## **Supporting Information**

## Synergy of Omeprazole and Praziquantel *in vitro* Treatment Against Schistosoma mansoni Adult Worms

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**Fig A – Differentially expressed genes detected in paired and unpaired mature** *S. mansoni* **females**. **(Upper)** Venn diagram of the genes affect by PZQ in both paired and unpaired mature females, when compared with their respective no-drug controls. **(Lower)** Heat map of 219 differentially expressed genes affect by PZQ in both experimental conditions, namely paired females and unpaired mature females.



**Fig B – Differentially expressed genes detected in paired male and female adult worms**. **(Upper)** Venn diagram of the genes affect by PZQ in paired males and paired females, when compared with their respective no-drug controls. **(Lower)** Heat map of 48 differentially expressed genes affected in both experimental conditions (paired males and females).



Fig C - Measurement by Reverse Transcription Real Time PCR of the expression changes induced by PZQ treatment in *S. mansoni*. (Upper) Genes affected by PZQ in paired males, when compared to their non-treated control. (Lower) Genes affected by PZQ in 3h old schistosomula, when compared with their non-treated controls. A t-test was used to calculate the significance of the difference between PZQ and Control (n = 2 biological replicates, with 3 technical replicates each); genes with significant difference (p < 0.05) are marked with asterisks.



Fig D - Schistosomula viability after 1 day and 7 days treatment with OMP or OMP+PZQ. Schistosomula were photographed on day 1 (columns 1 and 2) or on day 7 (columns 3 and 4) after treatment. Columns 1 and 3 show light microscopy images; columns 2 and 4 show green fluorescence of FDA from live cells, and red fluorescence of PI from dead cells. (i) negative control with no drugs; (ii) 25  $\mu$ g/ml OMP; (iii) 150 or (iv) 532 ng/ml PZQ; (v) 25  $\mu$ g/ml OMP + 150 ng/ml PZQ; and (vi) 25  $\mu$ g/ml OMP + 532 ng/ml PZQ. The calibration bar shows 100  $\mu$ m.



Fig E - Schistosomula viability in a positive control assay with an extremely high concentration of PZQ. Schistosomula were treated with 10  $\mu$ g/ml PZQ (20 to 60 X higher than the sub-lethal test concentrations of the other experiments) and photographed after 1 day (top panels) and 7 days (bottom panels). On day 1 all schistosomula remained viable. Approximately 30% of the larvae were dead on day 7. (Left) Light microscopy at days 1 and 7. (Right) Green fluorescence of FDA from live cells, and red fluorescence of PI from dead cells, at days 1 and 7. The calibration bars show 100  $\mu$ m.