Supplementary data

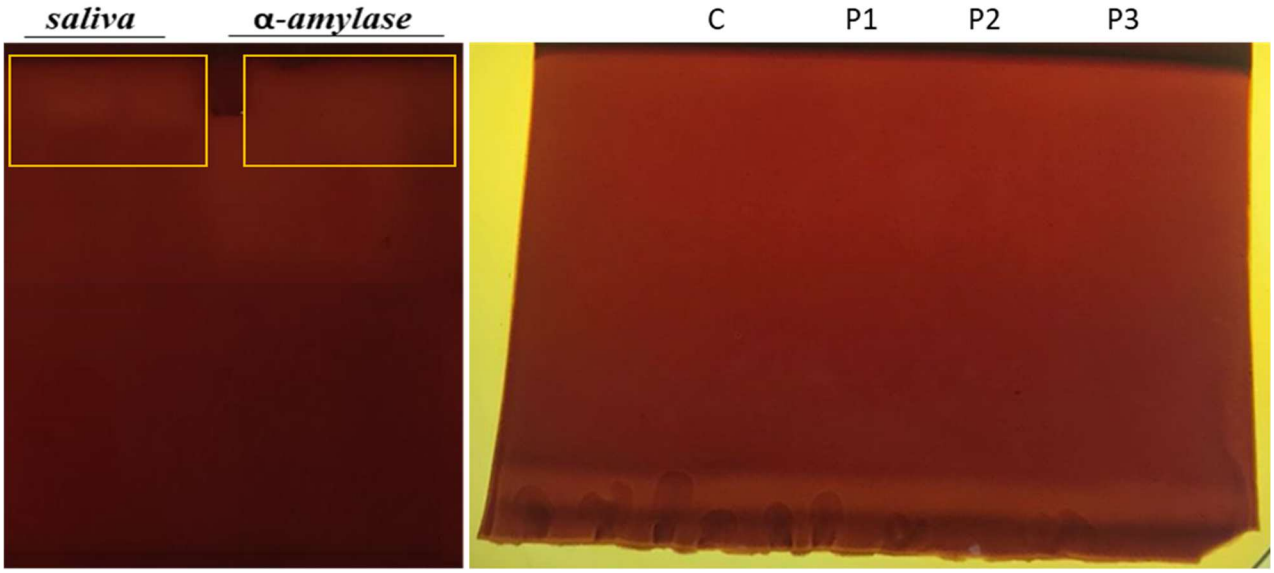

Fig. S1: Amylase gel (10 %) utilizing starch as a substrate. Crude (C) and fractions of *D. alba* seed protein (P1, P2 and P3) obtained from DEAE column were loaded to the gel. The observed gel was unmarked in terms of activity. Saliva and α-amylase (10ug, duplicate) were used as standards (right).Yellow outline boxes indicate zone of activity.

Antibacterial activity

To screen for antimicrobial activity, well diffusion method was followed. Inoculum was spread on Muller Hinton agar (MHA) to make a lawn using sterile cotton swab. Wells were made with 10 mm borer and labelled as 1 to 4 (crude, P1, P2, P3). Each sample 200 µg, was applied to the respective well. Tigecycline and cefoperazone-sulbactam were used as antibiotic disks. Plates containing bacterial strain was incubated at 37 °C for 24 h and observed for zone of inhibition.

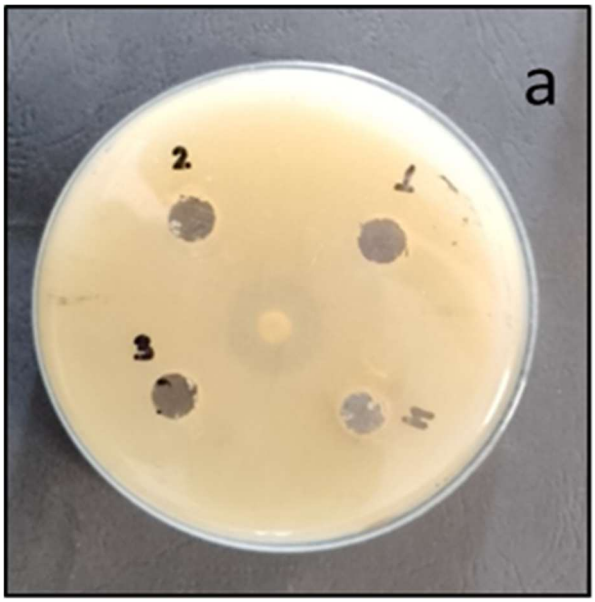

Fig. S2: The agar plate showed no zone of inhibition in any sample. The antibiotic disk in the middle showed a zone of inhibition as can be observed in the middle of the agar plate against Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).*