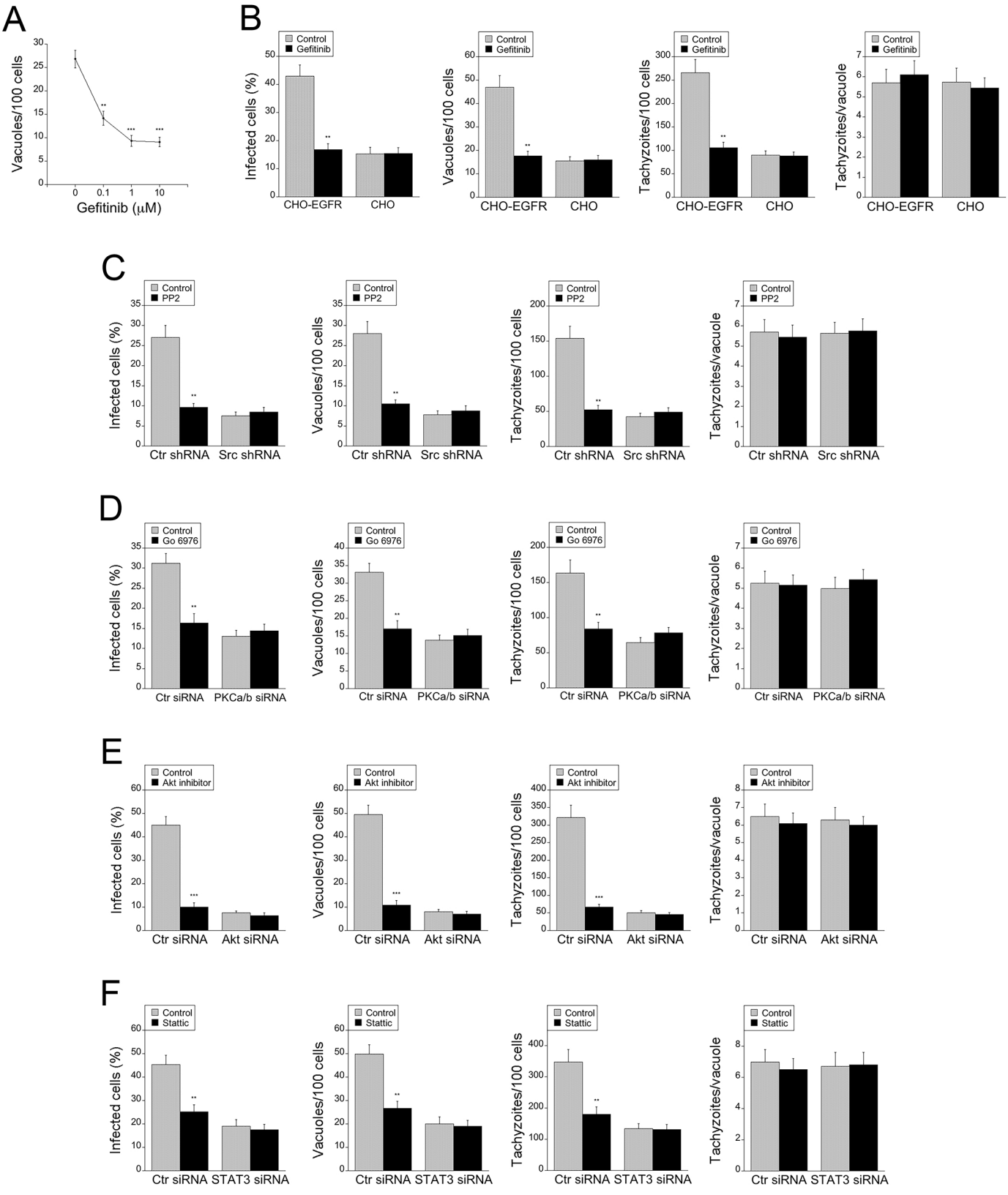
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Figure S1. Effects of kinase inhibitors on parasite survival. *A*, RPE cells were challenged with PTG *T. gondii* followed by addition of Gefitinib or vehicle 2 h after infection. Monolayers were examined at 24 h to determine the numbers of *T. gondii*-containing vacuoles per 100 cells. *B-F*, Parental CHO cells, CHO cells with stable expression of EGFR (*B*), mouse endothelial cells (mHEVc) transduced with Src shRNA or control shRNA (*C*) and human RPE cells transfected with PKCα/PKCβ siRNA (*D*) , Akt siRNA (*E*), STAT3 siRNA (*F*) or control siRNA were challenged with RH *T. gondii*. Gefitinib (1 μM), PP2 (2 μM), Gö 6976 (1 μM), Akt inhibitor IV (1.25 μM) or vehicle were added 2 h after challenge with *T. gondii* as indicated. Stattic (5 μM) was added 1 h prior to infection. Monolayers were examined at 24 h to determine the percentages of infected cells, the numbers of *T. gondii*-containing vacuoles and tachyzoites per 100 cells as well as the numbers of parasites per vacuole. Toxoplasmacidal activity observed in cells deficient in EGFR, Src, AKT and STAT3 was reported previously (Muniz-Feliciano *et al.*, 2013, Portillo *et al.*, 2017). Results are shown as the mean $\pm$ SEM of a representative experiment out of 2-3 independent experiments. ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$

Figure S1


A
Vacuoles/100 cells
Gefitinib (μM)
B
Control
Gefitinib
Infected cells (%)
Vacuoles/100 cells
Tachyzoites/100 cells
Tachyzoites/vacuole
CHO-EGFR
CHO
C
PP2
Ctr shRNA
Src shRNA
D
Go 6976
Ctr siRNA
PKCa/b siRNA
E
Akt inhibitor
Akt siRNA
F
Stattic
STAT3 siRNA