



## Article Influence of the Sample Preparation Method in Discriminating Candida Spp. Using ATR-FTIR Spectroscopy

## Savithri Pebotuwa <sup>1,2</sup>, Kamila Kochan <sup>2,\*</sup>, Anton Peleg <sup>3,4</sup>, Bayden R. Wood <sup>2</sup> and Philip Heraud <sub>2,5</sub>,\*

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Microbiology, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia; savi.pebotuwa@monash.edu
- <sup>2</sup> Centre for Biospectroscopy and School of Chemistry, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia; Bayden.Wood@monash.edu
- <sup>3</sup> Infection and Immunity Program, Monash Biomedicine Discovery Institute and Department of Microbiology, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia; anton.peleg@monash.edu
- <sup>4</sup> Department of Infectious Diseases, The Alfred Hospital and Central Clinical School, Monash University, Melbourne, 3004, Victoria 3800, Australia
- <sup>5</sup> Department of Microbiology and the Biomedicine Discovery Institute, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia;
- \* Correspondence: kamila.kochan@monash.edu (K.K.); phil.heraud@monash.edu (P.H.)



**Supplementary materials S1.** PC1 versus PC2 scores plot of each preparation method and corresponding loadings for PC1.



**Supplementary materials S2.** PC1 versus PC2 scores plot for each preparation type and their corresponding PC1 loadings for (A) Washed (B) Untreated and (C) Fixed.

-2

-1

0



1 Distance to K-Means Nearest Group

2

3

4

5



Supplementary materials S3. K-means cluster analysis for the (A) Fixed and (B) Washed datasets in the 1400-900 cm<sup>-1</sup> spectral region.