

Figure S1. Chromatograms obtained by GC-MS analysis of (A) 2,5 mg/mL red thyme (hexane extract), (B) 2,5 mg/mL oregano (hexane extract), and (C) 5 mg/mL sage (SFE 100 extract).

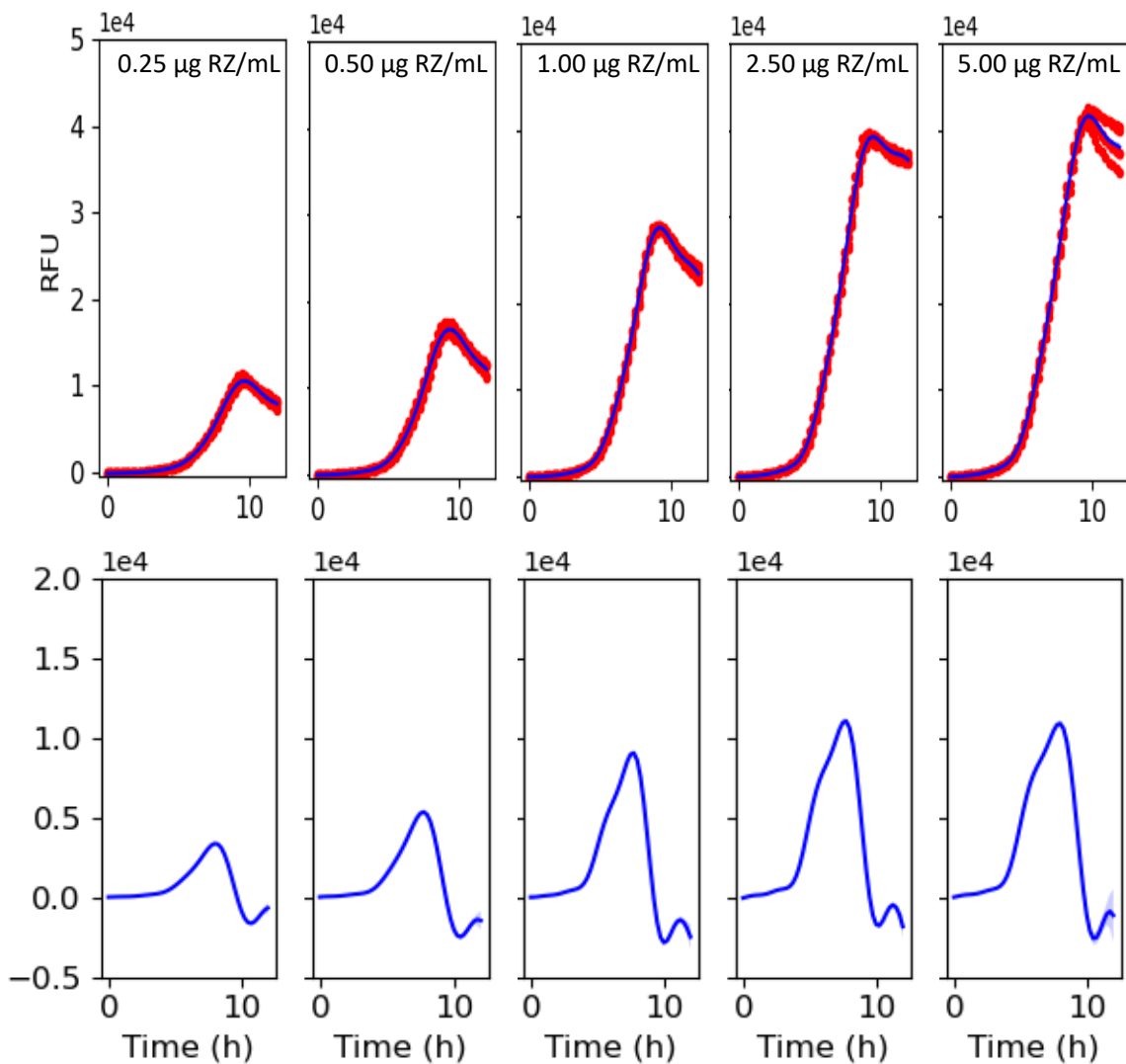
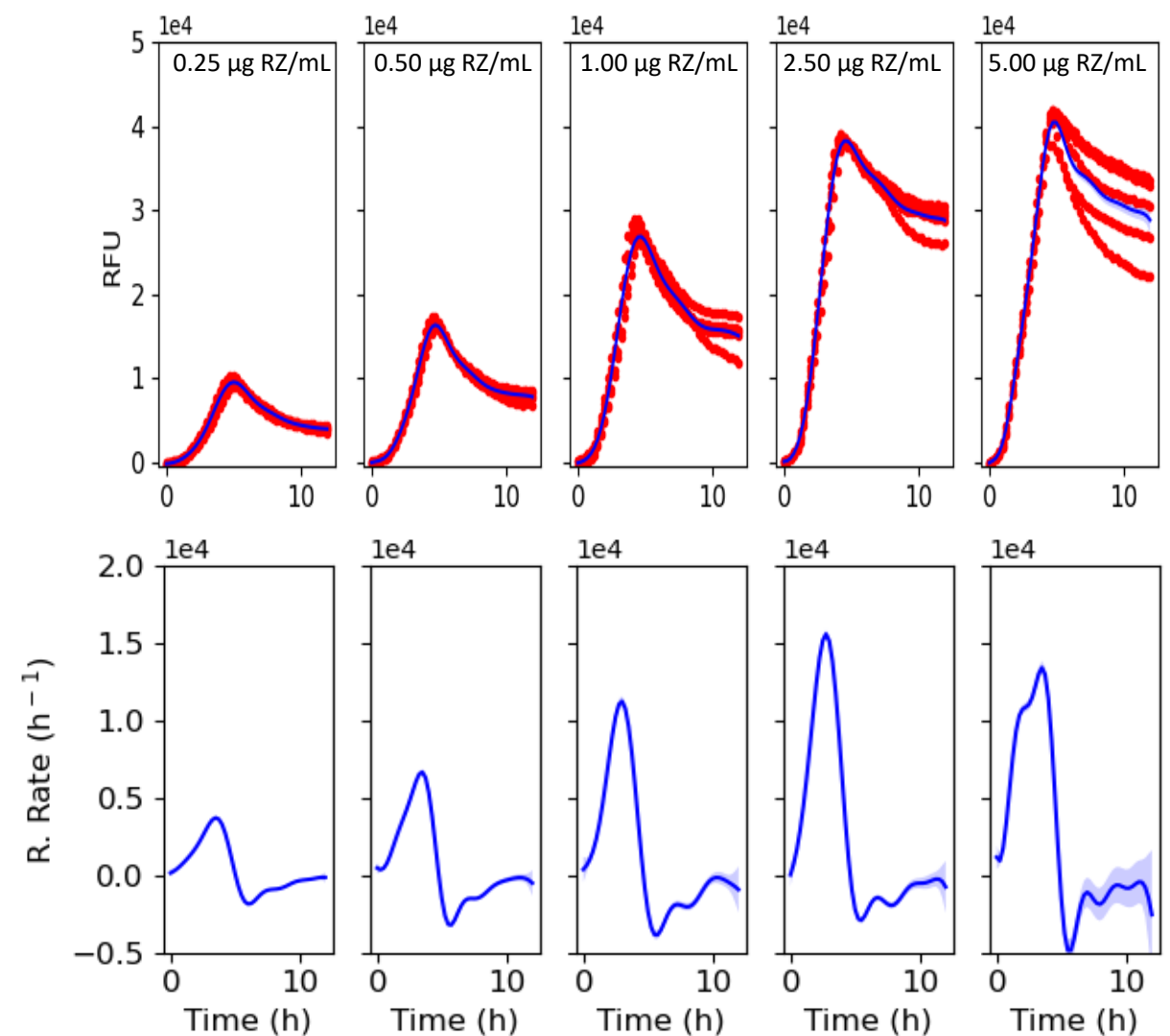
Initial bacterial load: $1.3 \cdot 10^6$ cfu/mLInitial bacterial load: $2.0 \cdot 10^7$ cfu/mL

