Extracts of selected South African medicinal plants mitigate virulence factors in multidrug resistant strains of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

Idowu J. Adeosun¹, Itumeleng T. Baloyi¹, Sekelwa Cosa^{1*}

¹Division of Microbiology, Department of Biochemistry, Genetics and Microbiology, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield Pretoria 0028, South Africa; <u>u21747050@tuks.co.za</u> (I.J.A.), <u>u18372882@tuks.co.za</u> (I.T.B.).

***Corresponding author**: Sekelwa Cosa, Division of Microbiology, Department of Biochemistry, Genetics and Microbiology, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield Pretoria 0028, South Africa. Tel: +27-12-420-4602, E-mail: <u>sekelwa.cosa@up.ac.za</u>

Supplementary materials

The following supplementary data forms part of this manuscript which further provides relevant information on some of the findings obtained from this study. **Figure S1**: shows a standard curve which entails the regression equation (Y = 0.348X - 0.074) obtained for exopolysaccharide quantification. Here, Y stands for the absorbance derived from the unknown samples. **Figure S2**: illustrates the representative mass spectrometry chromatograms of the analysed plant extracts showing peaks that correspond to the data presented in the manuscript (Tables 2-4).

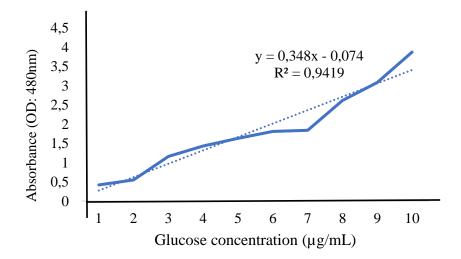


Figure S1: Standard curve showing the regression equation for EPS quantification.

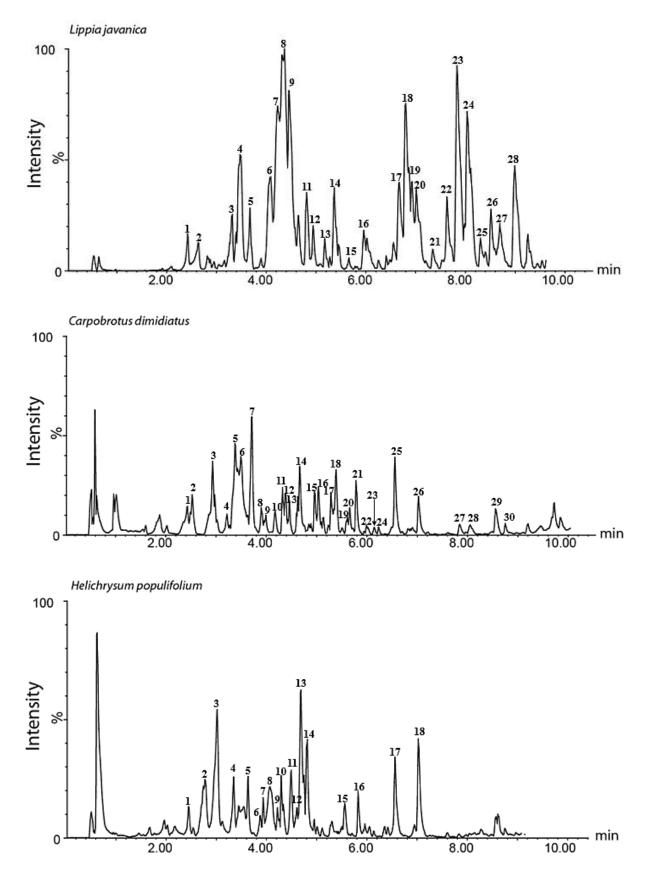


Figure S2: LC-MS chromatograms of *L. javanica* (ethyl acetate), *C. dimidiatus* (aqueous) and *H. populifolium* (aqueous) extract. All peaks correspond to the data presented in the manuscript (Tables 2-4).