

## **Nitroheterocyclic compounds are more efficacious than CYP51 inhibitors against *Trypanosoma cruzi*: implications for Chagas disease drug discovery and development**

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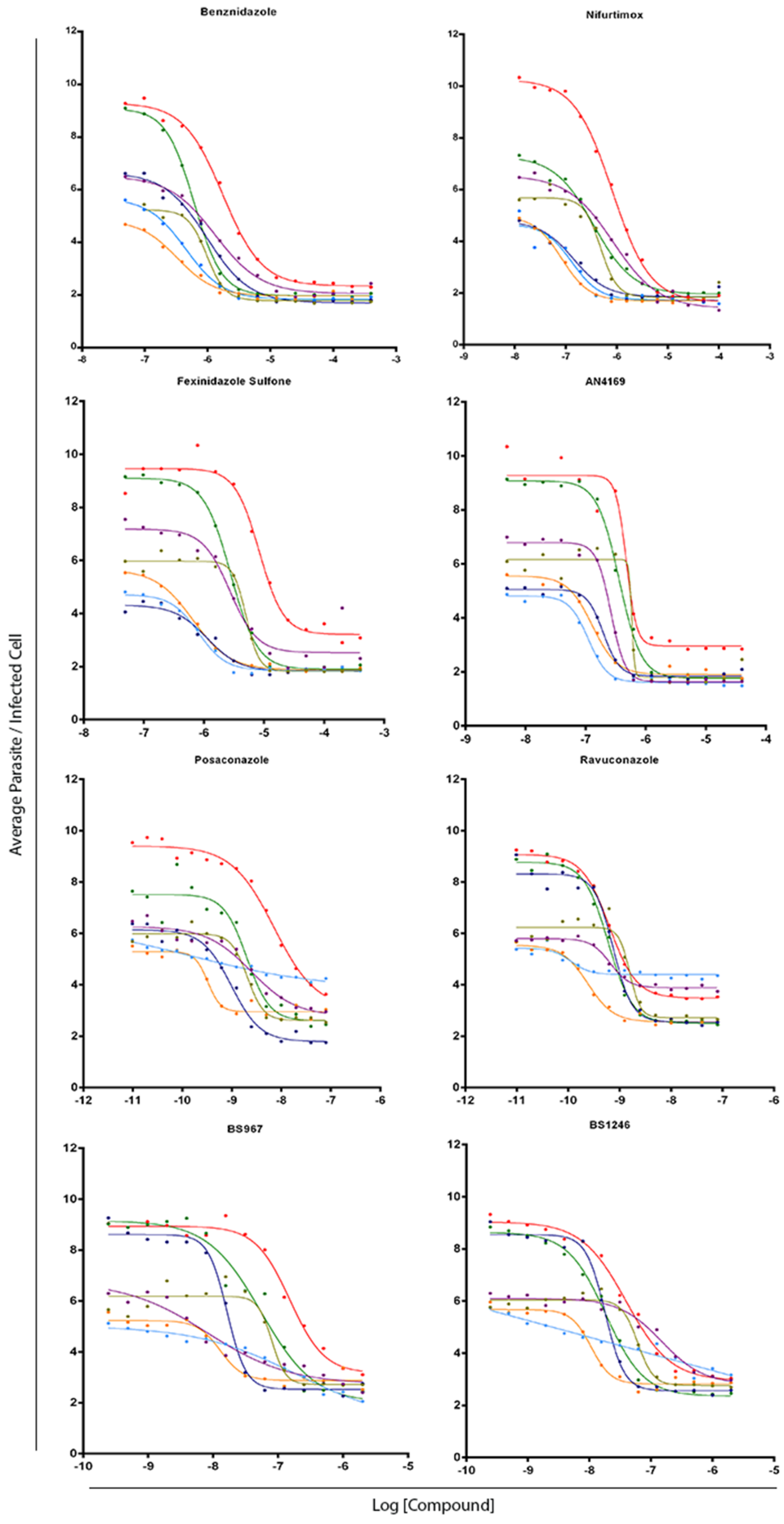
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**Supplementary Table S1: Details of the *Trypanosoma cruzi* used in this study**

<i>T. cruzi</i>	DTU	Original host <sup>1-4</sup>	Geographical origin <sup>2,4-9</sup>	Genotyping Methods
<b>Dm28c</b>	I	Opossum <i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Carabobo, Venezuela	<i>TcSC5D</i> single <i>locus</i> amplification and sequencing <sup>10-18</sup>
<b>Y</b>	II	Human	São Paulo, Brazil	<i>TcSC5D</i> single <i>locus</i> amplification and sequencing <sup>11,19-21</sup>
<b>ARMA13 cl1</b>	III	Armadillo <i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	Campo Lorro, Paraguay	Multilocus microsatellite genotyping <sup>4,22</sup> Large Subunit rDNA PCR product size polymorphism & PCR- Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) assay <sup>23,24</sup> Multilocus Sequence Typing (MLST) <sup>25</sup>
<b>ERA cl2</b>	IV	Human	Anzoátegui, Venezuela	Multilocus microsatellite genotyping <sup>4</sup> Large Subunit rDNA PCR product size polymorphism & PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) assay <sup>24</sup>
<b>92-80 cl2</b>	V	Human	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	Multilocus microsatellite genotyping <sup>4</sup> Large Subunit rDNA PCR product size polymorphism & PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) assay <sup>24</sup> Multilocus sequence typing (MLST) <sup>25</sup>
<b>CL Brener</b>	VI	<i>Triatoma infestans</i>	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	rRNA & miniexon gene sequence <sup>26</sup> Multilocus microsatellite genotyping <sup>4</sup> Large Subunit rDNA PCR product size polymorphism & PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) assay <sup>24</sup> Multilocus sequence typing (MLST) <sup>25</sup> <i>TcSC5D</i> single <i>locus</i> amplification and sequencing <sup>11</sup>
<b>Tulahuen</b>	VI	Human	Tulahuen, Chile	rRNA& miniexon gene sequence <sup>26</sup>



**(Previous page) Supplementary Figure S1. Compound activity measurements based on raw data of the average number of parasites per infected cell.** Experimental conditions and datasets are the same of manuscript's Figure 1. Each dose-response curve represents one strain or clone as follows: Dm28c, purple; Y, red; ARMA13 cl1, orange; ERA cl2, light green; 92-80 cl2, light blue; CL Brener, dark blue; and Tulahuen, dark green. The X-axis shows log of compound molar concentrations (M) and Y-axis shows the non-normalized activity (raw data) based on the measurement average number of parasites per infected cell. Data refers to mean values of at least two independent experiments.

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