Inhibition of Nitric Oxide Production in Activated Macrophages Caused by *Toxoplasma gondii* Infection Occurs by Distinct Mechanisms in Different Cell Lines

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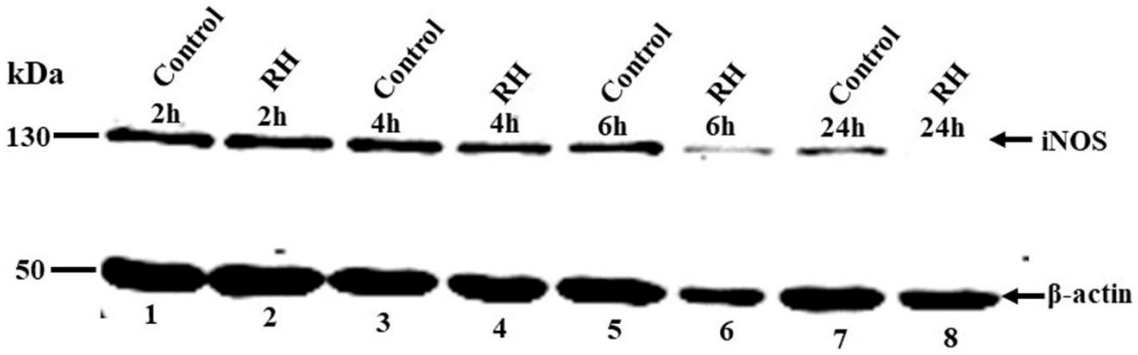
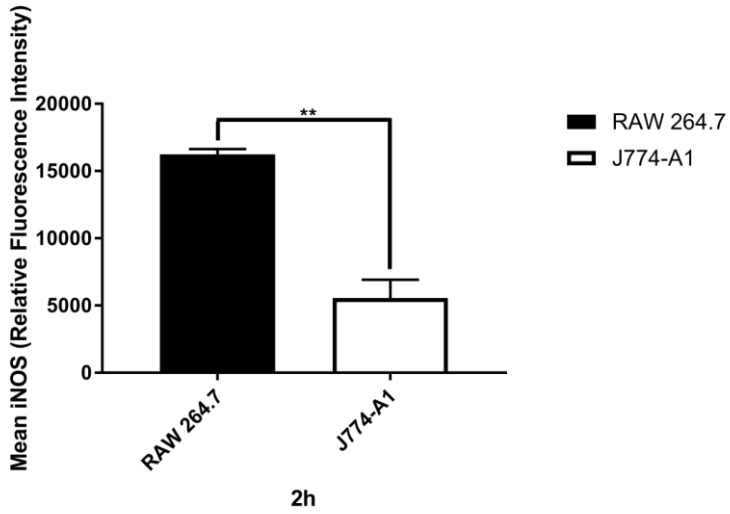
Supplementary Figures

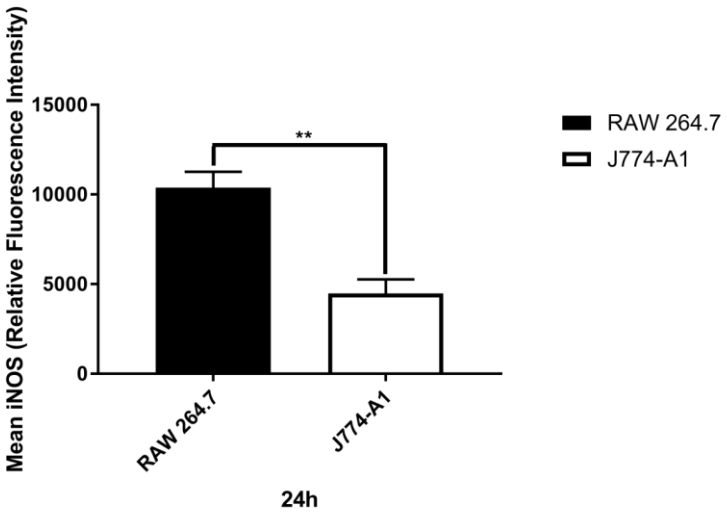


Supplemental figure 1. Western blot detection of iNOS expression in non-infected (Control) and *T. gondii* infected (RH) activated J774-A1 macrophages. β-actin was used as loading control.

A)

