Supplemental Material to:
Gil Friedman, Efrat Zlotkin-Rivkin, Michael Donnenberg and Benjamin Aroeti. Retraction of enteropathogenic *E. coli* type IV pili promotes efficient host cell colonization, effector translocation and tight junction disruption. Gut Microbes 2012 3(3);
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http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/gutmicrobes/article/19814/

Movie 1: Time lapse imaging of an EPEC microcolony in the absence of arabinose (-arabinose). An MDCK cell monolayer was exposed to EPEC-*bfpF* mutant engineered to express BfpF, and therefore retract its pili, in response to arabinose. Arabinose was not added in this experiment, and the microcolony was continuously imaged every 2 min by DIC microscopy (selected images are shown in Fig. 1A).

Movie 2: Time lapse imaging of an EPEC microcolony upon exposure to arabinose (+arabinose). The experiment was performed as in movie 1, accept that microcolony attachment to the host cell surface was allowed in the absence of arabinose (-arabinose) and at a given time point (designated T=0), arabinose was added to induce pili retraction (selected images are shown in Fig. 1B).