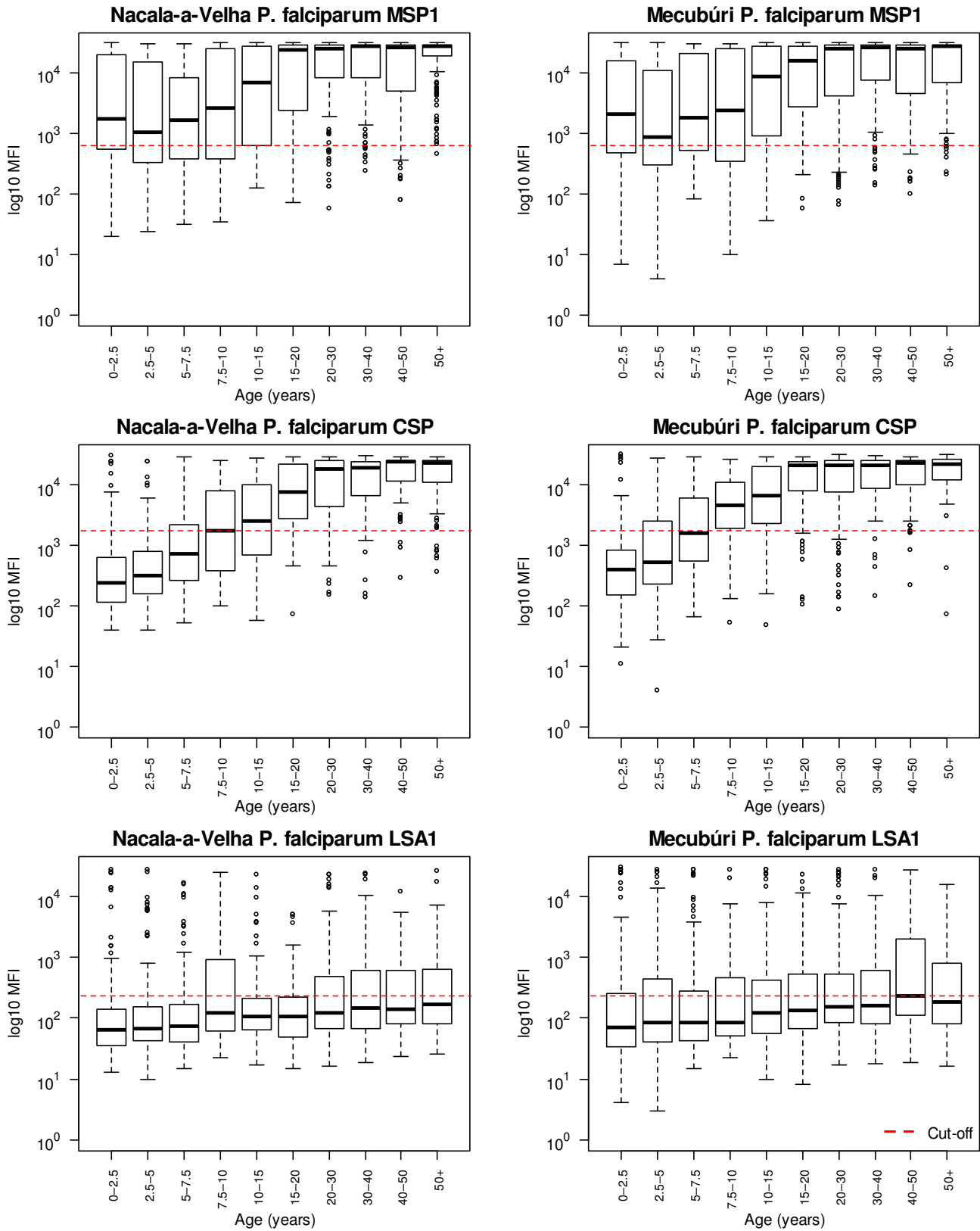
