

Fig 1a

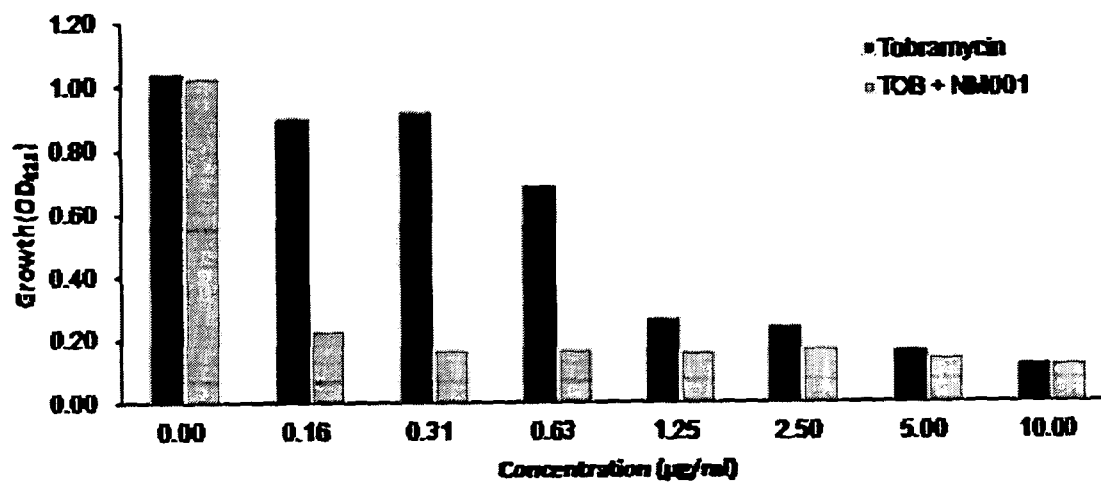


Fig 1b

	MIC Alone		MIC in Combination		
	NM001 (µg/ml)	Tobramycin (µg/ml)	NM001 (µg/ml)	Tobramycin (µg/ml)	FIC Index
PA01	500	1	250	0.25	Additive (0.75)

Fig 2.

