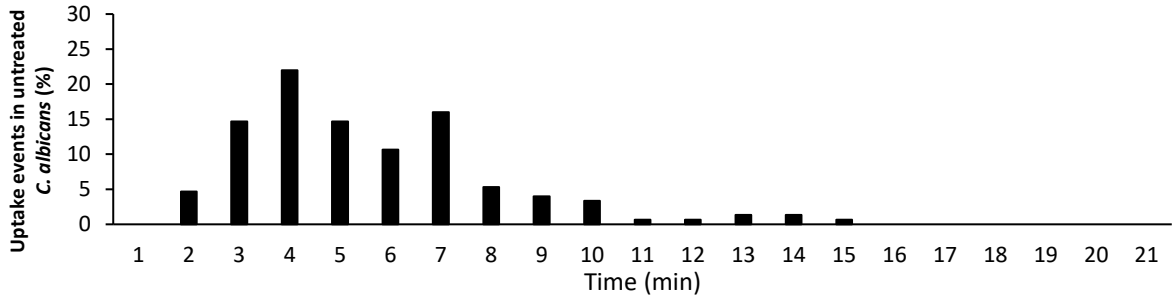
LIST OF SUPPLEMETARY MATERIALS

Figure S1

Table S1

A



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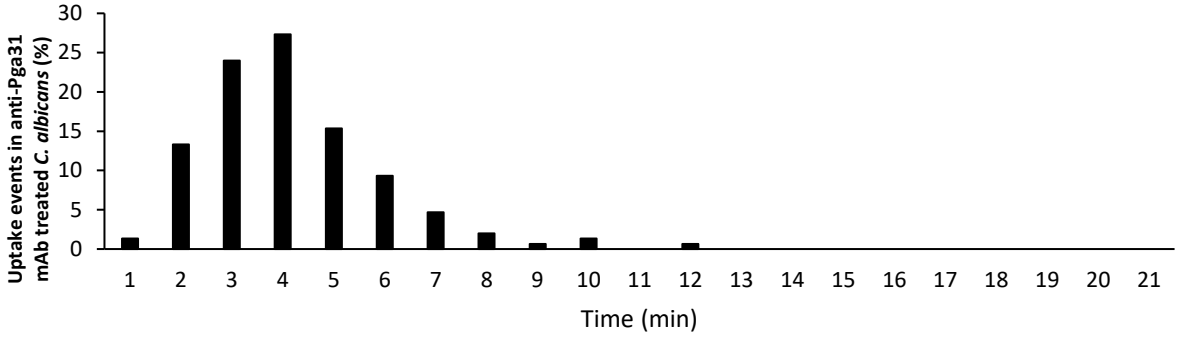
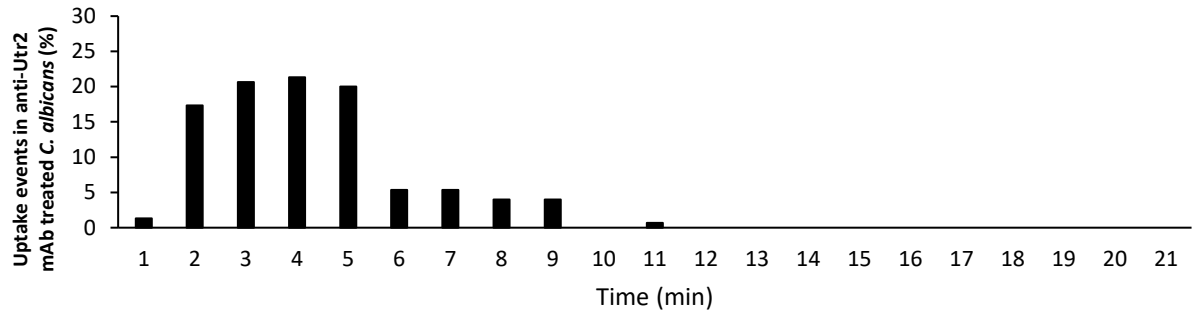


C



D

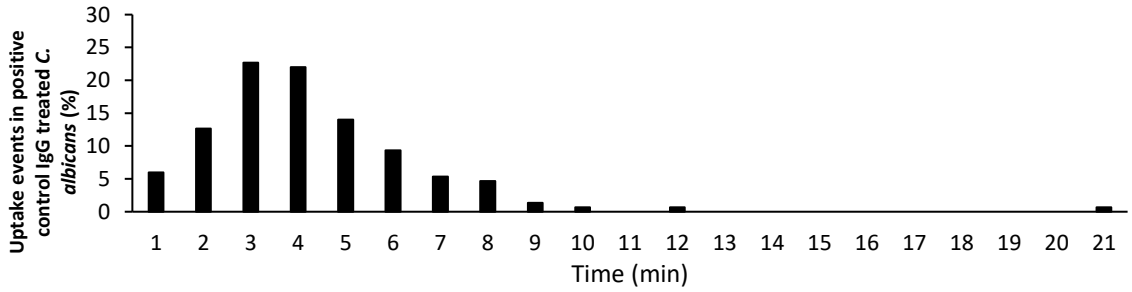


Fig. S1. Engulfment of anti-Candida mAb treated* C. albicans *cells by mouse macrophages.

The time taken for J774.1 macrophages to ingest live Candida *cells following initial cell-cell contact verses the percentage of uptake events are plotted. (A) wt (B) Pga31 mAb (C) Utr2 mAb (D) positive control murine mAb. The rate of engulfment of all antibody-treated cells was faster than that of untreated* C. albicans*. Bars represent the percentages of uptake events (n = 6 videos for each antibody group from two biological replicates).*

Treatment group	Mean (±SD) change in body weight
Isotype Control	-13.77 ± 3.00
Pga31 mAb	-9.49 ± 2.56
Utr2 mAb	-10.79 ± 1.80
Saline only	-11.59 ± 2.89

Table S1. Average weight change in mice in study 1 *Groups of mice (n=6) were treated with either Pga31 mAb (15 mg/kg), Utr2 mAb (15 mg/kg), mouse IgG2a isotype control (15 mg/kg) or saline, 3 h pre and 24 h post-infection in a murine model of disseminated candidiasis. Data represents mean change in body weight ± SD (g) at day 2 compared with day 0 in mouse study 1.*