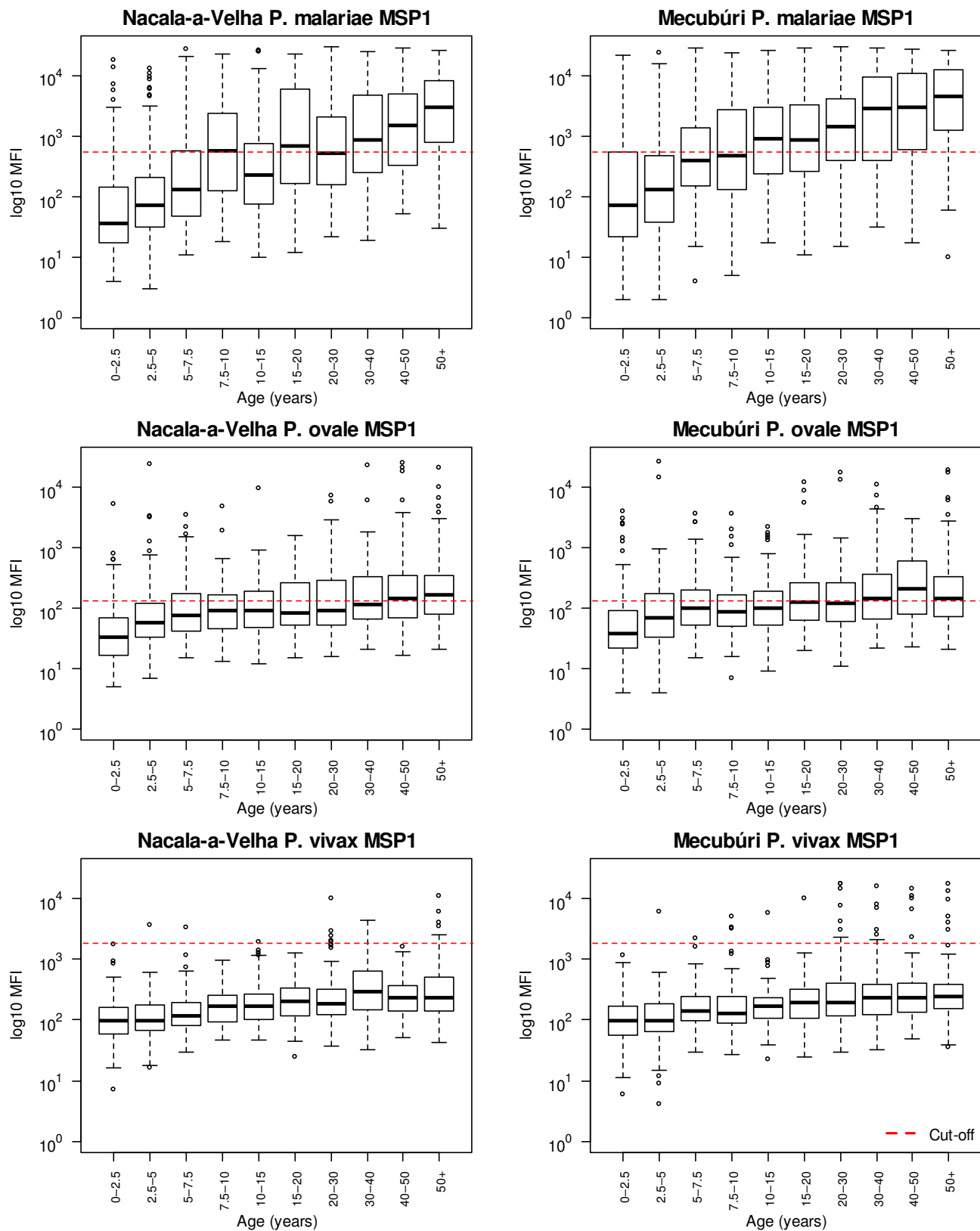