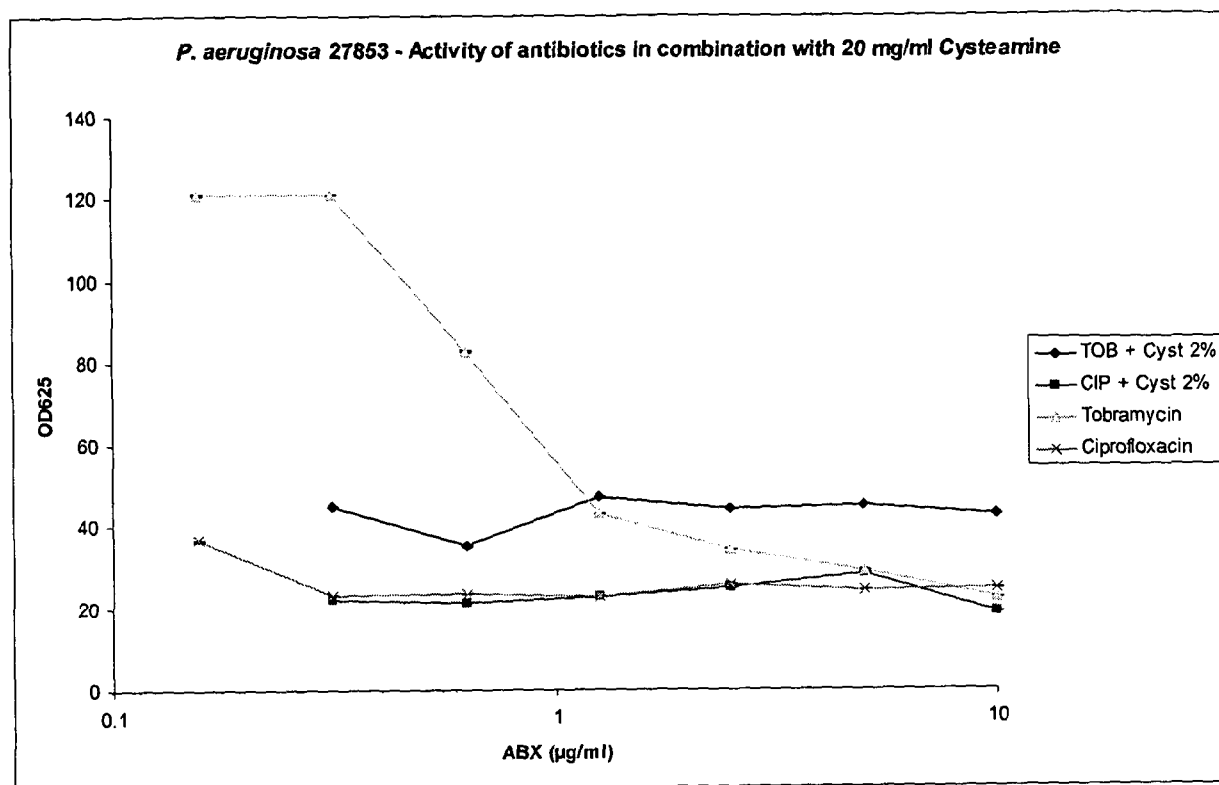


Fig 3:

PA01 - MIC (µg/ml)	Normal		Mucin		NaCl	
	Alone	+ NM001 (250 µg/ml)	Alone	+ NM001 (250 µg/ml)	Alone	+ NM001 (250 µg/ml)
Tobramycin	1	0.25	8	1	4	0.5

Figure 4 Antibiofilm Activity of Cysteamine Alone and in Combination with Tobramycin against Established *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 Biofilm

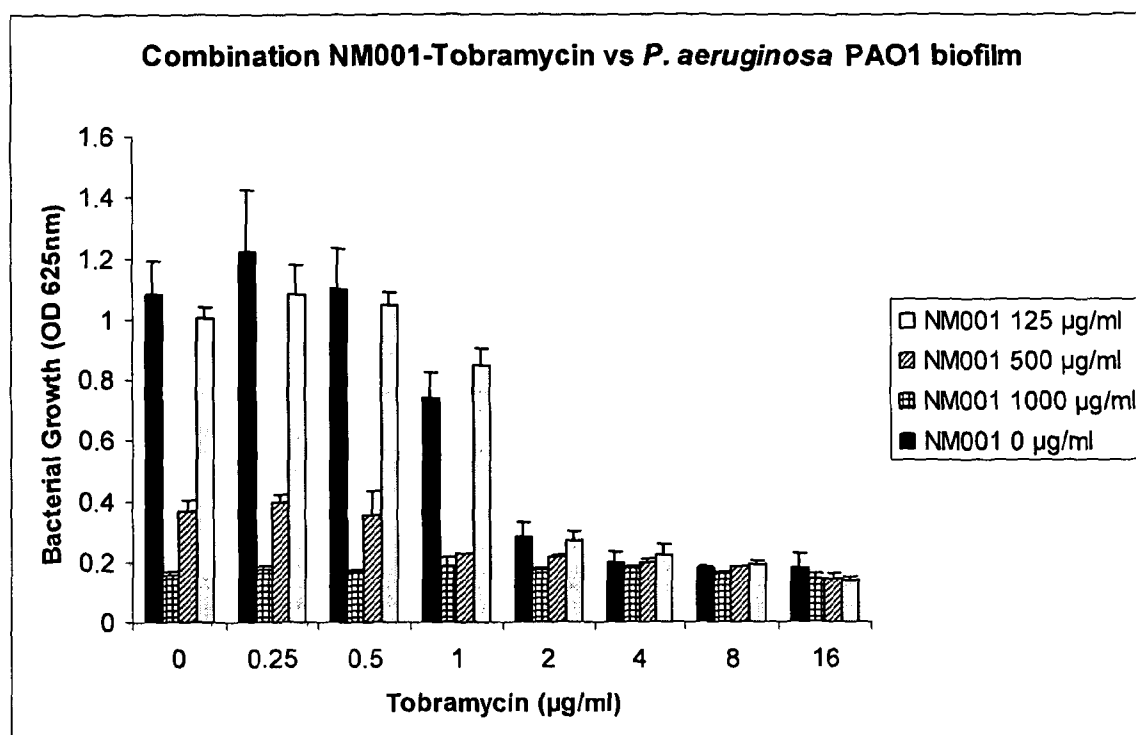


Figure 5: Post-Antimicrobial Effect of Cysteamine (NM001) in Combination with Tobramycin (TOB) versus *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 biofilms

