Supplemental Figures

**Figure S1. Effect of triclosan on Toxoplasma gondii proliferation and stage conversion.** (A) Dose-effect curves of triclosan treatment of LLC-MK₂ cells infected with *T. gondii* tachyzoites, after 24 and 48 hours of treatment (mean ± SD of three independent experiments). (B - D) Plaque assays. Cultures of human foreskin fibroblasts (HFFs) were infected with $10^4$ parasites and treated for 2 or 5 days with 0.5 or 1 µg/ml triclosan. Small plaques were still visualized even after 5 days of treatment (circle in B), and the presence of growing parasites in plaque areas was confirmed by light microscopy.
(B-D) Plaque number and area were quantified in two independent flasks. (E) The conversion of tachyzoites to the cystic bradyzoite stage was evaluated after 2 and 5 days of treatment with triclosan, by labeling of infected cells with an anti-SAG1 antibody (to recognize tachyzoites) and with the lectin DBA-FITC (which recognizes a cyst wall component). Data represent mean ± SD of three independent experiments; * P<0.05 compared to untreated (t-student test). (F) TEM image of a tachyzoite treated for 2 days with 1 µg/ml triclosan, showing morphological evidence of stage conversion, including the presence of amylopectin granules (asterisks) and an increase in parasitophorous vacuole density (arrow).
**Figure S2. ACP knock down affected pellicle assembly late in cytokinesis.** Cells infected with tachyzoites of ΔACP/ACPi mutant were induced with Atc for 48h and then labeled with anti-IMC1 (in red) and anti-GAP45 (in green) antibodies, and with DAPI (DNA dye, in blue). Tethered daughter cells after ACP knock down had only partial GAP45 coverage, while the outer pellicle was labeled with GAP45 (arrows), tethered daughter IMCs localized inside the mother cell cytoplasm are devoid GAP45 (arrowheads). Scale bars, 1µm.
**Figure S3. Addition of exogenous fatty acids to growth medium recovers parasite growth and plaque formation ability after FASII inhibition.** HFF cells in 25cm² were infected with $10^4$ tachyzoites of RH strain (A) or $10^3$ tachyzoites of ΔACP/ACPi (B) and then treated with 1.0 µg/ml of triclosan for 7 days (A) or induced with Atc for 10 days (B), respectively, in the presence or absence of fatty acid supplementation to the growth medium.
Supplementary movies

**Video 1.** Serial sectioning of RH strain tachyzoites infected LLC-MK2 treated with 1.0 µg/ml of triclosan for 24h using a FIB-SEM. The slice thickness was 20nm. Obtained images showed that tethered daughter cells after triclosan treatment had a mature basal complex (Fig. 6).
Video 2. Serial sections of LLC-MK₂ infected with ΔACP/ACPi tachyzoites after induction with tetracycline (Atc) for 72h, using a FIB-SEM (slice thickness, 30nm). Images show that tethered daughter cells after ACP knockdown also had a mature basal complex (Fig. S1).