

Figure S1. Absence of *M. hominis* in GT-21 *T. vaginalis* isolate. Line 1, DNA ladder; line 2, semiquantitative RT-PCR of *M. hominis* in GT-21 isolate; line 3, semiquantitative RT-PCR of *M. hominis* (270 bp). This assay was performed with VenorTMGeM Mycoplasma Detection Kit, PCR-based, Cat. MP0025, Sigma Aldrich).

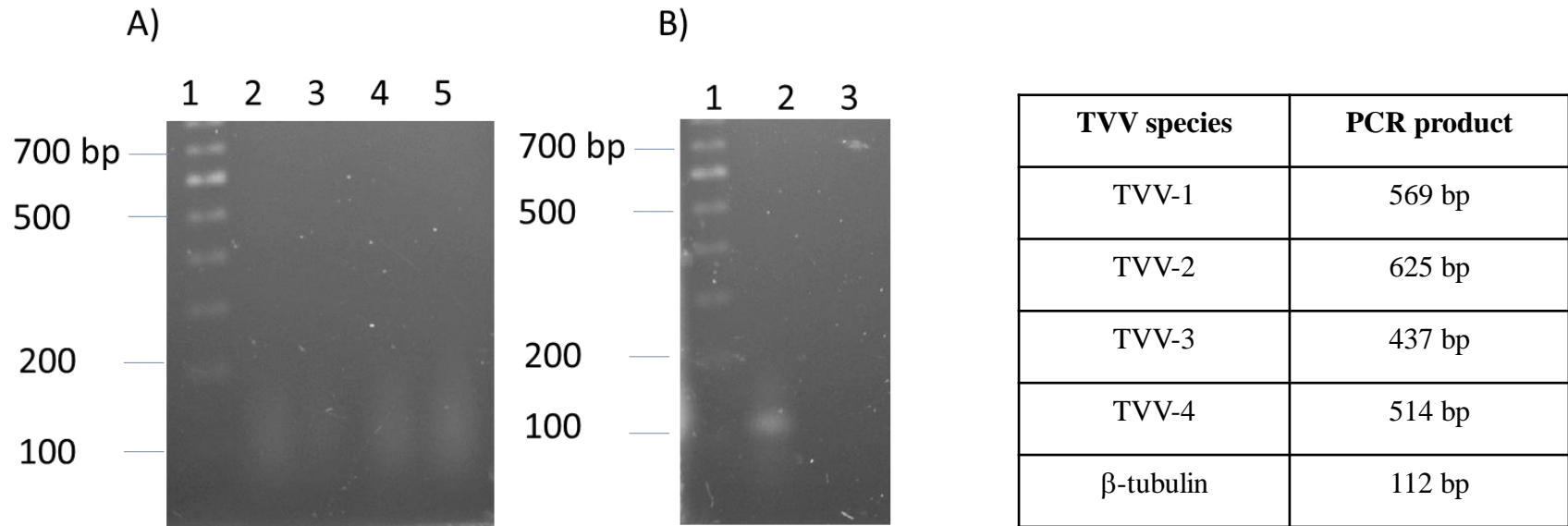


Figure S2. Absence of dsRNA virus (TVV) in GT-21 *T. vaginalis* strain. A) Line 1, DNA ladder; line 2, RT-PCR amplification of TVV -1; line 3, RT-PCR amplification of TVV -2; line 4, RT-PCR amplification of TVV -3; line 5, RT-PCR amplification of TVV -4. B) Line 1, DNA ladder; line 2, β -tubulin amplification (internal amplification control); line 3, negative control RT-PCR. Invitrogen 100 bp DNA ladder.

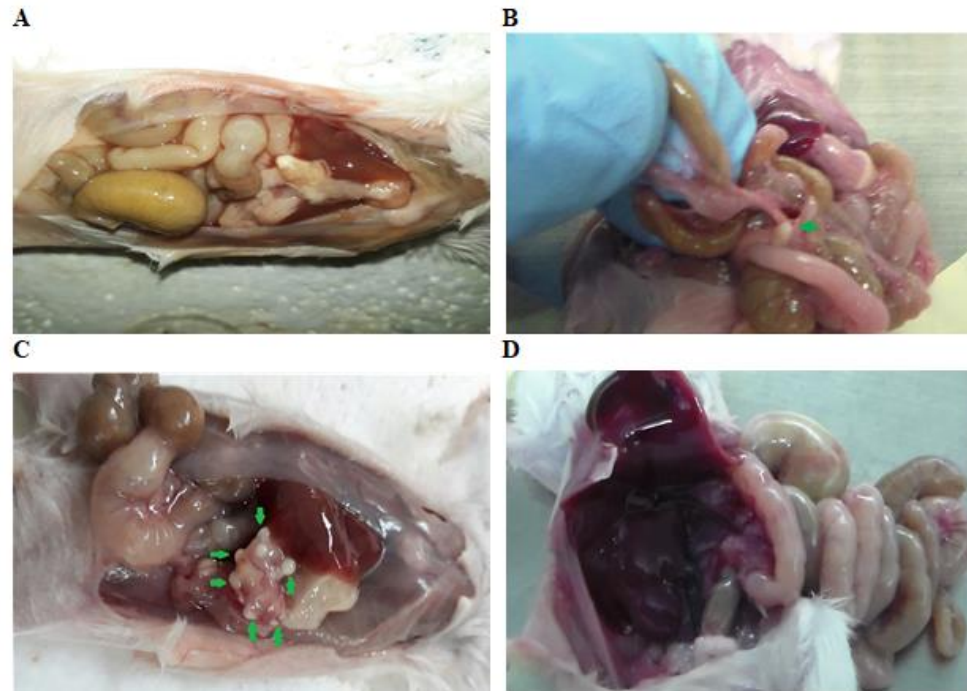


Figure S3. Anatomopathological analysis of peritoneum damage caused by *T. vaginalis*. Mice were intraperitoneally inoculated with **A)** 1 million, **B)** 3 million or **C)** 5 million trophozoites and sacrificed 15 days after inoculation, **D)** uninfected mice were only inoculated with sterile PBS. Photographs show redness tissues in infected mice and formation of white points in peritoneal organs (green arrows), whose size is relative to the size of the inoculum.