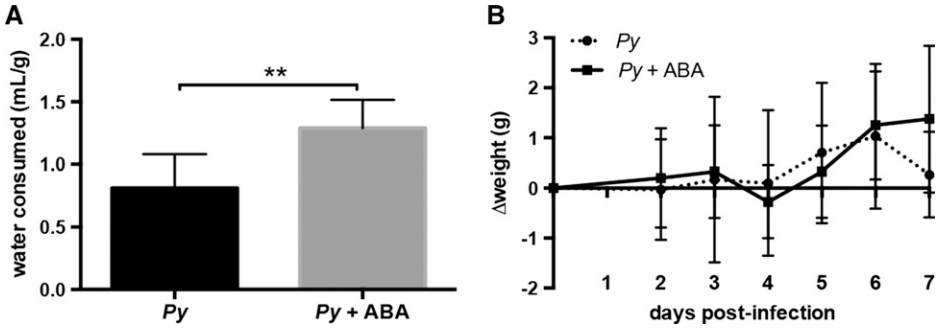
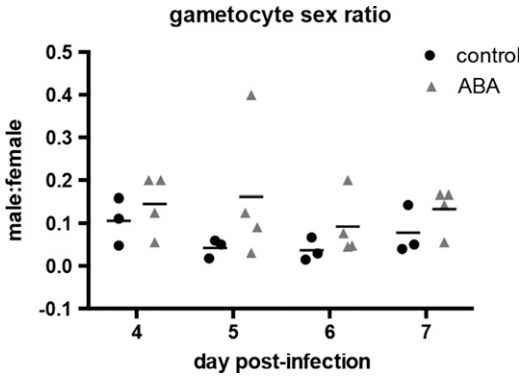
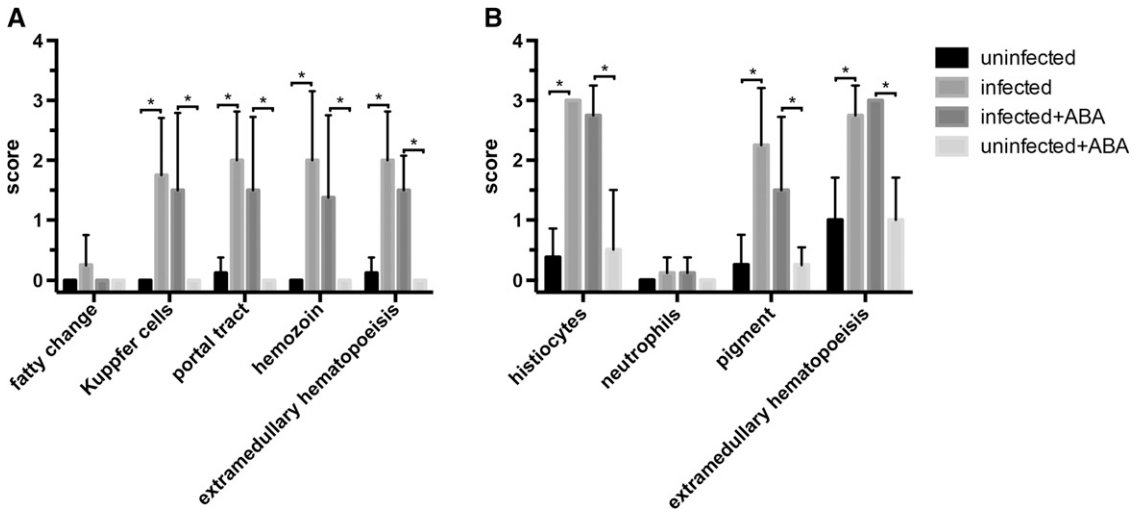


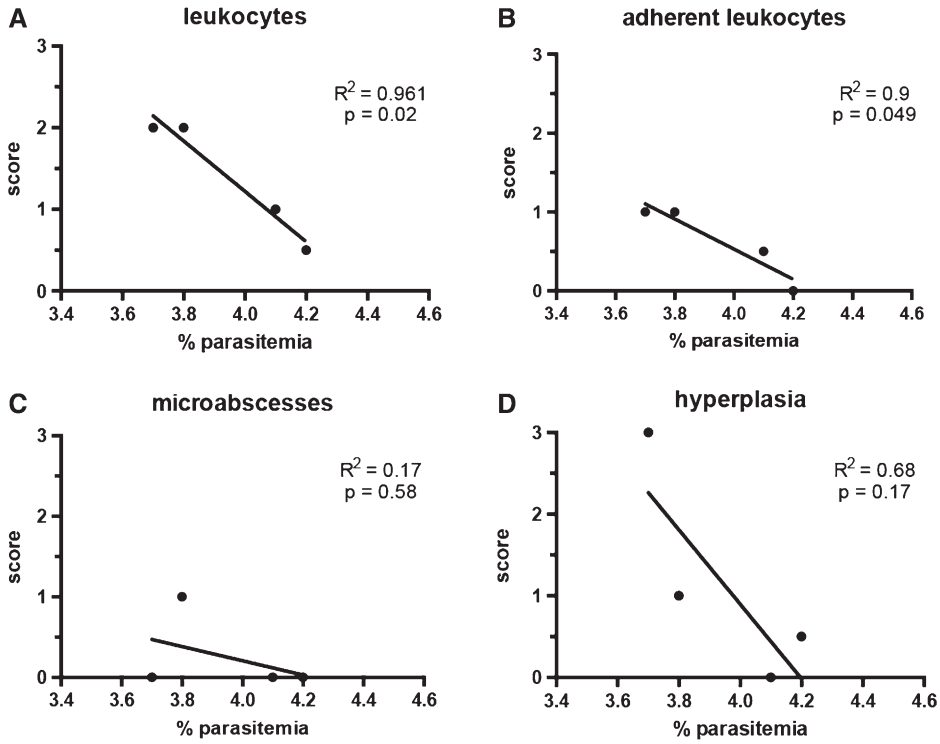
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1. Abscisic acid (ABA)-supplementation increased water consumption but did not alter mouse weight. (**A**) Mean daily water consumption of *Plasmodium yoelii*-infected mice with and without ABA supplementation. Water consumption was normalized to mouse weight to account for differences in mouse size within treatment groups. Data were analyzed by paired *t* test. (**B**) Mean daily change in mouse weight compared with preinfection (day 0) weight. Each dot represents the average change in weight of four mice. ** $P \leq 0.01$.



