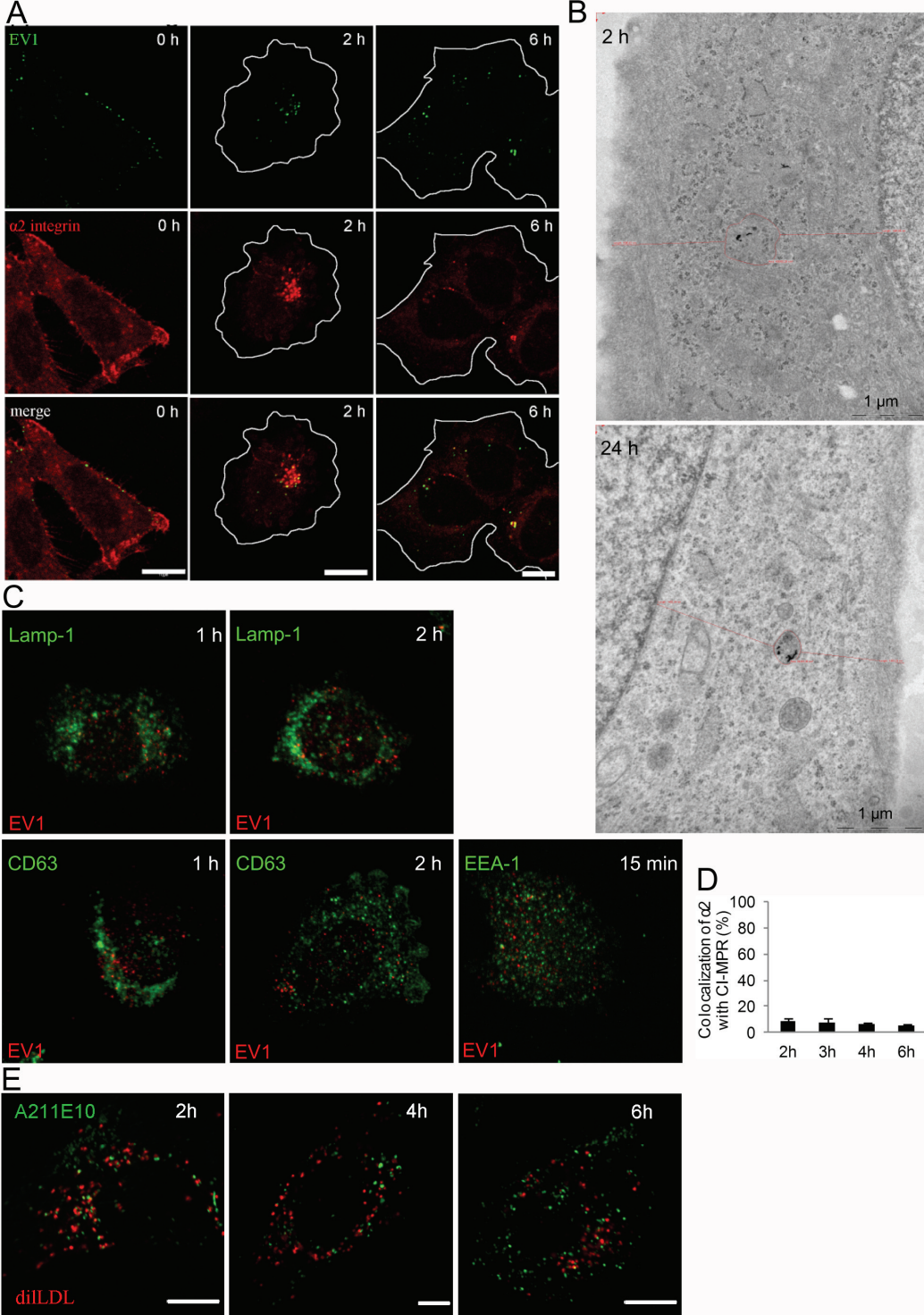


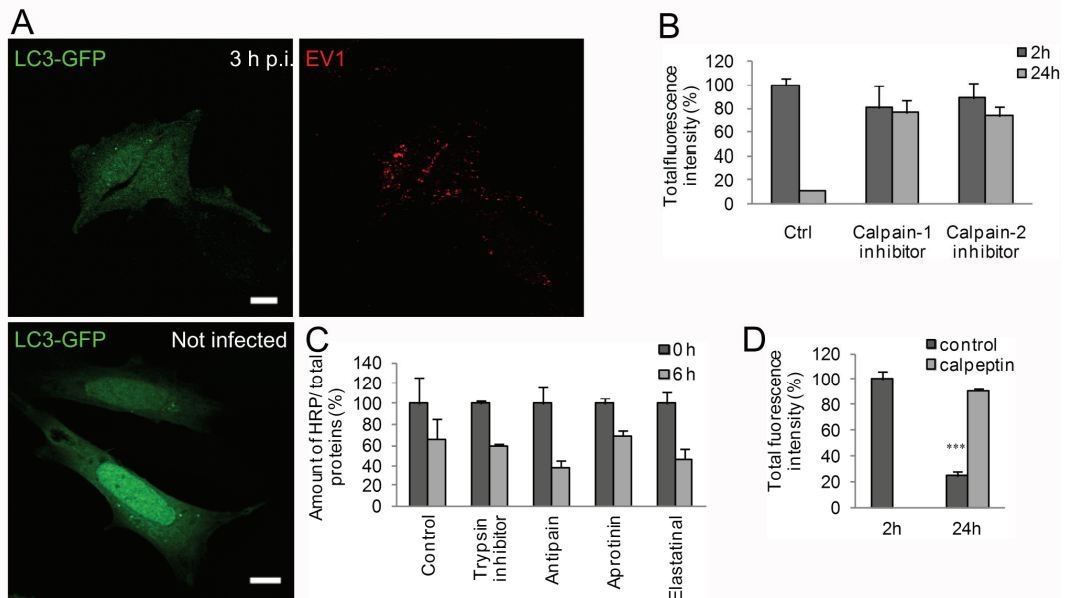
**Supplemental Figure Legends**

Supplemental Figure 1.



