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Supporting Information

Pentafluoro-3-hydroxy-pent-2-en-1-ones Potently Inhibit FNT-Type Lactate Transporters from all Five Human-Pathogenic *Plasmodium* Species

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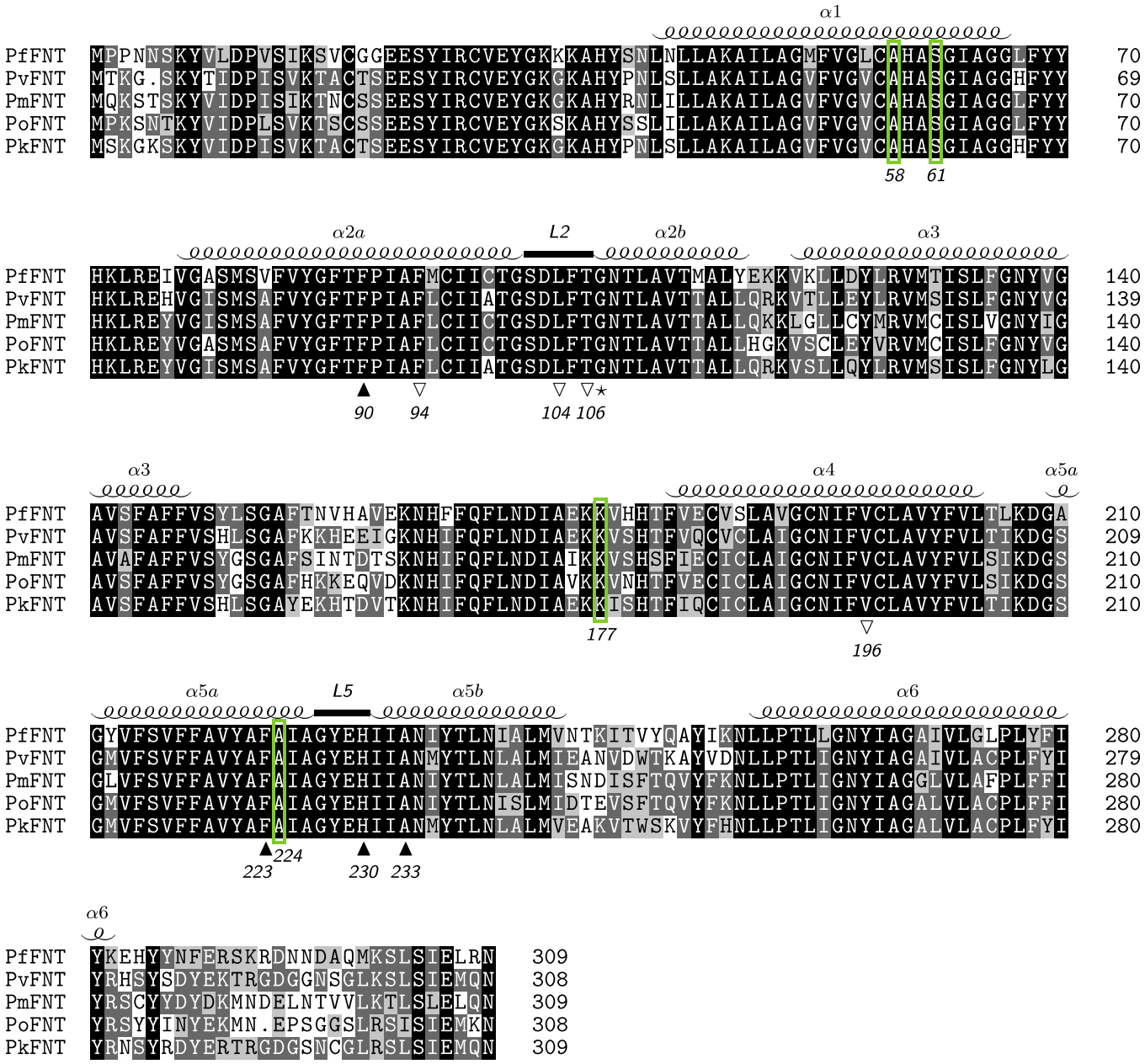

Figure S1. Protein sequence alignment of the FNTs form the five human-pathogenic *Plasmodium* malaria parasite species *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*, and *P. knowlesi*. The α-helical transmembrane spanning domains are indicated above. The positions of two conserved transport path constrictions (open and filled triangles), the selectivity filter region (green boxes), and the G107S resistance mutation site (asterisk) are labeled. Are critical sites are fully conserved among the species variants.

