Table S3

	B. mandrillaris trophozoites ${\rm IC}_{50}^{\ a}$	B. mandrillaris cysts IC ₅₀ ª	U87 cell line CC ₅₀ ^b SI ^c		H4 cell line CC ₅₀ ^b SI ^c		HEK-293T cell line CC ₅₀ ^b SI ^c		HFF-1 cell line		Hep-G2 cell line		Mean of all cell lines	
Nitroxoline	2.8	15.5	24.9	8.77	5.6	1.96	4.9	1.71	51.8	18.23	9.3	3.29	19.3	6.79
Pentamidine isethionate	9.1	26.3	20.7	2.26	5.7	0.63	4.8	0.52	23.4	1.95	0.7	0.25	11.1	1.12
Miltefosine	63.2	76.5	34.7	0.55	8.4	0.15	68.8	1.21	67.1	1.10	66.1	0.94	49.0	0.79
Azithromycin	244.1	788.4	55.0	0.21	95.0	0.39	119.9	0.59	115.8	0.47	86.4	0.27	94.4	0.39

 $^{^{}a}IC_{50}$ = half-maximal inhibitory concentration $^{b}CC_{50}$ = half-maximal cytotoxic concentration

Table S3. Summary of IC_{50} , CC_{50} , and SI values calculated from dose-response experiments. IC₅₀ and CC₅₀ values were calculated from dose-response curves generated by measuring the viability of cultured cells 72 hours after drug treatment. Cytotoxicity of compounds was measured in U87, H4, HEK-293T, HFF-1, and Hep-G2 cell lines. All experiments were performed in triplicate. SI values for each drug show the ratio of the CC₅₀ value for a given cell line to the IC₅₀ value for *B. mandrillaris* trophozoites. An SI value greater than 1 indicates that the drug inhibits B. mandrillaris trophozoites at lower concentrations than the human cell line used for comparison (i.e. has positive selectivity). Nitroxoline is the most potent inhibitor (lowest IC₅₀) of both forms of *B. mandrillaris* and has the highest SI for all cell lines with a mean SI of 6.79.

[°]Selectivity Index (SI) = (cell line CC₅₀)/(B. mandrillaris trophozoite IC₅₀)