An Automated Live Imaging Platform for Studying Merozoite Egress-Invasion in Malaria Cultures

Alex J. Crick,† Teresa Tiffert,‡ Sheel M. Shah,† Jurij Kotar,† Virgilio L. Lew,‡ and Pietro Cicuta†*

†Cavendish Laboratory and ‡Department of Physiology, Development and Neuroscience, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Crick et al.

Automated Imaging of Egress-Invasion

Submitted September 10, 2012, and accepted for publication January 15, 2013.

*Correspondence: pc245@cam.ac.uk

Captions for Supplementary Movie Files

Supplementary Movie 1 (filename Supplementary_Movie_1_new.avi):

Schizont exhibiting quiescent (Q-type) pre-egress behaviour. Cell exists in this form, unchanging, for up to 60 minutes prior to egress.

Supplementary Movie 2 (filename Supplementary_Movie_2.avi):

Time-lapse video (one frame = 60 seconds) of a dynamic (D-type) schizont form, showing extreme morphological changes over the final 10 minutes prior to egress.

Supplementary Movie 3 (filename Supplementary Movie 3.avi):

Schizont exhibiting dynamic (D-type) pre-egress behaviour, including extreme morpological changes, bulging and exovesiculation, shown in real time about 10 seconds prior to egress.

Supplementary Movie 4 (filename Supplementary_Movie_4.avi):

Schizont exhibiting dynamic (D-type) pre-egress behaviour, specifically the clear retraction of a large vesicle structure occuring 2 seconds prior to egress.

Supplementary Movie 5 (filename Supplementary_Movie_5.avi):

Egress event, shown in real time for an example quiescent (Q-type) schizont form. Eversion ("curling") of the host cell membrane can be observed during the egress process. Egress commences at frame 206.

Supplementary Movie 6 (filename Supplementary_Movie_6.avi):

Time-lapse video (one frame = one second) of an egress-invasion sequence from a dynamic (D-type) schizont form. Invasion of cell in lower-left of frame occurs at around frame 65. The ring-form of the incorporated parasite is seen variably as a circular outline or dark body following focussing changes resulting from cell motions.