S1 Table. Cut-offs for antigens assayed for using IgG bead-based multiplex assay on samples collected during household surveys in Nacala-a-Velha and Mecubúri Districts, Northern Mozambique, 2013–2014

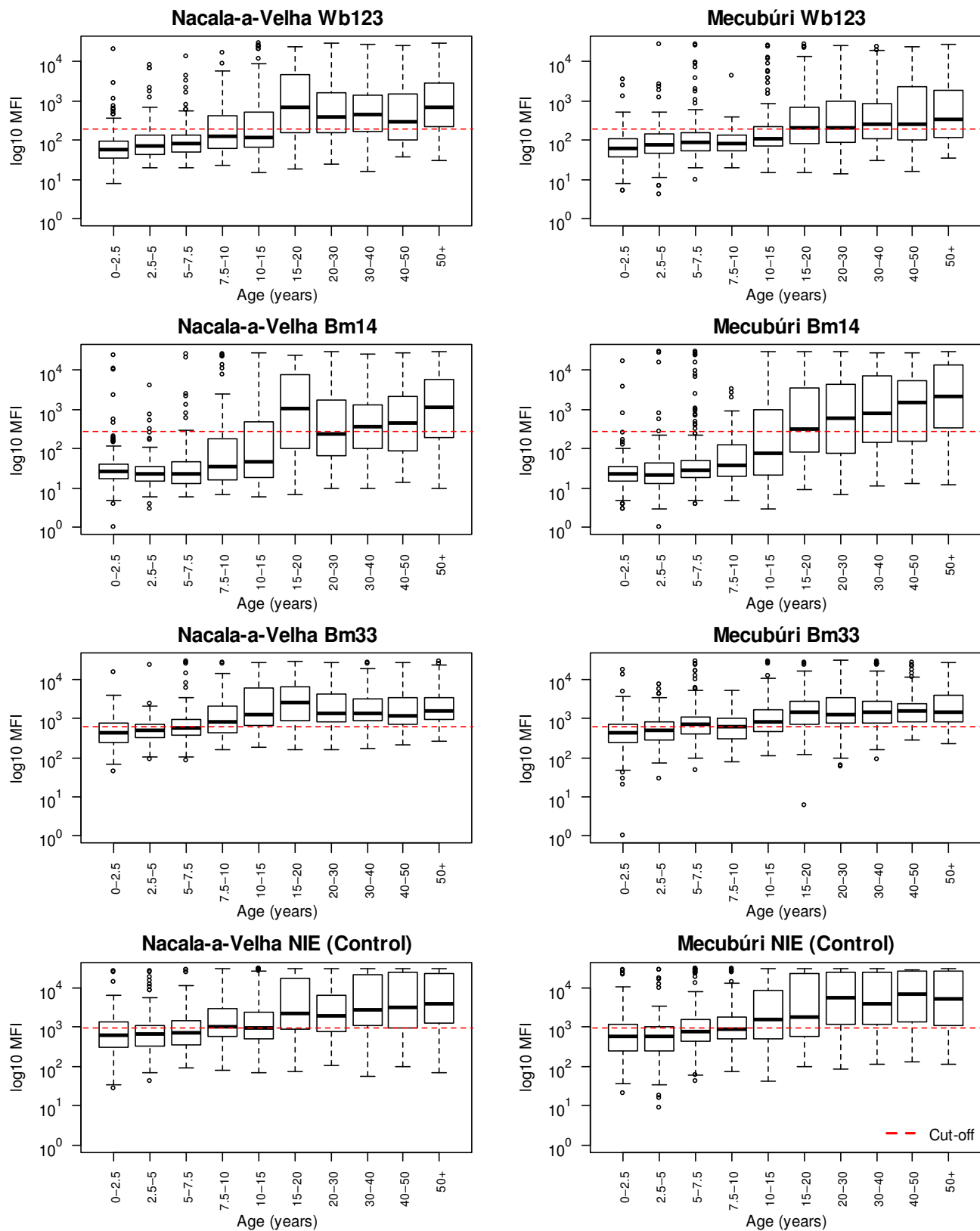
Antigen	Cut-off (MFI-bg)
<i>P. falciparum</i> MSP-1 ₁₉	615
<i>P. falciparum</i> CSP	1767
<i>P. falciparum</i> LSA-1	236
<i>P. malariae</i> MSP-1 ₁₉	538
<i>P. ovale</i> MSP-1 ₁₉	131
<i>P. vivax</i> MSP-1 ₁₉	1869
<i>W. bancrofti</i> Wb123	188
<i>B. malayi</i> Bm14	271
<i>B. malayi</i> Bm33	619
<i>S. stercoralis</i> NIE (Control)	967



Supplemental Figure S2. Absolute antibody response to three *P. falciparum* antigens in community members sampled during household surveys in Nacala-a-Velha and Mecubúri Districts, Northern Mozambique, combining data from both surveys 2013–2014. Red line indicates cut-off used to determine seropositivity. MFI: Mean Fluorescence Intensity.



Supplemental Figure S3. Absolute antibody response to *P. ovale*, *P. malariae*, and *P. vivax* MSP1₁₉ antigens in community members sampled during household surveys in Nacala-a-Velha and Mecubúri Districts, Northern Mozambique, combining data from both surveys 2013–2014. Red line indicates cut-off used to determine seropositivity. MFI: Mean Fluorescence Intensity.



Supplemental Figure S4. Absolute antibody response to three lymphatic filariasis antigens and the strongyloides NIE (control) antigen in community members sampled during household surveys in Nacala-a-Velha and Mecubúri Districts, Northern Mozambique, combining data from both surveys 2013–2014. Red line indicates cut-off used to determine seropositivity. MFI: Mean Fluorescence Intensity.