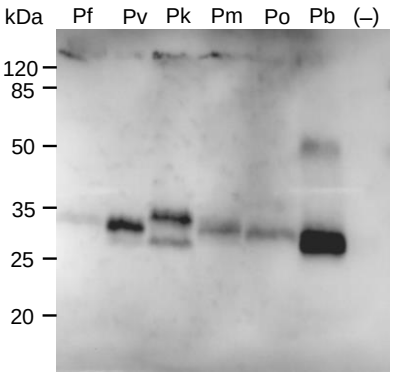

Figure S2. Western blot showing expression in yeast of plasmodial FNTs (Pf – *P. falciparum*, Pv – *P. vivax*, Pm – *P. malariae*, Po – *P. ovale*, Pk – *P. knowlesi*) and the rodent malaria parasite (Pb – *P. berghei*); molecular weight of the FNT protomers around 30 kDa. The non-expressing yeast control is shown on the right (–).

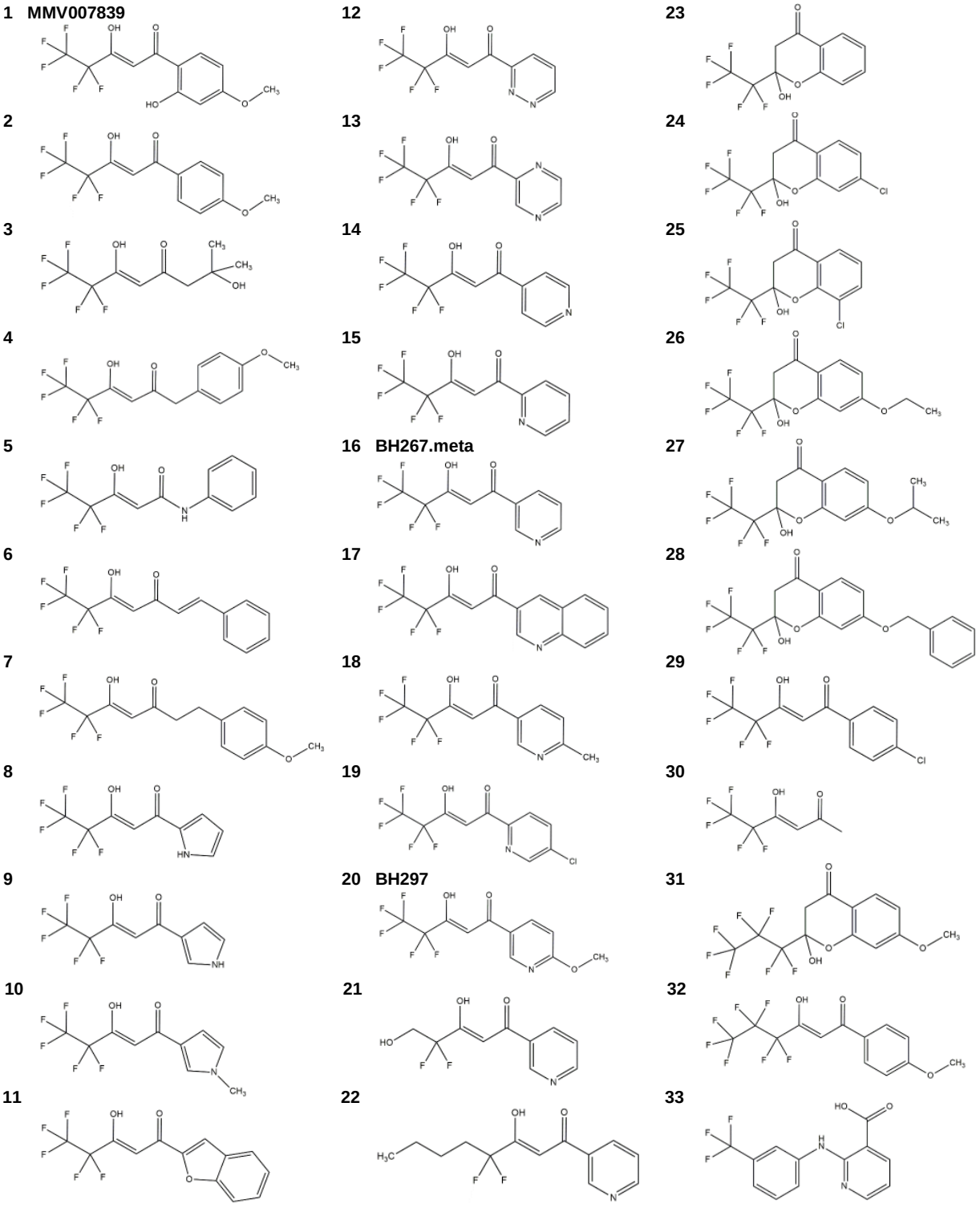

Figure S3. Structures of the compounds used in this study.