



Figure S2.2. No indication of resistance-tolerance coupling for *E. ferrisi* isolate Brandenburg64. Colors represent mouse subspecies (blue: Mmd, red: Mmm, purple: Mmd-Mmm). Left side: comparison of maximum oocysts per gram of feces used as a proxy for (inverse of) resistance (A), impact on weight measured as the maximum weight loss during patent period relative to starting weight (B) and tolerance between mouse groups estimated by the slope of the linear regression with null intercept modelling maximum relative weight loss as a response of maximum oocysts per gram of feces, a steep slope corresponding to a low tolerance (C). Maximum number of OPG and relative weight loss differ between mouse groups (LRT: maximum number of OPG: $G=22.6$, $df=7$, $p=0.002$; maximum relative weight loss: $G=21.7$, $df=7$, $p=0.0028$), but tolerance is similar (LRT: $G=5.4$, $df=7$, $p=0.62$). Right side: non significant positive correlation between mean maximum oocysts per gram of feces and mean relative weight loss (D) and absence of correlation between maximum oocysts per gram of feces used as a proxy for (inverse of) resistance and tolerance (E); Grey error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Our results do not support coupling between resistance and tolerance *E. ferrisi* isolate Brandenburg64.