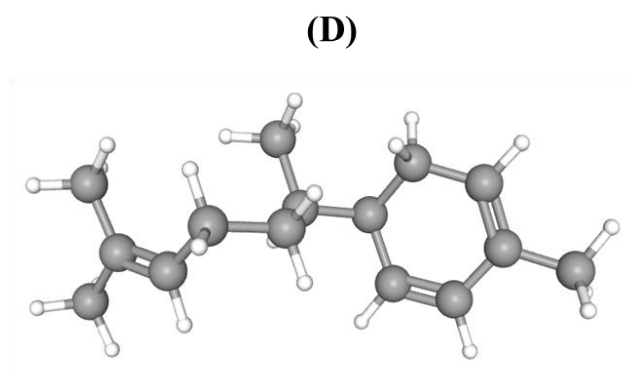
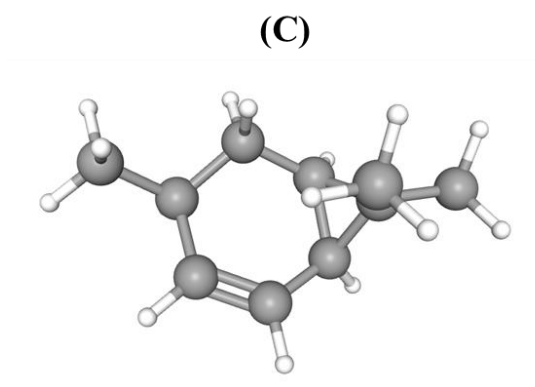
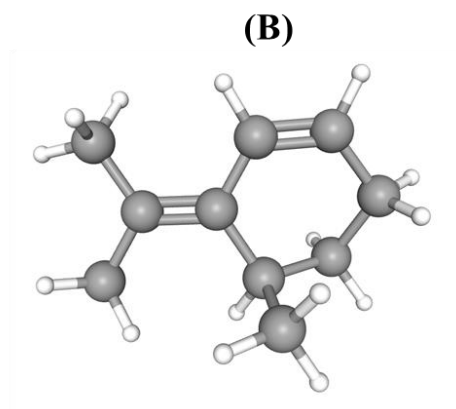
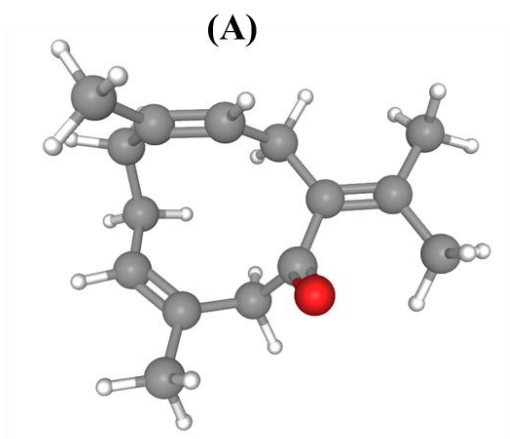
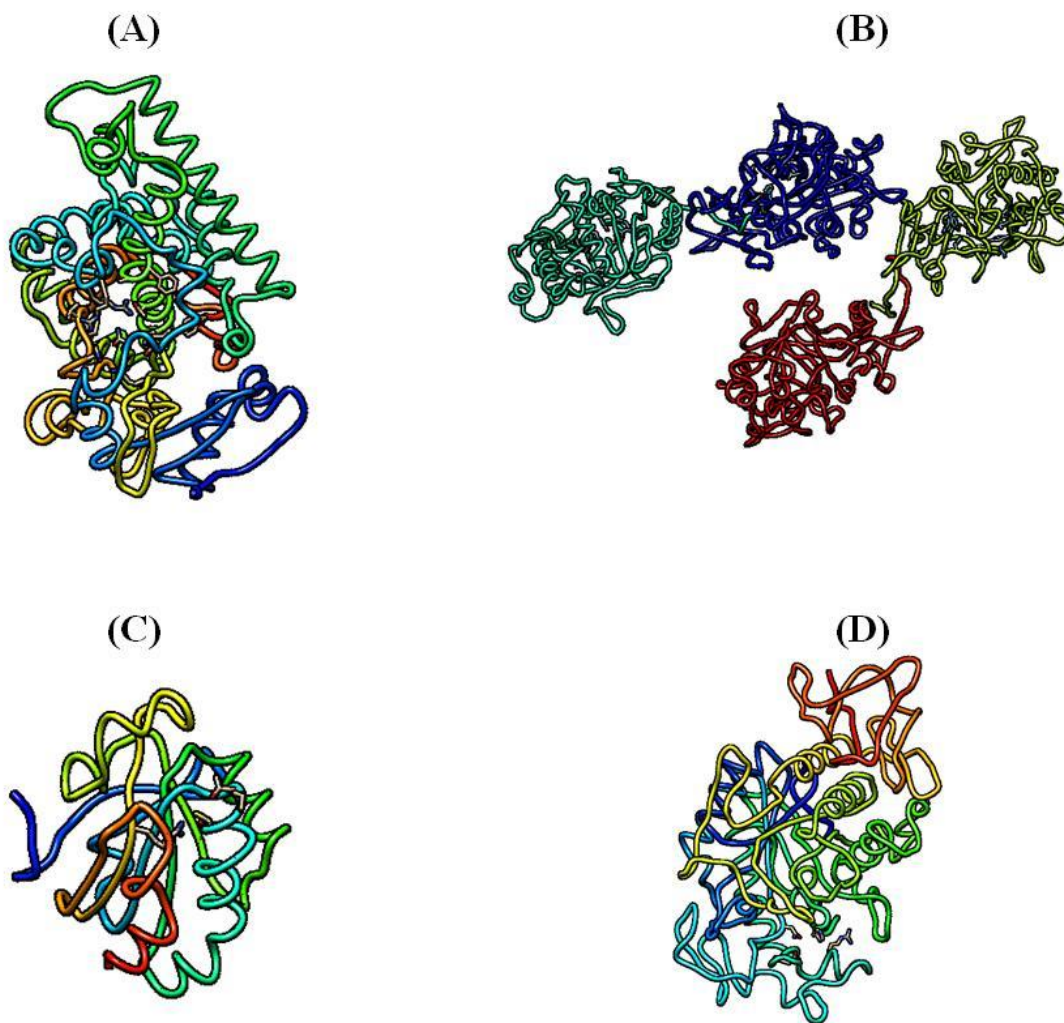


