

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.

Group	Protein and phosphorylation change ¹	Status of the protein ²
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	-

¹ ↑, significantly more phosphorylated on an inhibitory site; ↓, significantly less phosphorylated on an inhibitory site.

² 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 ≤ 0.05) exclusive of oxytetracycline.

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

¹ ↑, 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.

² 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..