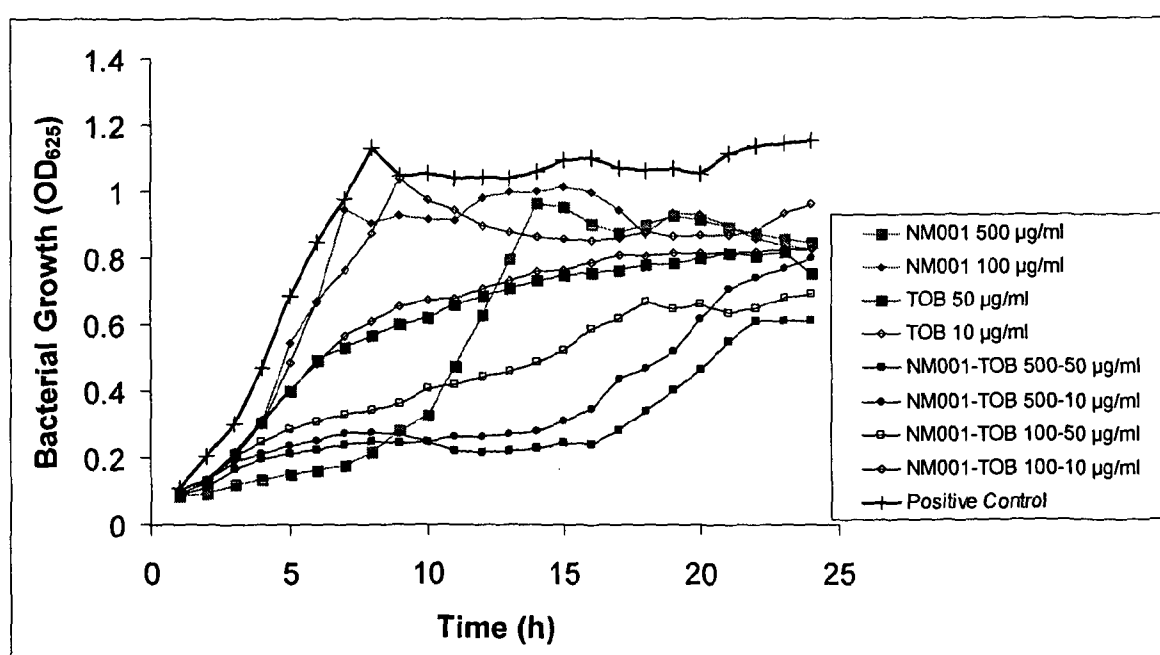


Figure 6: Cysteamine (NM001) Enhances the Antimicrobial Activity of Tobramycin Against the Multidrug-Resistant *Burkholderia cepacia* NCTC10743