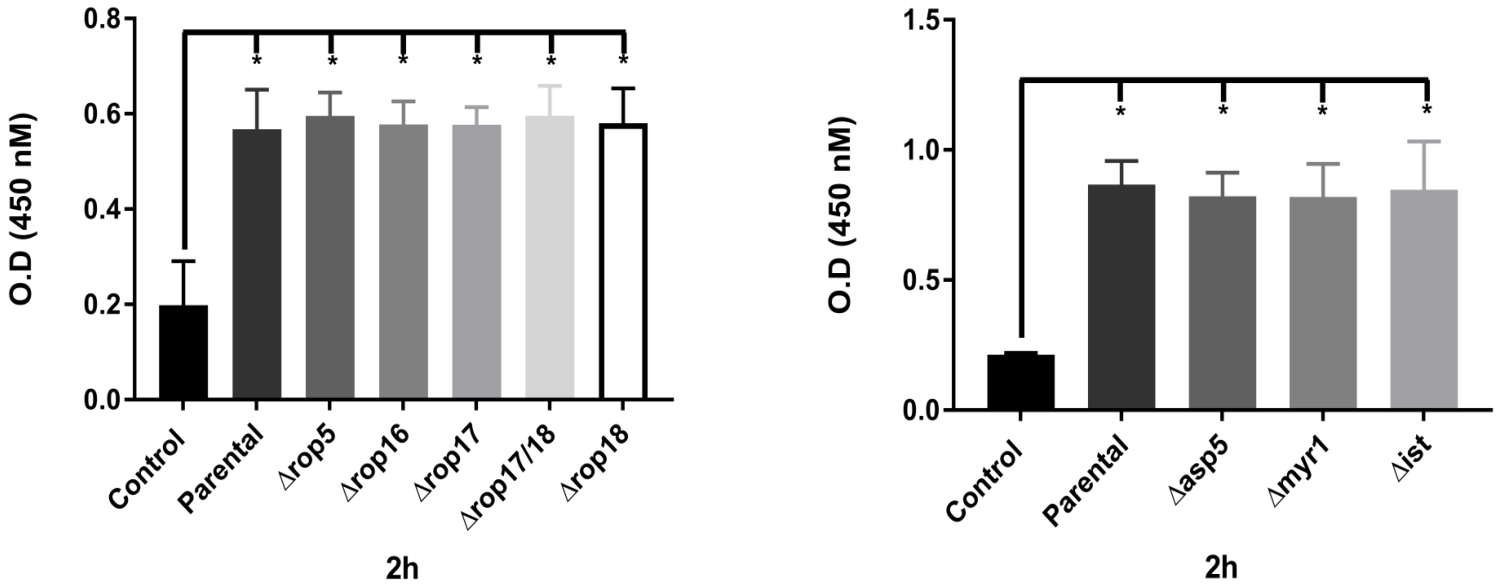


B)

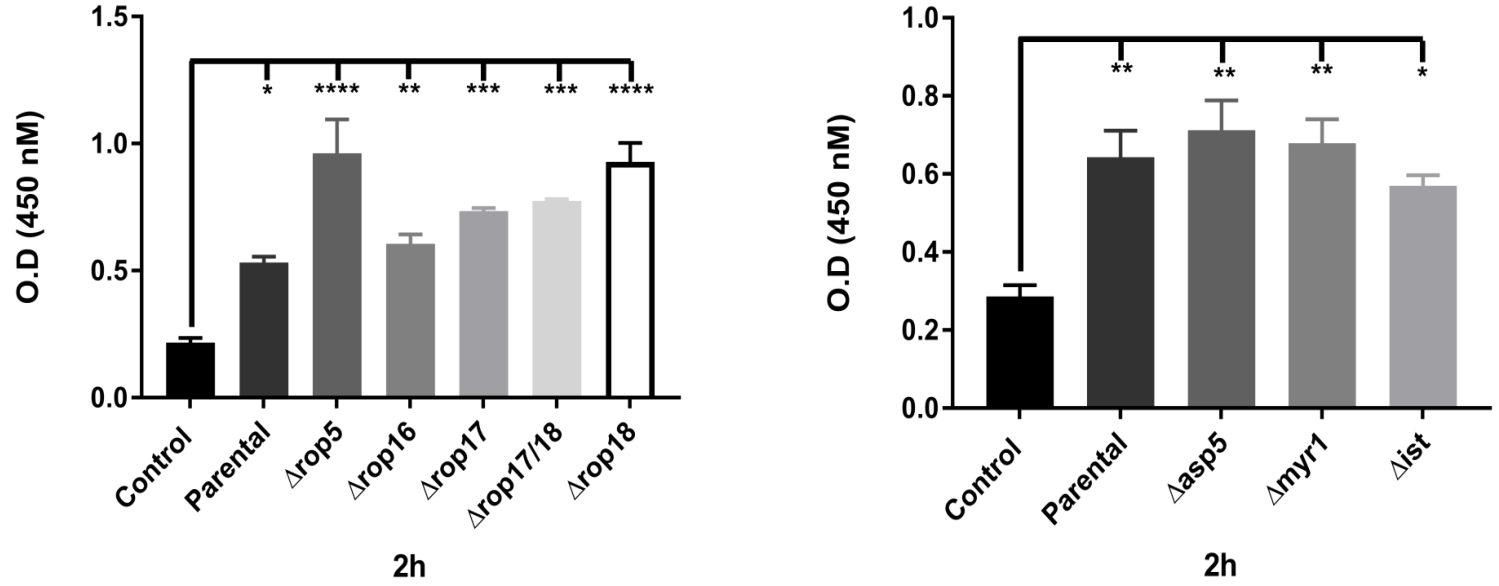


Supplemental figure 2. Relative expression of iNOS in activated RAW 264.7 and J774-A1 macrophages. (A) iNOS expression in control RAW 264.7 and J774-A1 macrophages at 2 h and (B) 24 h post-infection. Mean ± SEM (n = 4 experiments, each with 8 replicates). $^{**}P \leq 0.01$, unpaired Student t test.

A) J774-A1



B) RAW 264.7



Supplemental figure 3. Analysis of entry by parental and knockout *T. gondii* in activated J774-A1 and RAW 264.7 macrophages at 2 h post-infection. (A) Infection of activated J774-A1 macrophages by parental (RHΔku80) and mutant strains of *T. gondii*. Mean ± SEM (n = 3 experiments, each with 12 replicates). (B) Infection of activated RAW 264.7 macrophages by parental (RHΔku80) and mutant strains of *T. gondii*. Mean ± SEM (n= 3 experiments, each with 12 replicates). **P*≤0.05, ***P*≤0.01, ****P*≤0.001, *****P*≤0.0001, one-way ANOVA with Tukey post-test.