Figure S2. Resazurin reduction curves, model fits and time derivatives for two different inoculum densities ($1.3 \cdot 10^6$ and $2.0 \cdot 10^7$ cfu/mL) incubated in the medium with L-carnitine and different resazurin (RZ) concentrations. Upper panels: blank-subtracted RFU measured over 12 h. The red points show 10 replicates for each experimental condition. The blue line shows the non-parametric Gaussian process fit with standard error shown by the light blue area around the line. Lower panels: Estimated resazurin reduction rate as a function of time (time derivative).

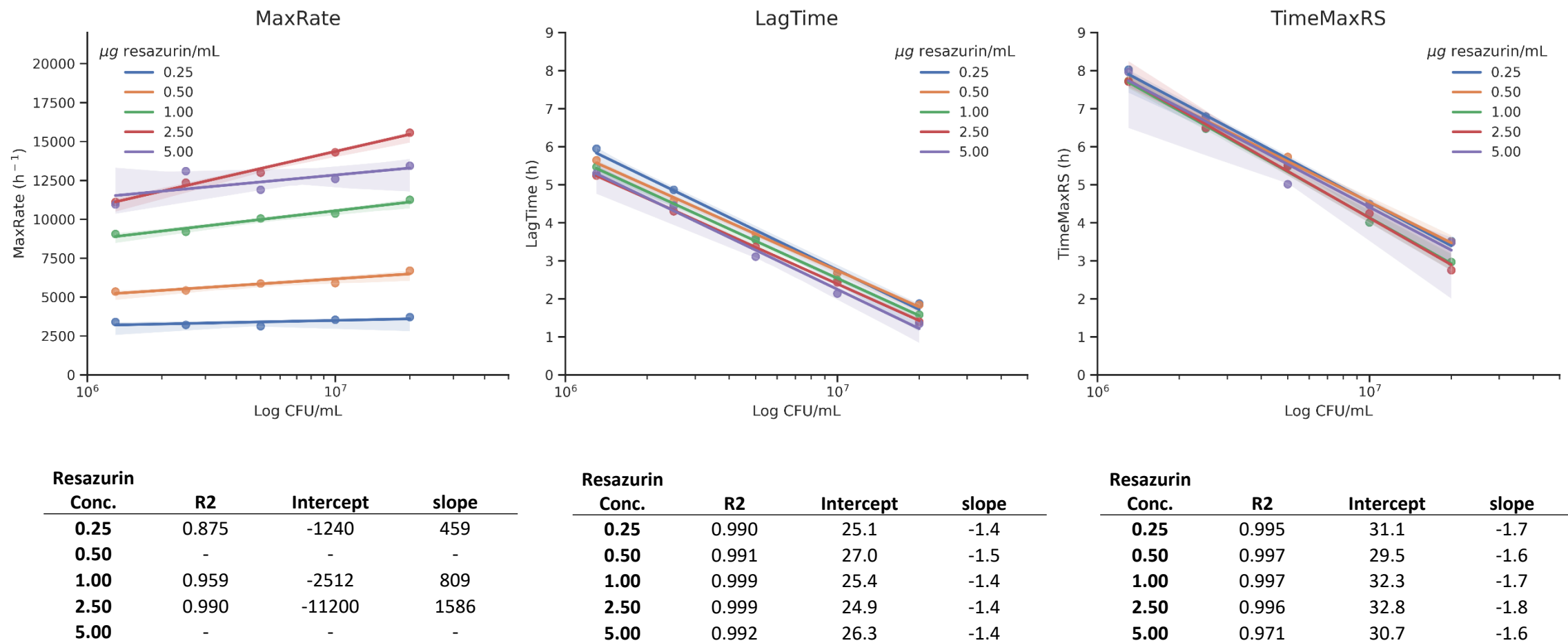


Figure S3. Regression analysis of model parameters as a function of Log CFU/mL.