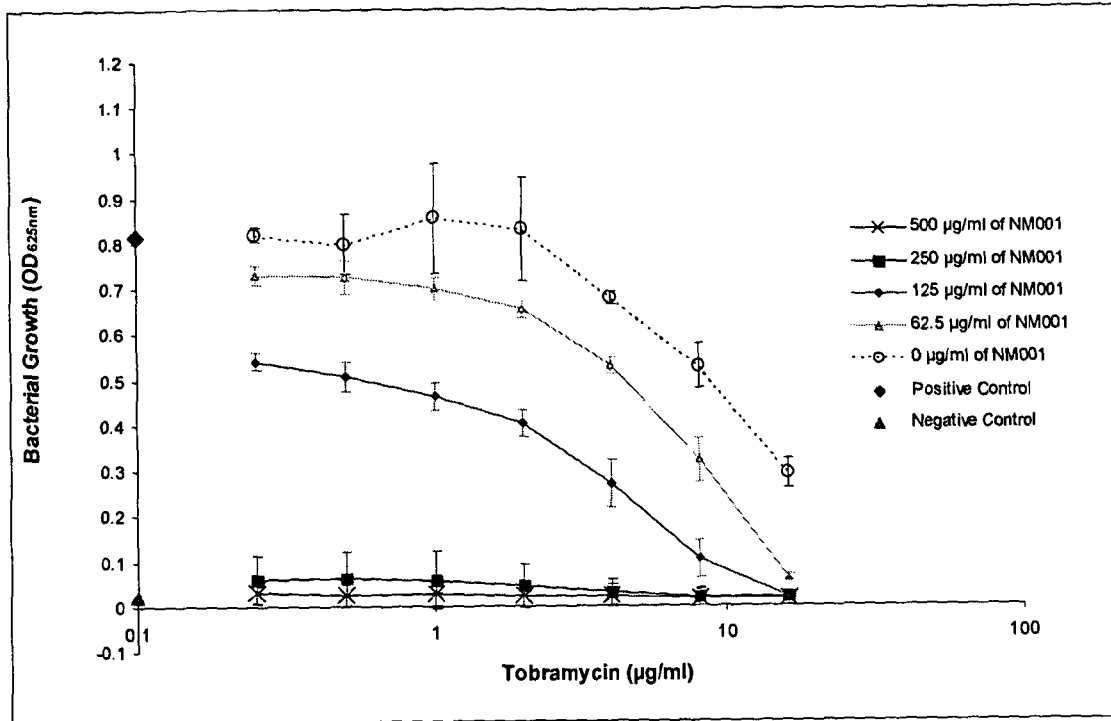


Figure 7: Antimicrobial Activity of Tobramycin and Lynovex® (cysteamine) against *P.aeruginosa* PAO1 Planktonic Cells Alone and in Combination in Physiologically-Relevant Concentrations as Found in the Lungs of CF Patients

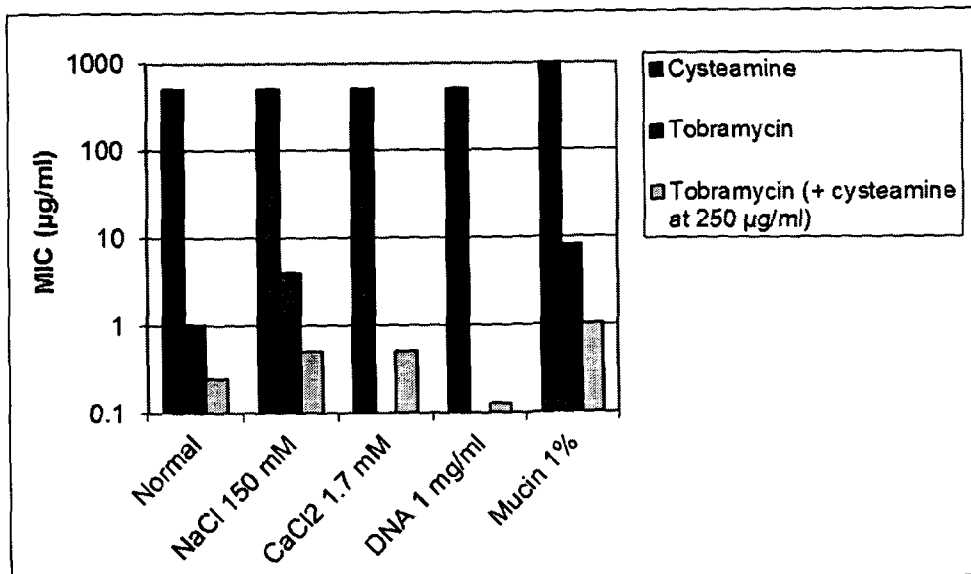


Figure 8: Mucolytic Activity of Cysteamine versus Other Disulphide Bond Disrupters and Mucolytic Agents

