Supporting information

S1 Fig. Low-Stringency PCR (LS-PCR) assay to detect *Schistosoma mansoni* infection. LS-PCR amplifications from collection points 1, 2 (A), 3, 4, and 5 (B) were visualized in silver-stained 6% polyacrylamide gels. 100 pb: marker (Promega); W1, W2, W3, W4, W5: blank samples; 1A, 1B, 1C: samples from collection point 1; 2A, 2B, 2C: samples from collection point 2; 3A, 3B, 3C: samples from collection point 3; 4A, 4B, 4C: samples from collection point 4; 5A, 5B, 5C: samples from collection point 5; C-: negative control; C+: positive control.

S2 Fig. Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) and Quantitative PCR (qPCR) assays to detect *Schistosoma mansoni* detection in Ribeirão das Neves, Minas Gerais, Brazil. LAMP amplifications from three collection points were visualized on silver-stained 6% polyacrylamide gels (A) and by color change with SYBR Green I by the naked eye (B) and by exposure to ultraviolet light (C). 100 pb: marker (Promega); W: blank samples; A, B, C: samples from respective collection points. (D) The graph depicts the change in fluorescence intensity (ΔRn) throughout qPCR amplification cycles for all collection points. Negative controls and blank samples are shown in gray and positive controls in pink. The graph was generated using the ggplot2 package (v. 3.5.1) in the R statistical software (v. 4.4.0) (https://www.r-project.org/).

S3 Fig. Full-length, unedited gel images corresponding to Figures 4 (A, D), 5 (A), and Supplementary Figures S1 and S2 (A). Lanes without assigned labels correspond to samples that are not part of this study.

