

Supporting Information

Gong et al. 10.1073/pnas.1314400110

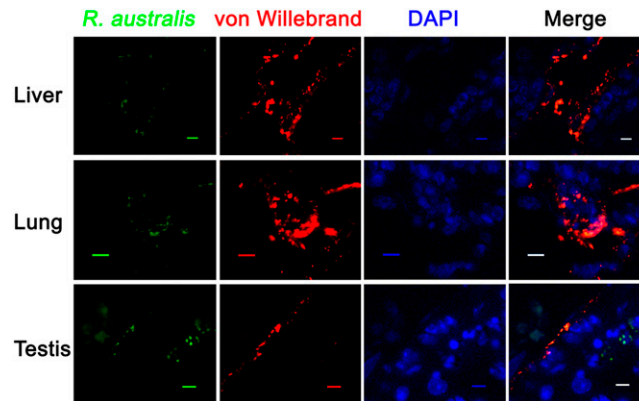


Fig. S1. Invasion of endothelium by rickettsiae in multiple organs postinfection. Representative dual-target immunofluorescent (IF) staining of rickettsiae (green) and von Willebrand factor (red) in brain, liver, lung, and testis from exchange protein directly activated by cAMP 1 (*Epac1*)^{+/+} mice ($n = 12$). Cell nuclei are counterstained with DAPI (blue). (Scale bars: 10 μm .)

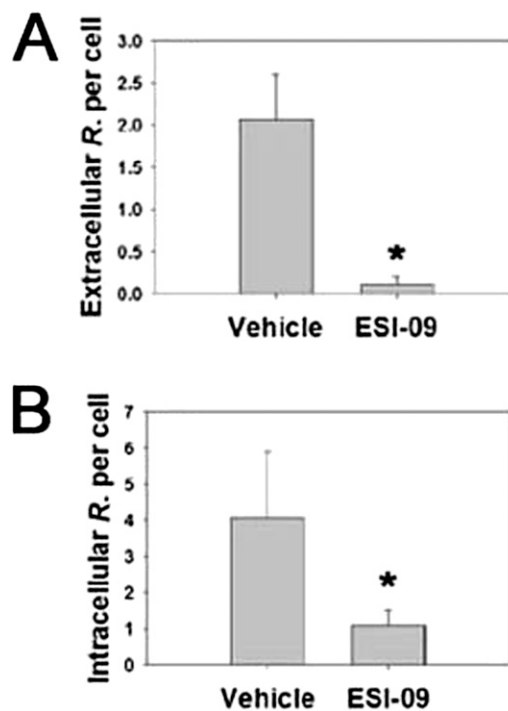


Fig. S2. Inhibition of Epac1 blocks rickettsial attachment and invasion into human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs). Extracellular (A) and intracellular (B) bacteria in EIS-09- and vehicle-exposed HUVECs 30 min postinfection with *Rickettsia australis* were enumerated by IF microscopy. The data presented are representative of three independent experiments. The error bar is SD. * $P < 0.01$.