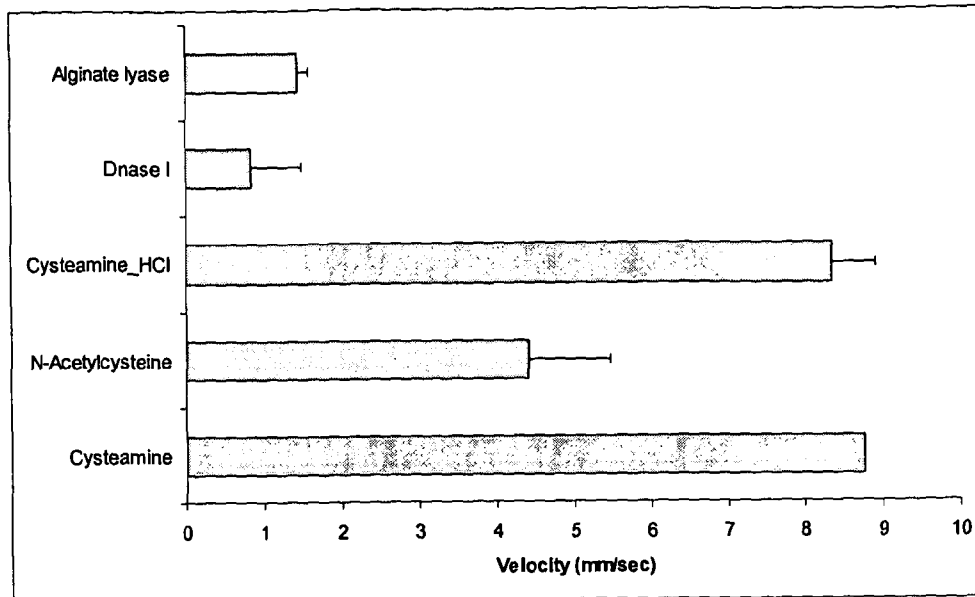


Figure 9: Post-Antimicrobial Effect of Cysteamine (NM001) in Combination with Tobramycin versus *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 biofilms

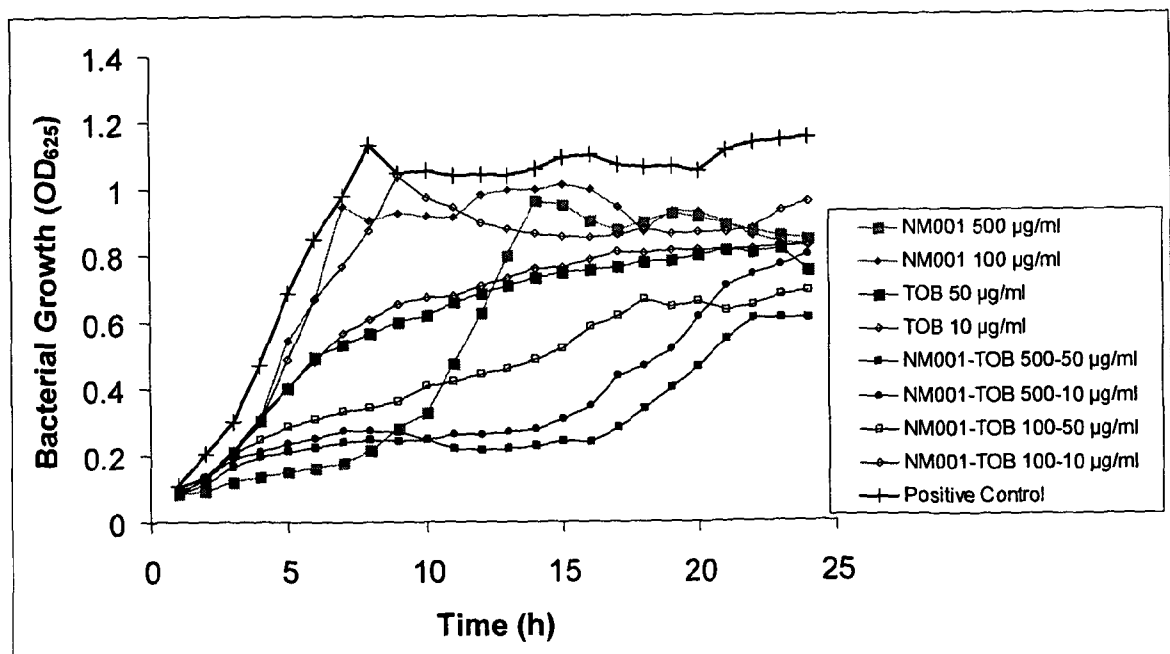


Figure 10: Inhibition of Microbial Metabolic Activity of the *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 Biofilms following Treatment with Cysteamine (NM001) in Combination with Tobramycin

