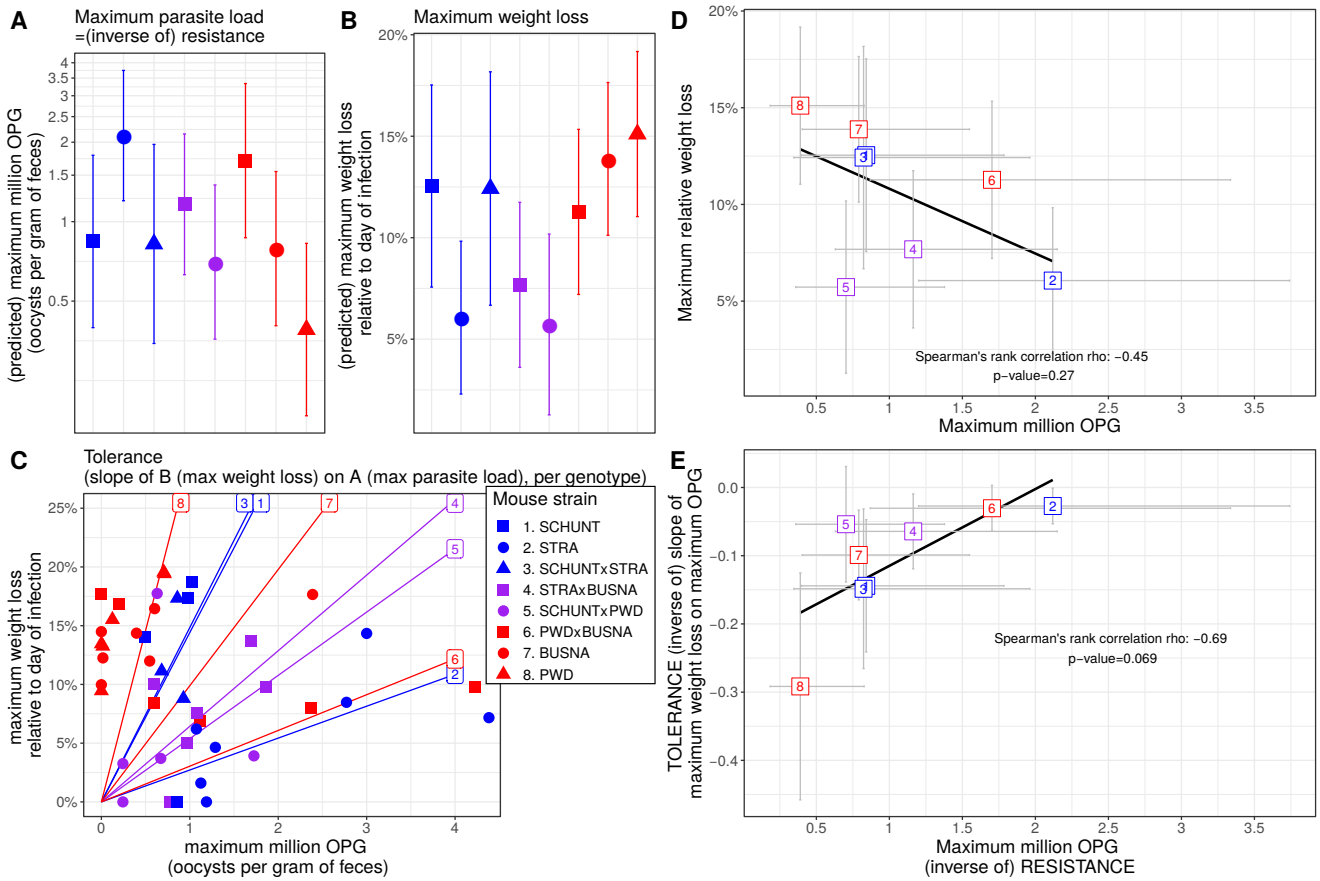

Figure S2.3. Coupling between resistance and tolerance for *E. falciformis* isolate Brandenburg88. Colors represent mouse subspecies (blue: Mmd, red: Mmm, purple: Mmd-Mmm). Left side: comparison of maximum oocysts per gram of feces used as a proxy for (inverse of) resistance (A), impact on weight measured 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, relative weight loss and tolerance differ between mouse groups (LRT: maximum number of OPG: G=24, df=14, p=0.046; maximum relative weight loss: G=20.1, df=7, p=0.005; tolerance: G=20.2, df=7, p=0.0051). Right side: non significant negative correlation between mean maximum oocysts per gram of feces and mean relative weight loss (D) and non significant negative 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 present indications of coupling between resistance and tolerance *E. falciformis* isolate Brandenburg88, with lower support than the full dataset likely due to the lower statistical power.