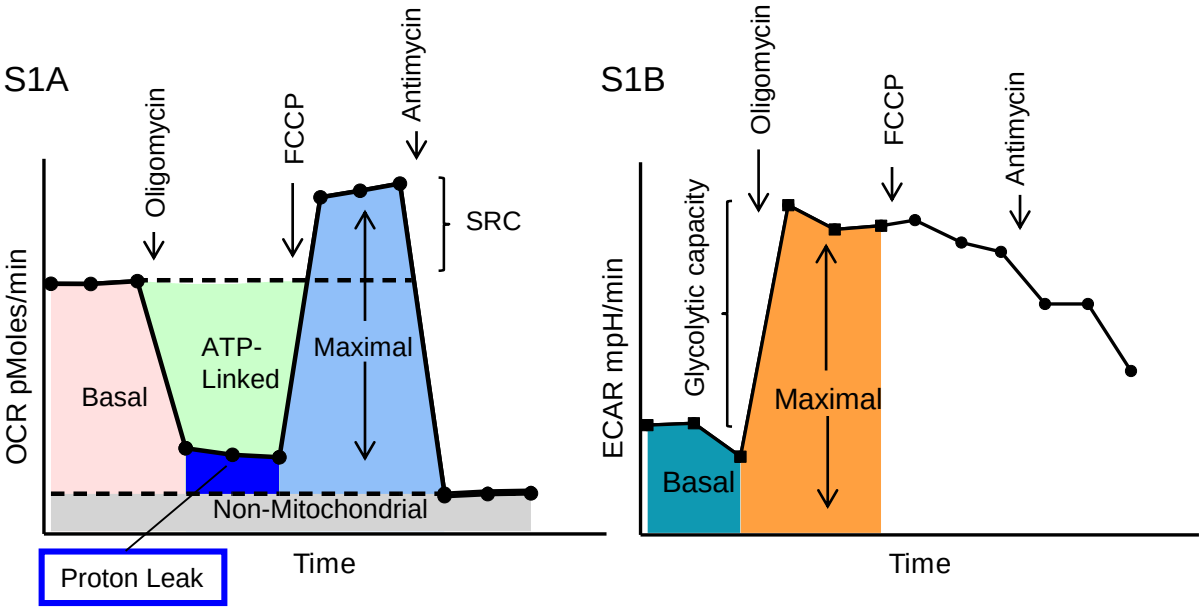

Fig.S1. Line diagrams of Seahorse XF cell mito-stress and glycolysis stress tests. (A) The mito-stress test is based on oxygen consumption rate (OCR) and measures the key parameters of mitochondrial function, including basal respiration, ATP production, proton leak, maximal respiration, and spare reserve capacity. **(B)** The glycolysis stress test is based on extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) and measures three key parameters of glycolytic function including glycolysis, glycolytic capacity and glycolytic reserve. Arrows mark the addition of oligomycin (inhibits ATP-coupled respiration), FCCP (mitochondrial uncoupler), antimycin A (inhibits electron transport from complex III), and 2 deoxy glucose (inhibits glycolysis).

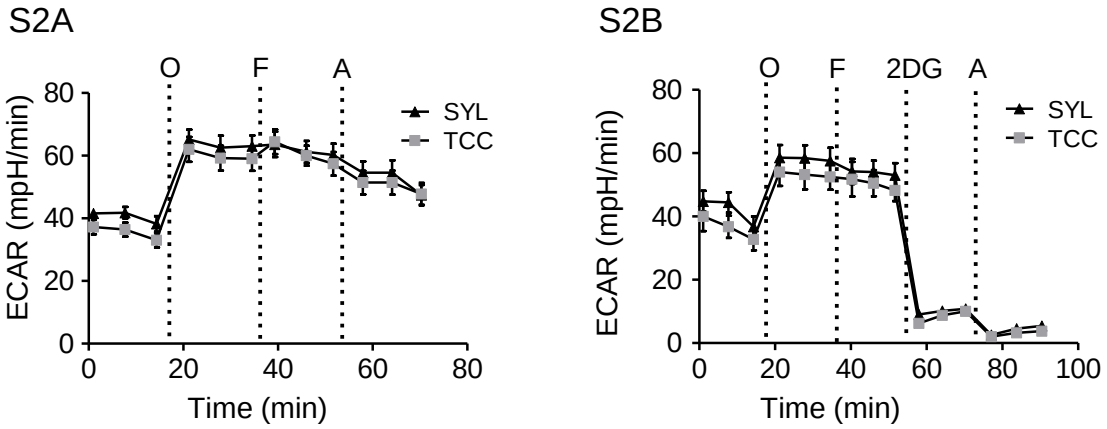

Fig.S2. SYL-versus-TCC induced changes in ECAR in macrophages. RAW 264.7 mφs were seeded in XF24 plates (8 x 10^4/well) and incubated with *T. cruzi* Sylvio (SYL) isolate or TCC isolate for 3 h **(A)** or 18 h **(B)**, and ECAR (glycolytic metabolism) was evaluated by using an XF24 Analyzer. Shown are ECAR profiles of macrophages in response to the sequential administration of pharmacological modulators of electron transport chain, including oligomycin (O), FCCP (F) and antimycin (A), and inhibition of glycolysis was achieved by addition of 2-deoxyglucose. Data are presented as mean ± SEM (n = 5 replicates per treatment per experiment).