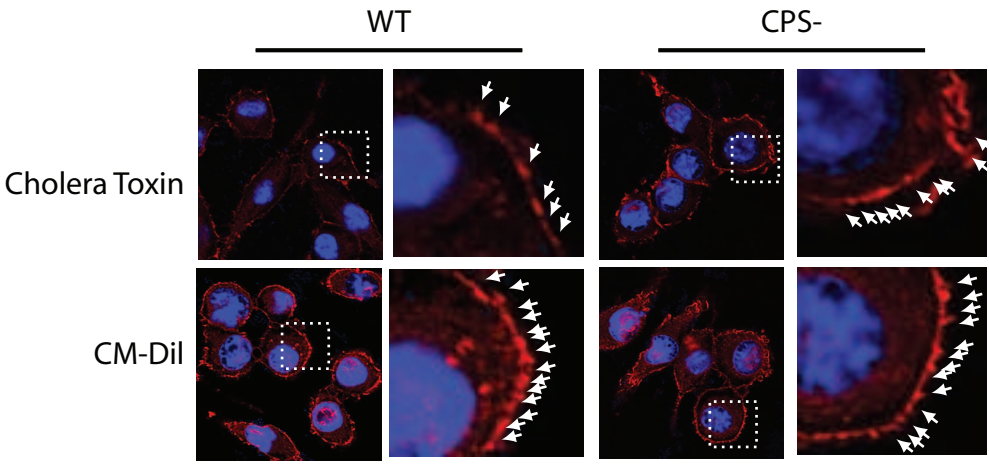

Supplemental FIG. 2. Capsular polysaccharide (CPS) disrupts lipid microdomains during phagocytosis of *S. suis* by macrophages. J774 macrophages were infected with wild-type *S. suis* (WT) or its non-encapsulated mutant strain (CPS-) for 1 h. Cells were stained with fluorescent cholera toxin (red), which binds to GM1 ganglioside in lipid microdomains, or with CM-Dil, a red dye which binds to cellular thiols in membranes. Pattern of staining of GM1 (arrows) is more diffuse when cells are infected with WT *S. suis* than in cells infected with the CPS- mutant. Pattern of cellular thiols (arrows) remains unchanged whether cells are infected with WT *S. suis* or the CPS- mutant.