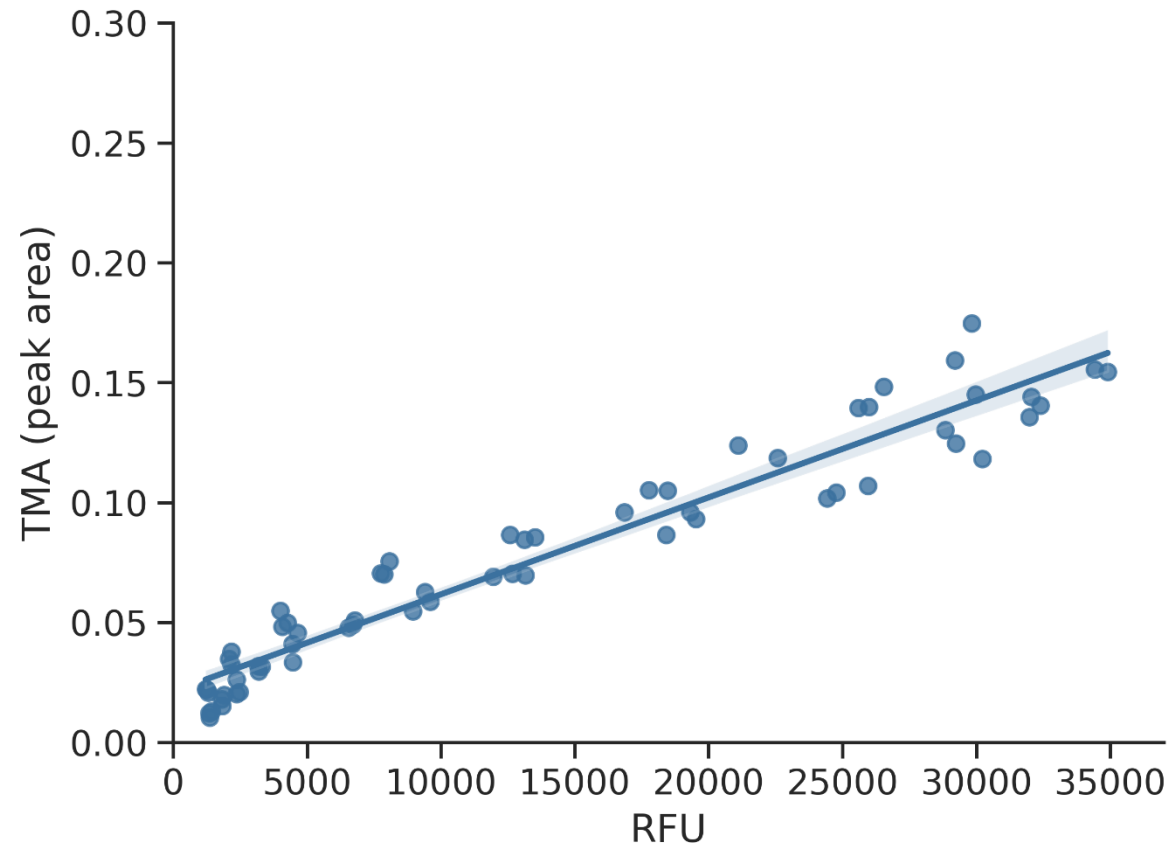


Figure S4. Correlation between TMA peak area and RFU measurements. The shadowed area around regression line represents the 95% confidence interval for the regression

