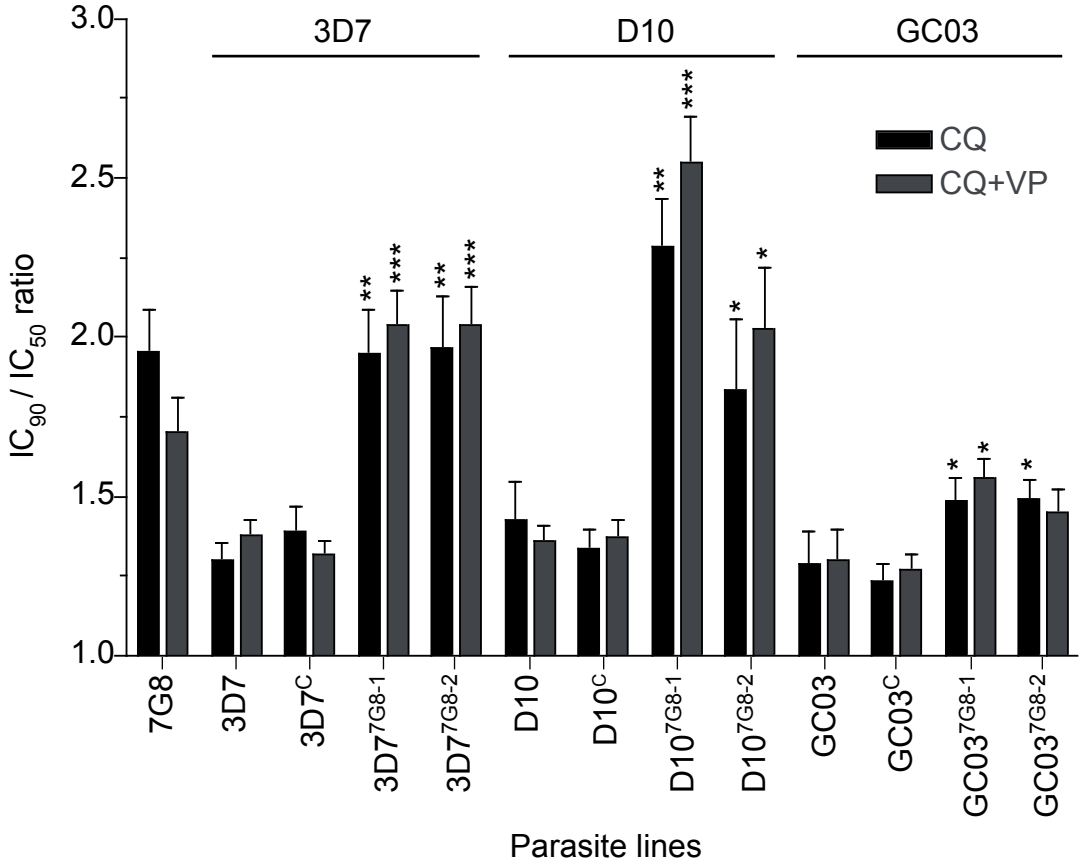

Figure S2. Ratios of chloroquine IC_{90} to IC_{50} values in *pfcrt*-modified lines. Ratios are presented as means±SEM, which were calculated from an average of 7 independent assays (range 4–10) performed in duplicate. Analysis of the chloroquine (CQ) IC_{90}/IC_{50} ratios for the different lines revealed a very different set of responses between the three CQ-sensitive genetic backgrounds. In 3D7, both mutant *pfcrt* clones revealed mean ratios of 2.0, the same as 7G8 and noticeably greater than the ratios of 1.3–1.4 observed with $3D7^{C}$ (P<0.01) and 3D7. For D10, where mean CQ IC_{50} values were unchanged compared to $D10^{C}$ (Table S1), the ratios were 1.8–2.3, a significant increase over the ratios of 1.3–1.4 again observed with $D10^{C}$ (P<0.01) and D10. Thus, in both these backgrounds the relatively modest increase in CQ IC_{50} values appeared to be compensated by a substantial increase in the ability of these parasites to withstand high CQ concentrations. For the GC03 mutants, where the baseline CQ IC_{50} values were already high, the increase in the IC_{90} / IC_{50} ratio was more modest (1.5 for both $GC03^{7G8-1}$ and $GC03^{7G8-2}$ vs. 1.2–1.3 for the control CQ-sensitive lines $GC03^{C}$ (P<0.05) and GC03), suggesting that the expression of mutant *pfcrt* rendered GC03 parasites intrinsically more resistant to CQ than was the case for 3D7 or D10 parasites. Statistical comparisons comparing mutant *pfcrt*-modified lines against recombinant control lines of the same genetic backgrounds were performed using one-way ANOVA with a Bonferroni post-hoc test.