Figure 4A

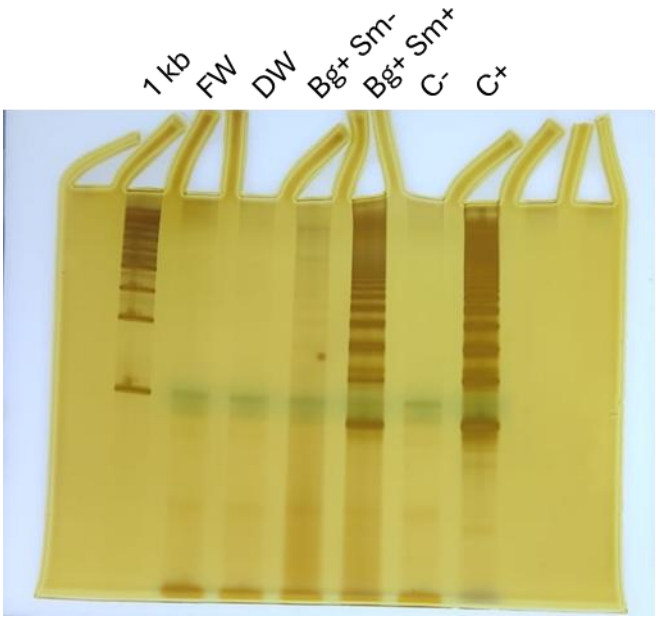

Figure 4D

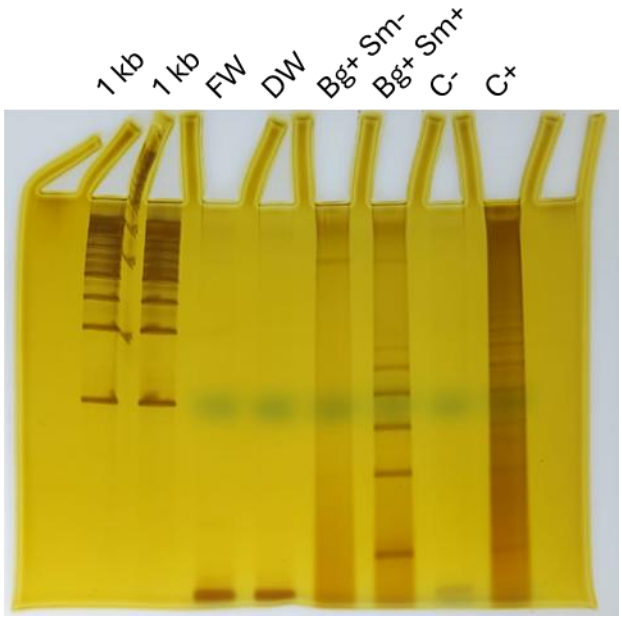

Figure 5A

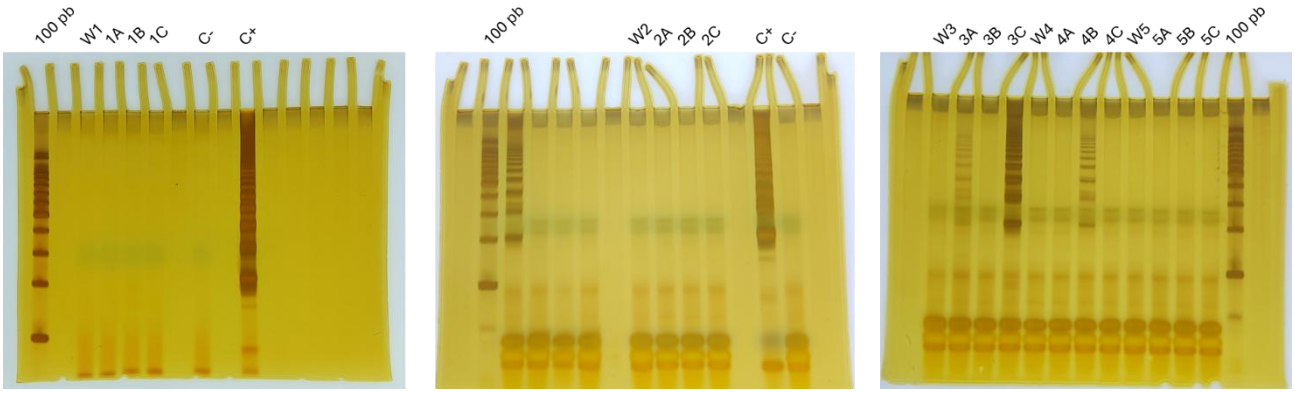

Figure 4A (cont.)

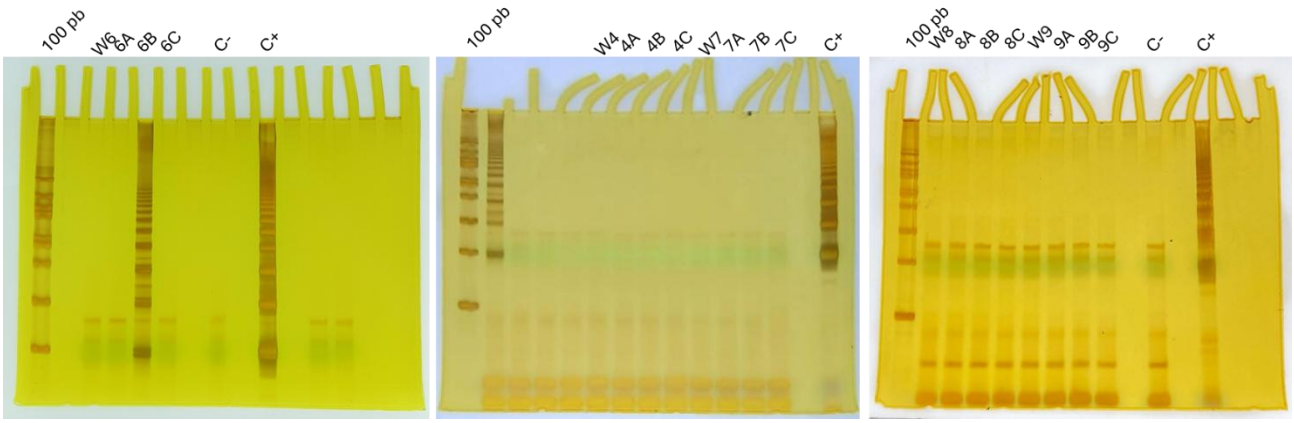

Figure S1

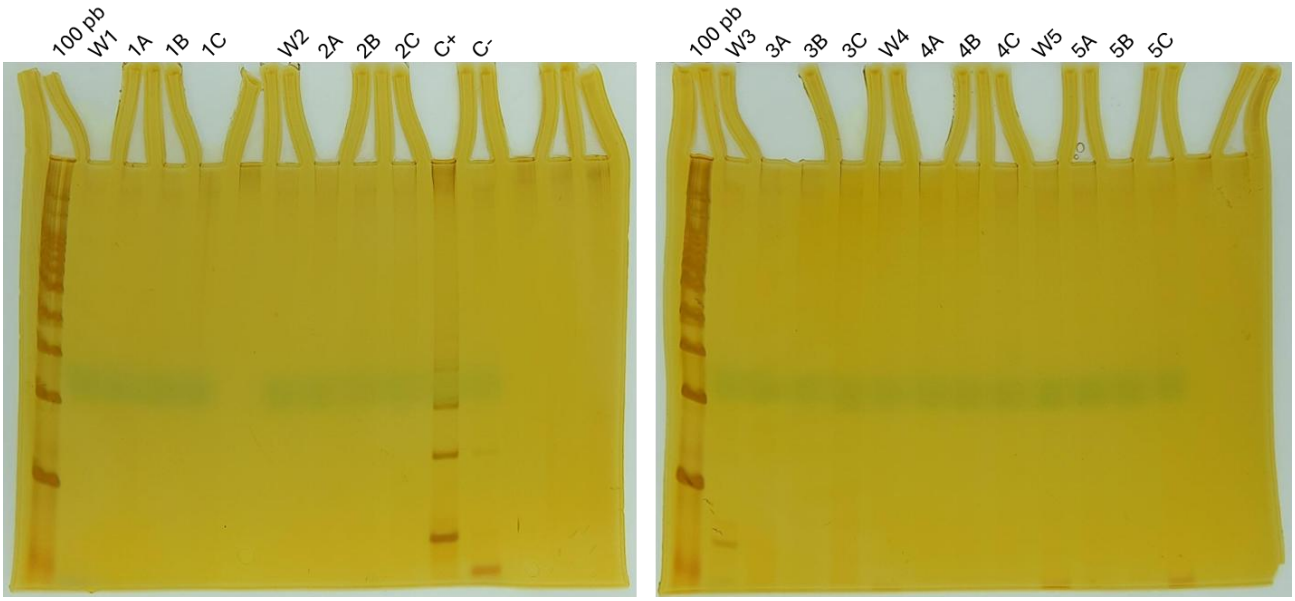

Figure S2A