S2 Table: Contribution of different substrates to respiration of isolated mitochondria from flight muscle of *A. aegypti* males						
Metabolic state	**Pyr+Pro**	n	**G3P**	n	**PC+Mal**	n
Leak	7 ± 2	10	25 ± 13 **	11	2 ± 1	7
+ ADP	83 ± 33 #	10	53 ± 27 *,#	11	5 ± 2	7
+ FCCP	94 ± 41 #	10	79 ± 30 #	11	6 ± 3	7
+ Rotenone	10 ± 5	10	-	11	0.7 ± 0.6	7
+ Antimycin	5 ± 3	10	7 ± 4	11	0.6 ± 0.4	6

S2 Table: Contribution of different substrates to respiration of isolated mitochondria from flight muscle of *A. aegypti* males. Values were expressed as mean ± SD of nmol oxygen consumed/min/mg protein with the following substrates: 10 mM pyruvate + 10 mM proline (Pyr+Pro), 20 mM *sn* glycerol-3 phosphate (G3P) or 10 µM palmitoylcarnitine + 5 mM malate (PC+Mal). Addition of OXPHOS modulators were indicated as "+" in the first column as following: 2 mM ADP (+ADP), 10 µM cytochrome c (not shown), 2 µM FCCP (+FCCP), 0.5 µM rotenone (+Rotenone), and finally 2.5 µg/mL antimycin A (+ Antimycin). For all G3P measurements, experiments started after the addition of 0.5 µM rotenone. Statistical analyses were carried out only between the groups of different substrates and mitochondrial metabolic state and were performed by using either Kruskal-Wallis test followed by *a posteriori* Dunn´s test (indicated by superscript letters) or by ANOVA and *a posteriori* Tukey´s test (indicated by superscript symbols). Significant differences in “Leak” were ** *p<0.001* relative to Pyr+Pro and PC+Mal. In “ADP”, significant differences were * *p<0.05* relative to Pyr+Pro, # *p<0.001* relative to PC+Mal. In “FCCP”, significant differences were # *p<0.001* relative to PC+Mal.