Table 1. Main findings in the liver, lung and brain in histopathological analysis in *T. canis* infection.

| Group | Liver | Lung | Brain |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| WT 3dpi | Larvae dispersed in the parenchyma; necrotic areas; hemorrhage; vascular congestion; inflammatory foci mixed composed of eosinophils, neutrophils, macrophages and lymphocytes. | Interalveolar septal thickening with mixed inflammatory infiltrate; perivascular edema; hemorrhagic areas; larvae in the lung parenchyma; bronchial and bronchiolar cell hypertrophy; presence of granulomas in the exudative phase. | Multifocal areas of hemorrhage; vacuolation of the neuropil in the cerebral cortex; hemorrhagic foci in the cerebellum and hippocampus; Inflammatory infiltrates in the cerebral cortex. |
| ST2<sup>−/−</sup> 3dpi | Larvae dispersed in the parenchyma; necrotic areas; hemorrhage; vascular congestion; inflammatory foci mixed composed of neutrophils, macrophages and lymphocytes. | Interalveolar septal thickening with mixed inflammatory infiltrate; perivascular edema; hemorrhagic areas; larvae in the lung parenchyma; bronchial and bronchiolar cell hypertrophy. | Multifocal areas of hemorrhage; vacuolation of the neuropil in the cerebral cortex; hemorrhagic foci in the cerebellum and hippocampus; inflammatory infiltrates in the cerebral cortex. |
| WT 14dpi | Inflammatory foci in the parenchyma; presence of granulomas in the exudative phase. | Macrophages with brownish pigment in the cytosol; presence of granuloma in the exudative phase. | Hemorrhagic foci in the cerebrum. |
| ST2<sup>−/−</sup> 14dpi | Inflammatory foci in the parenchyma with few eosinophils and lymphocytes; presence of few granulomas in the exudative phase. | Macrophages with brownish pigment in the cytosol; diffuse inflammatory infiltrate with little presence of neutrophils and eosinophils. | Hemorrhagic foci in the cerebrum. |
| WT 63dpi | Inflammatory foci in the hepatic and perivascular parenchyma; vascular congestion; presence of granulomas in the exudative and productive phase. | Thickening of the interalveolar septa; diffuse inflammatory infiltrate with formation of BALT; small hemorrhagic foci; capillary congestion; presence of granulomas in the production phase. | Focal areas with “gitter cells” in the white matter of the cerebellar folia; vacuolization areas and gliosis foci; reactive blood vessels in the cerebellum and cerebrum; presence of larvae and hemorrhagic foci in the cerebrum and hippocampus; perivascular accumulation of hemosiderophages in the brain. |
| ST2<sup>−/−</sup> 63dpi | Inflammatory foci in the hepatic and perivascular parenchyma with few eosinophils; vascular congestion; presence of few granulomas in the exudative and productive phase. | Thickening of the interalveolar septa; diffuse inflammatory infiltrate with formation of BALT; small hemorrhagic foci; capillary congestion; presence of few granulomas. | Focal areas with “gitter cells” in the white matter of the cerebellar folia; vacuolization areas and gliosis foci; reactive blood vessels in the cerebellum and cerebrum; few hemorrhagic foci; perivascular accumulation of hemosiderophages in the brain. |