The role of the adaptor molecule STING during *Schistosoma mansoni* infection

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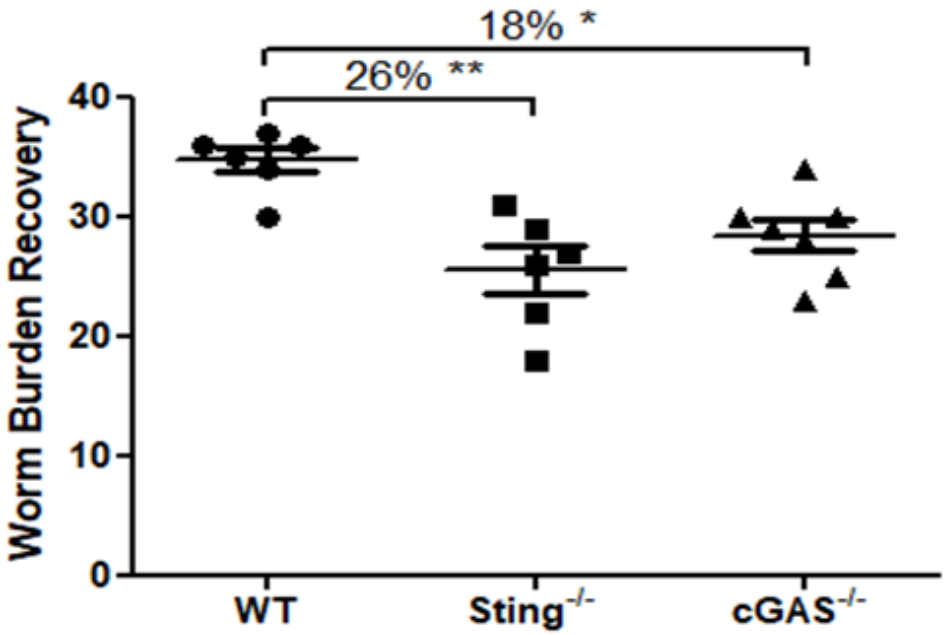

Figure S1. Worm burden recovery in Sting$^{-/-}$ and cGAS$^{-/-}$ mice. C57BL/6 (WT), Sting$^{-/-}$ and cGAS$^{-/-}$ mice (n=10) were infected with 100 *S. mansoni* cercariae and, after 45 days of infection, the total number of worms recovered. (*) and (**) are used to demonstrate statistical differences at $p < 0.05$ or $p < 0.01$ compared to the WT mice, respectively. One-Way ANOVA with Bonferroni adjustments were included for multiple comparisons.

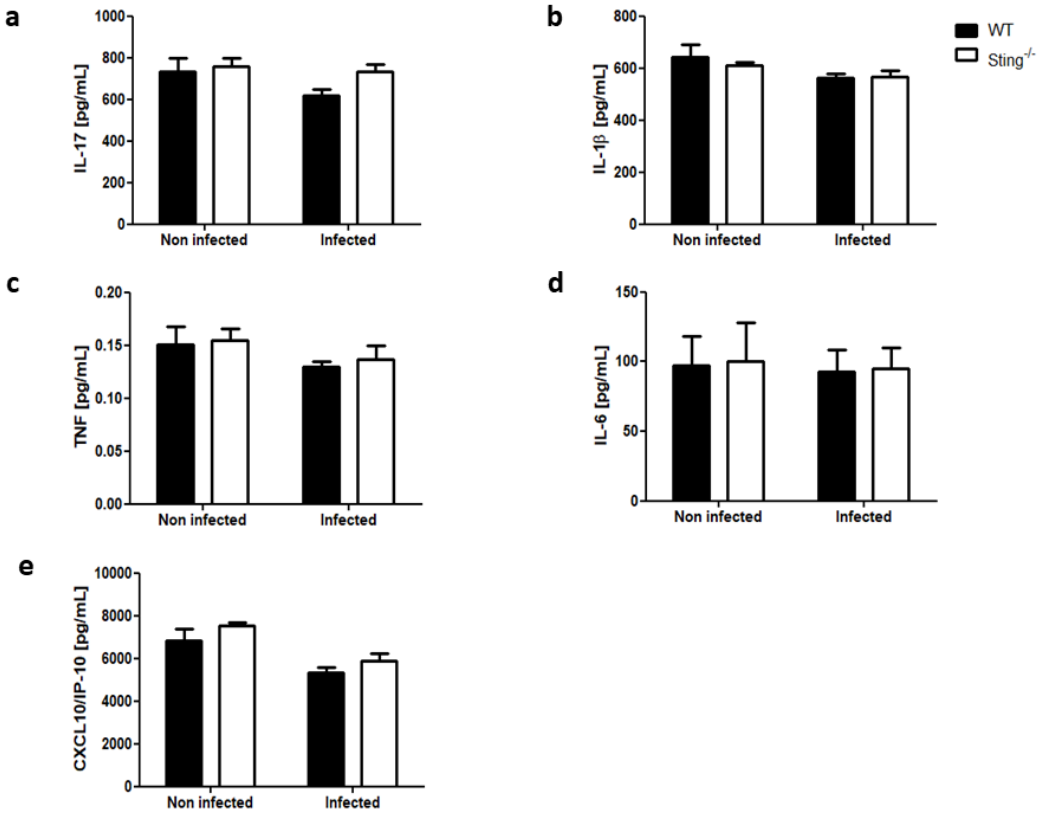

Figure S2. Cytokine profile in the lung. C57BL/6 (WT) and Sting$^{-/-}$ mice were infected with *S. mansoni* cercariae and after 13 days of infection, the lungs were collected, homogenized in cytokine extraction solution and centrifuged. Supernatants were used for IL-17 (n=5) (**A**), IL-1β (n=5) (**B**), TNF-α (n=5) (**C**), IL-6 (n=5) (**D**), and CXCL10/IP-10 (n=5) (**E**) measurements. Two-Way ANOVA with Bonferroni adjustments were included for multiple comparisons.