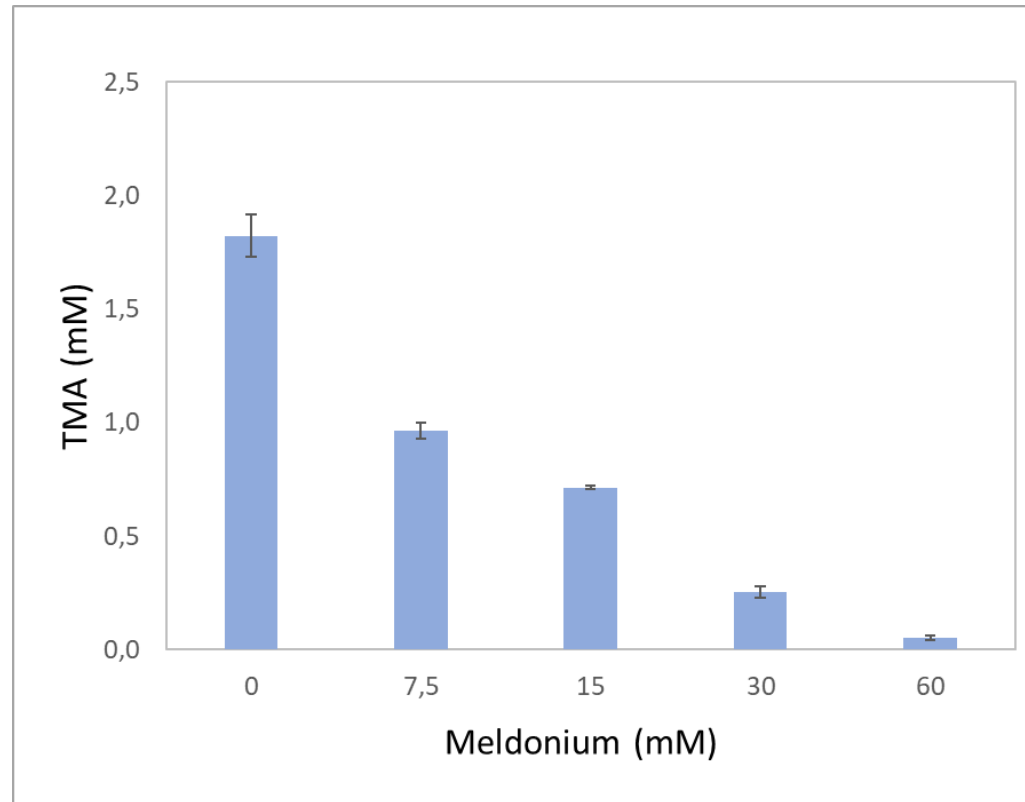


Figure S5. CE-UV quantification of TMA produced by *K. pneumoniae* at 8,5h in MD+C supplemented with different meldonium concentrations. The values represent the mean \pm SD (n=3).

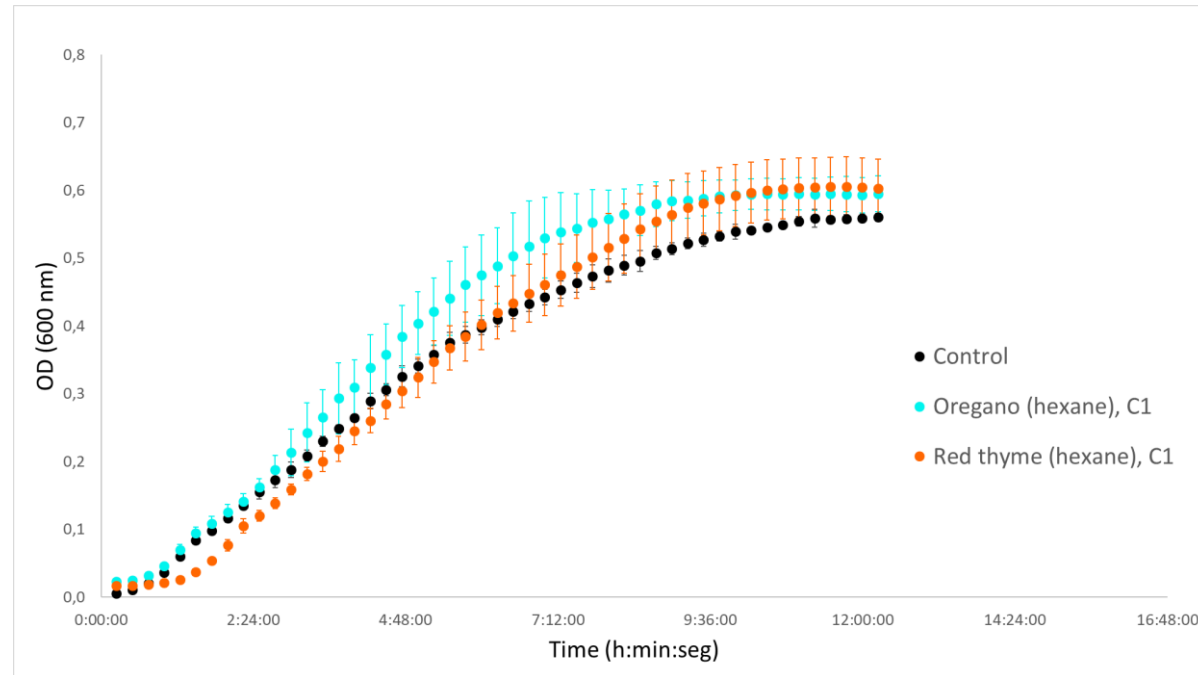


Figure S6. 12h growth curve (OD600) of *K. pneumoniae* incubated with in NB medium alone (control) or in presence of oregano and red thyme extracts. Values and bars represent the mean \pm SD (n=5).