**Legends to supplementary Figures**

Fig. S1. **Infection parameters are not modulated by rapamycin**. (A) Survival curve (n=25) (B) Parasitemia curve, (C) weekly weight gain (%) (n= 4 animals per group, in three experiments at least). Asterisks indicate significant differences in relation to control and rapamycin uninfected group (p < 0.05, Two-way ANOVA and Bonferroni post test).

Fig. S2. **Hepatic parameters are not regulated by rapamycin in infected animals, but renal parameters are reduced**. (A and B) AST and ALT activity, (C and D) Urea and creatinine (CREA) evaluation of liver and renal damage. (n= 4 animals per group, in three experiments at least). Asterisks indicate significant differences in relation to control and rapamycin uninfected group (p < 0.05, Two-way ANOVA and Bonferroni post test).

Fig. S3. **Organ/body mass ratio is partially modulated by rapamycin in *T. cruzi* infection** (A-D) Relation between organ and body mass were also performed in 15 dpi from the heart (A), spleen (B), liver (C) and thymus (D). (n= 4 animals per group, in three experiments at least). a,b,c and d indicate significant differences in relation to control, rapamycin, infected and infected + rapamycin, respectively (p < 0.05, Two-way ANOVA and Bonferroni post test).

Fig. S4. **Infection induces autophagy in splenocytes**. (A-D) Representative panel from T cells (CD3+ cells) untreated (red) and treated with leupeptin (blue) in control (A), rapamycin (B), infected (C) and infected + rapamycin (D) groups. (E) Percentage of LC3 expression in T cells after 2h treatment with leupeptin. Bars represent mean ± SEM and similar results were obtained with preparations from at least three different experiments. Asterisks indicate significant differences in relation cells without leupeptin (p < 0.05, Mann-Whitney *t* test).