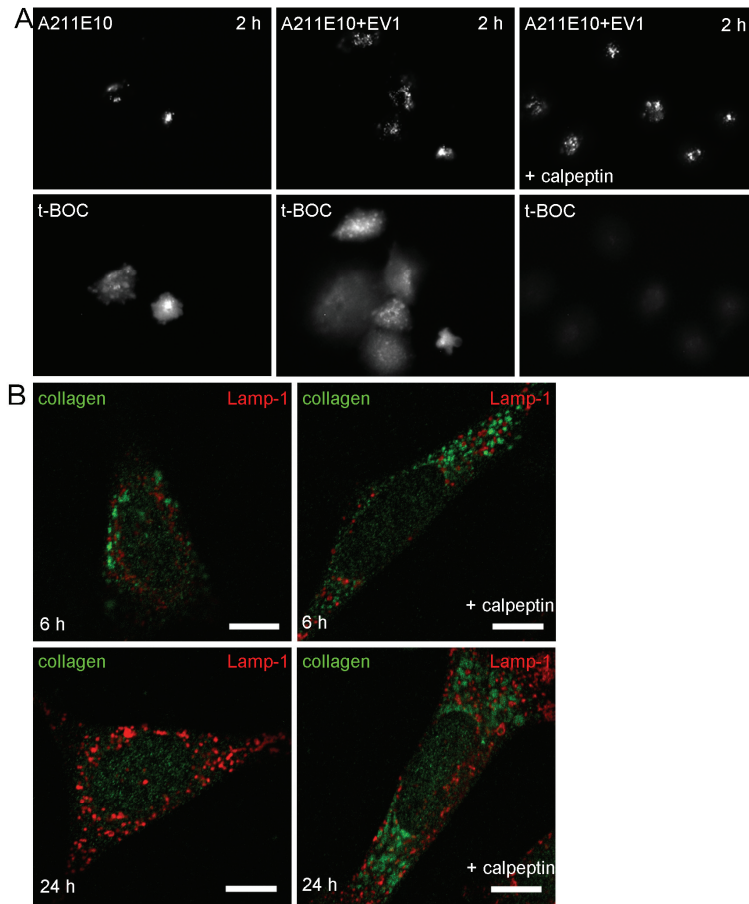
**Supplemental Figure 1.** A) EV1 binding to  $\alpha 2$  integrin causes redistribution of both signals into  $\alpha 2$ -MVBs.  $\alpha 2$  integrin was labeled with anti- $\alpha 2$  integrin antibody and fluorescent unclustering Fab fragment (red) simultaneously with binding and prelabeling of EV1 (green) with primary and secondary antibodies on ice. Bars 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . B) Example EM images from calculations of the size and location of  $\alpha 2$ -MVBs after 2 and 24 h. Bar, 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . C) Labeling of EV1 together with Lamp-1 and CD63 after 1 and 2 h internalization, as well as with EEA1 after 15 min internalization. D)  $\alpha 2$ -MVBs are not colocalized with CI-MPR. Colocalization of late endosomal marker, CI-MPR with internalized  $\alpha 2$  integrin was determined at 2, 3, 4, and 6 h after clustering. Quantification was done from confocal single stacks with colocalization tool in the BioImageXD software. Altogether 30 cells from three independent experiments were analysed +/- S.E. Bars 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . 1E) Deconvoluted example images of o/n labeled Dil-  
LDL (red) cells clustered with integrin antibodies (green). Bars 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

## Supplemental Figure 2.



**Supplemental Figure 2.** **A)** Distribution of LC3-GFP (green) after expression for 24 h in non-infected cells and after EV1 (red) internalization for 3 h, during a time when replication has already started in the cytoplasm. Bar, 10  $\mu$ m. **B)** Calpain-1 and calpain-2 inhibitors block the degradation of integrin. The effect of calpain-1 and calpain-2 inhibitors on the fluorescence intensities of  $\alpha 2$ -MVBs was tested. Both inhibitors were used at 130  $\mu$ M concentrations and preincubated for 1 h. The drugs were also present after internalization. Results are averages of three independent tests ( $\pm$  S.E.), altogether 30 single stacks of cells were quantified with segmentation tools of BioImageXD. **C)** Elastatinal, aprotinin, antipain or soybean trypsin inhibitor does not inhibit integrin degradation. The effect of elastatinal (250  $\mu$ M), aprotinin (1  $\mu$ M), antipain (500  $\mu$ M) and soybean trypsin inhibitor (75  $\mu$ M) on degradation of HRP conjugate of secondary antibody was tested. Cells were pretreated for 1 h and the drugs were also present after internalization. All the results are mean values from three separate experiments ( $\pm$  SE). **D)** Calpeptin can inhibit integrin degradation also after  $\alpha 2$ -MVBs are fully formed. 50  $\mu$ M calpeptin was added on cells 2 h after clustering. Intensities of  $\alpha 2$ -MVBs were measured from confocal single stacks with BioimageXD segmentation tools. Altogether 30 cells from three independent experiments were quantified ( $\pm$  S.E.).

Supplemental Figure 3.



**Supplemental Figure 3.** A) Labeling of clustered integrin by antibodies (A211E10) or with EV1 present (A211E10 + EV1) for 2 h with or without calpeptin. t-BOC was added on cells 20 min before fixation. B) Labeling of collagen type I (green) and Lamp-1 (red) after plating the cells on collagen in the presence or absence of calpeptin for 6 and 24 h. Bars, 10  $\mu$ m.