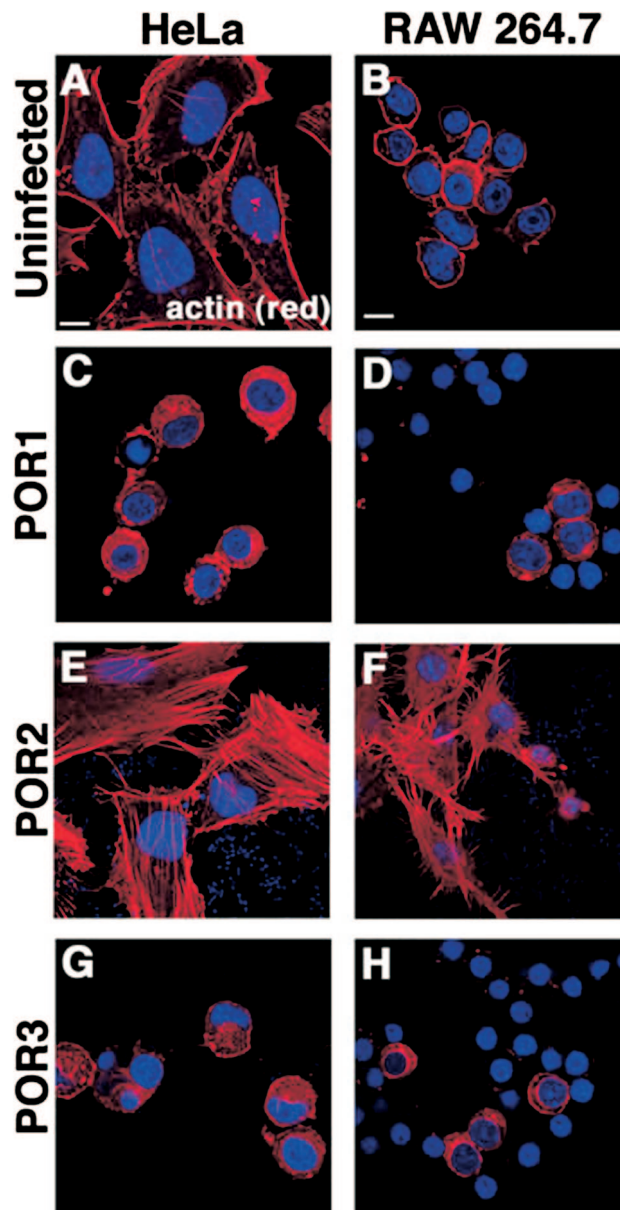
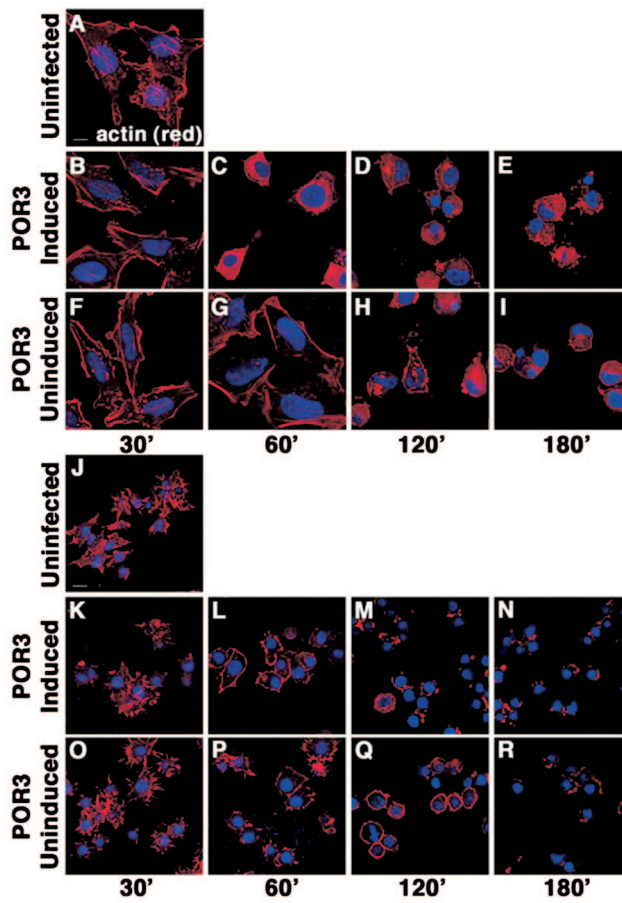


# Supporting Information

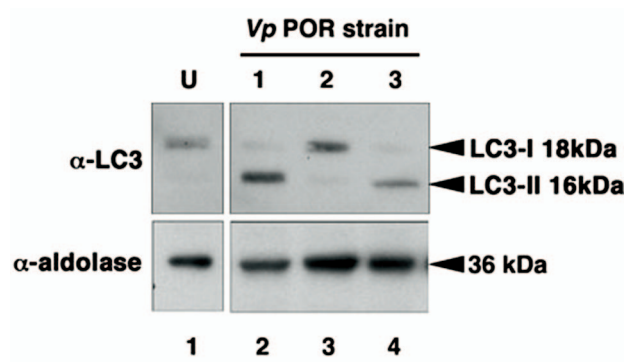
Burdette *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0802773105



**Fig. S1.** *V. parahaemolyticus*-induced cytotoxicity depends on T3SS1. HeLa cells (A, C, E, and G) or RAW 264.7 macrophages (B, D, F, and H) were infected with POR1 (C and D), POR2 (E and F), or POR3 (G and H) for 3 h and compared with uninfected cells (A and B). Samples were fixed and stained as described in *Materials and Methods*. (Scale bar = 10  $\mu$ m.)



**Fig. 52.** POR3 infection under T3S-inducing conditions accelerates T3SS1-dependent cytotoxicity. (A–I) HeLa cells were infected with POR3 grown under T3S-inducing conditions as described in *Materials and Methods* (B–E) or with POR3 grown at 30°C overnight (F–I) and compared with the uninfected control (A). (J–R) RAW 264.7 cells were infected and visualized as described for HeLa cells (K–R) and compared with uninfected cells (J). Cells were fixed and stained as described in *Materials and Methods*. (Scale bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .)



**Fig. S3.** Induction of autophagy depends on T3SS1. HeLa cells were left uninfected (lane 1), or infected with *V. parahaemolyticus* POR1 (lane 2), POR2 (lane 3), or POR3 (lane 4 for 2 h. Samples were immunoblotted with anti-LC3 antibody and probed with anti-aldolase antibody to confirm equal loading.