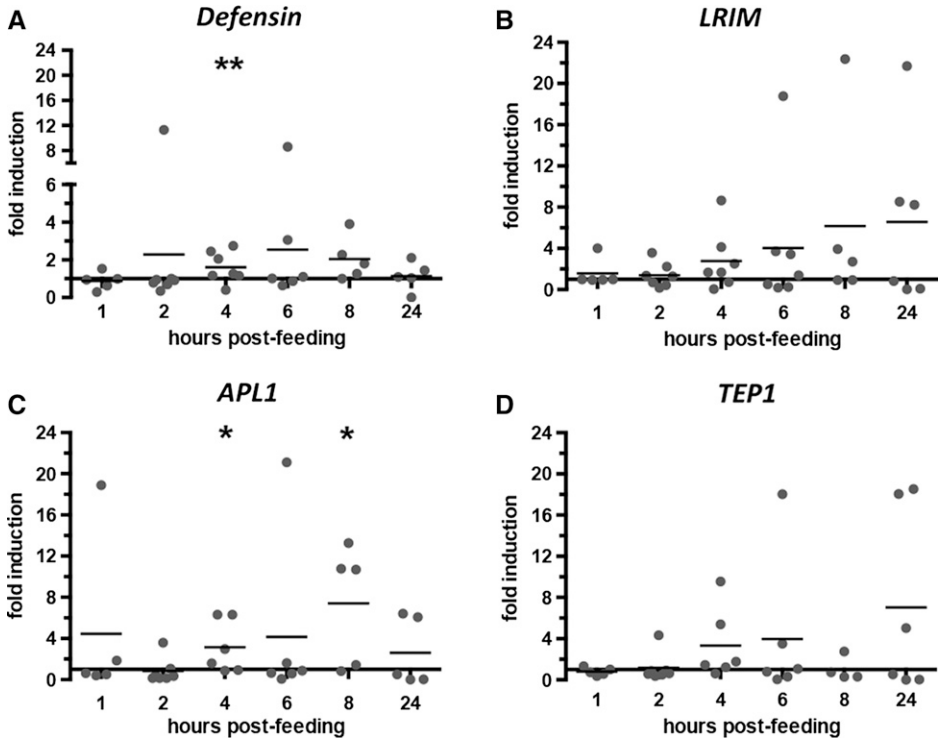
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2. Abscisic acid (ABA)-supplementation had no effect on gametocyte sex ratio. Male and female gametocytes were counted daily by microscopy. Each dot represents an individual mouse. Data are shown as the ratios of male to female gametocytes. Data were analyzed by Mann–Whitney test.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3. *Plasmodium yoelii*-infected mice express significant hepatic and splenic inflammatory responses and expanded extramedullary hematopoiesis. (**A**) Liver—*P. yoelii* infection stimulated extensive hepatitis as manifested by significantly increased adherent and nonadherent sinusoidal leukocytes, microabscessation, Kupffer cell hyperplasia, mononuclear infiltrates of the portal tracts, and extramedullary hematopoieisis accompanied by hemozoin deposition. (**B**) Spleen—*P. yoelii* infection resulted in significantly increased numbers of histiocytes in the red pulp, lymphoid hyperplasia of the periarteriolar lymphoid sheaths and extramedullary hematopoiesis with associated deposition of hemosiderin pigment. * $P \leq 0.05$.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 4. Liver pathology scores negatively correlate with parasitemia in abscisic acid (ABA)-treated mice. Pathology scores of ABA-treated *Plasmodium yoelii 17XNL*-infected mice plotted against parasitemia for (**A**) liver leukocytes, (**B**) liver adherent leukocytes, (**C**) liver microabscesses, and (**D**) spleen hyperplasia. Each dot represents an individual mouse. Data were analyzed by linear regression. Scores of liver leukocytes and adherent leukocyte showed a significant negative correlation with parasitemia levels.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 5. Abscisic acid (ABA) increased expression levels of nuclear factor kappa B–regulated immune genes in *Anopheles stephensi*. Fold change in expression levels of immune genes in *An. stephensi* fed *Plasmodium falciparum*-infected blood supplemented with 100 nM ABA. Data are shown as fold change ($2^{\Delta\Delta Ct}$) in gene expression relative to diluent-supplemented *P. falciparum*-fed controls. Each dot represents 10 pooled midguts. Data were analyzed by Wilcoxon signed-rank test. * $P \leq 0.1$, ** $P \leq 0.05$.