**Antimicrobial and immunomodulatory activity of pomegranate in the systemic candidiasis on *Galleria mellonella***

Nara Ligia Martins Almeida1, e-mail: nlmaunesp@hotmail.com; Lívia Mara Alves Figueiredo Godoi2, e-mail: livia.figueiredo@ict.unesp.br; James Venturini3, e-mail: james.venturini@ufms.br; Luiz Leonardo Saldanha4,5, e-mail: lluizsaldanha@gmail.com; Anne Lígia Dokkedal5, e-mail: dokkedal@fc.unesp.br; Juliana Campos Junqueira2, e-mail: juliana@ict.unesp.br; Vanessa Soares Lara (corresponding author)1, e-mail: vanessa@fob.usp.br.

1Department of Surgery, Stomatology, Pathology and Radiology, Bauru School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo (USP), Bauru, Brazil.

2Department of Biosciences and Oral Diagnosis, São Paulo State University (UNESP), Institute of Science and Technology, São José dos Campos, Brazil.

3Medical School, Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS), Campo Grande, Brazil.

4Department of Botany, São Paulo State University (UNESP), Institute of Biosciences, Botucatu, Brazil.

5Department of Biological Sciences, São Paulo State University (UNESP), Faculty of Sciences, Bauru, Brazil.

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**



**Figure S1.** *Galleria mellonella* (*G. mellonela*) at final larval stage in Petri dish at 37°C with a body weight of approximately 250–300 mg. All larvae used in the experiment had clear color and were free of spots and/or dark pigments on their cuticle (n=15/per group).



**Figure S2.** *Galleria mellonella* being inoculated into the last right proleg (n=15 per concentration). For control, larvae were inoculated with PBS into the right proleg. Aliquots of 10 μl were inoculated with Hamilton® syringes (Hamilton Inc., USA).