

**Supplementary Table S1:** Changes in the phosphorylation of caspase 3 (CASP3;  $p \leq 0.05$ ) of HD11 cells infected with *S. Enteritidis* and treated with antibiotics or plant extracts.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Protein and phosphorylation change<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Status of the protein<sup>2</sup></b>
Oxytetracycline	CASP3 ↓	Active
Gentamicin	CASP3 ↑	Non active
Thyme essential oil	No significant changes observed	-
Grape seed extract	No significant changes observed	-
Garlic oil	No significant changes observed	-
Capsicum oleoresin	No significant changes observed	-

<sup>1</sup> ↑, significantly more phosphorylated on an inhibitory site; ↓, significantly less phosphorylated on an inhibitory site.

<sup>2</sup>The status of the protein was assumed based on the phosphorylation change and the function of the affected site (active/inhibitory).

**Supplementary Figure S1:** Venn diagram of oxytetracycline, thyme essential oil, grape seed extract, and garlic oil, and changes in the phosphorylation of significant selected immune peptides ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) exclusive of oxytetracycline.

Protein and phosphorylation change <sup>1</sup>	Status of the protein <sup>2</sup>
CARD11 ↑	Active
CASP3 ↓	Active
CKIIα ↑	Active
VEGFR-3 ↑	Active
IFNAR1 ↓	Active
PIK3R1 ↓	Non active

<sup>1</sup> ↑, significantly more phosphorylated and consequence of phosphorylation unknown; ↓, significantly less phosphorylated and consequence of phosphorylation unknown; ↑, significantly more phosphorylated on an active site; ↓, significantly less phosphorylated on an active site; ↑, significantly more phosphorylated on an inhibitory site; ↓, significantly less phosphorylated on an inhibitory site.

<sup>2</sup> The status of the protein was assumed based on the phosphorylation change and the function of the affected site (active/inhibitory) or, based on existing literature where no site information was available..