**Figure. S1: Antifungal activity of CLO. A) Agar well diffusion assay. B) Broth dilution method.** In agar well diffusion method, 1 represent 25  $\mu$ L of CLO, 2 represent 50  $\mu$ L of CLO, 3 represent positive control, fluconazole, 4 represent negative control, DMSO. In broth dilution assay, purple color of dye indicates fungal growth, while pink color showed no growth of fungal culture.



**Figure S2: 3-D structure of major phytochemicals identified in GC-MS analysis of CLO selected for docking.** 3,7-Cyclodecadien-1-one, 3,7-dimethyl-10-(1-methylethylidene) (A), Cyclohexene, 4-methyl-3-(1-methylethylidene) (B), (+)-4-Carene (C), 1,3-Cyclohexadiene (D).



**Figure S3: Target proteins selected as receptors for docking of phytochemicals of CLO.** Crystal structure of cytochrome P<sub>450</sub> 14 alpha-sterol demethylase cytochrome P<sub>450</sub> 14 alpha-sterol demethylase (CYP51; PDB ID: 1EA1) (A), N-myristoyl transferase (NMT; PDB ID: 1IYL) of *C. albicans* (B), Human peroxiredoxin 5 (PDB ID: 1HD2) (C), and Human pancreatic alpha-amylase (PDB ID: 1HNY) (D).