**S10 Fig**

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**Synergism between benznidazole and the combination of the crystal violet analogues in *T. cruzi* epimastigotes.** (a) Drug combinations between BZL and CV analogues (LTD-CPH-CFZ). Combination index (CI) value for each combination point is presented under the corresponding graded symbol. Graded symbols mean strong synergism (++++, CI between 0.1-0.3), synergism (+++, CI between 0.3-0.7), moderate synergism (++, CI between 0.7-0.85), nearly additive effect (±, CI between 0.9-1.1), and moderate antagonism (- -, CI between 1.2-1.45) [81]. The boxes coloured with light-grey correspond to the combination points where no synergism was observed. (b) Chou-Talalay plot. Representation of CI vs effect (Fa, fraction affected), where CI > 1, CI = 1 (dotted line) and CI < 1 indicate antagonism, additive effect and synergism, respectively. For each data series BZL concentrations increase from left to right (from 0.1 to 20 µM). The data is expressed as the mean ± standard deviation and corresponds to three independent experiments. All calculations were performed with CompuSyn software. LTD, loratadine. CPH, cyproheptadine. CFZ, clofazimine. BZL, benznidazole. IC50 LTD = 25 µM. IC50 CPH = 50 µM. IC50 CFZ = 10 µM. LTD-CPH-CFZ, combination of the three crystal violet analogues as a single drug. 1/2 IC50, refers to the sum of half of each IC50, 12.5 µM + 25 µM + 5 µM = 42.5 µM. 1/5 IC50, 5 µM + 10 µM + 2 µM = 17 µM. 1/10 IC50, 2.5 µM + 5 µM + 1 µM = 8.5 µM. 1/25 IC50, 1 µM + 2 µM + 0.4 µM = 3.4 µM.