

## Supplementary Material

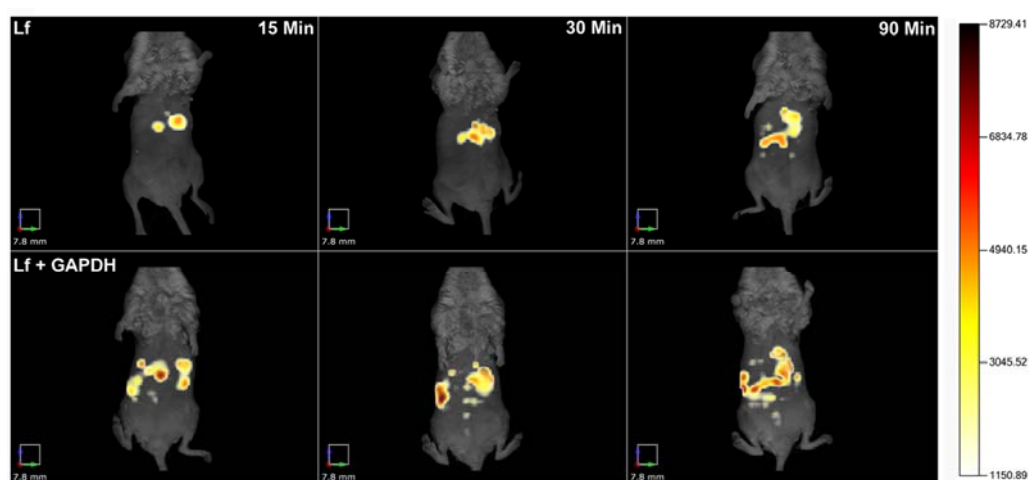
Secreted multifunctional Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase sequesters lactoferrin and iron into cells via a non-canonical pathway

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**Fig S1**

**Supplementary Figure S1. Lactoferrin uptake in orally fed mice is enhanced by sGAPDH.** GAPDH supplementation enhances intestinal absorption of Lf in mice, Overnight starved, 10-12 week old female Balb/c mice were orally fed with, either 500 $\mu$ g Alexa-647 labeled Lf (upper panel) alone or labeled Lf along with 1mg GAPDH (lower panel). After feeding, mice were imaged at 15, 30 and 90 min intervals in a Perkin Elmer FMT 2500LX *in vivo* imager. Results are representative of 3 independent experiments.

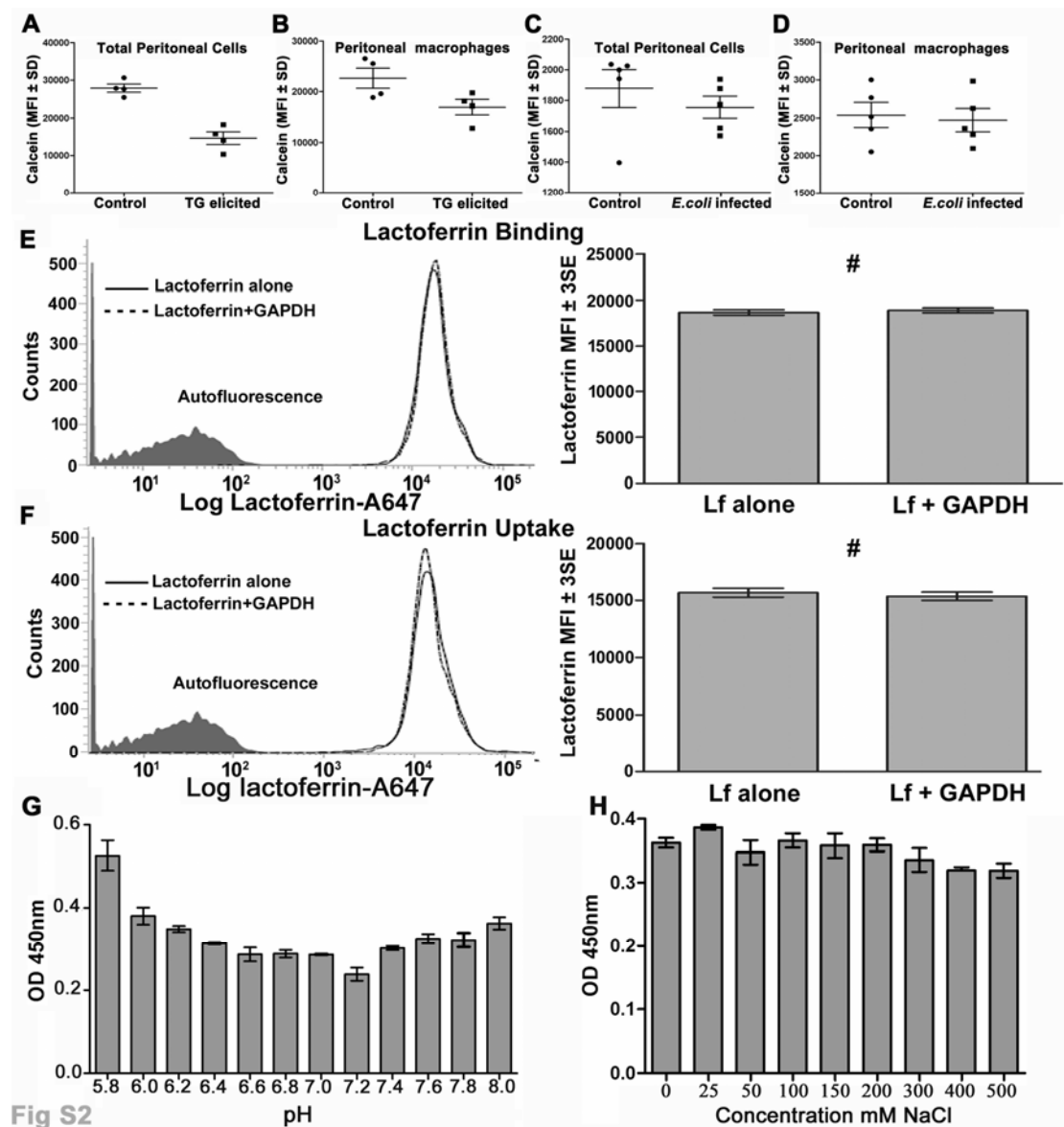


Fig S2

**Supplementary Figure S2. Iron levels in cells isolated from peritonitis induced animals are elevated.** (A - D) Calcein quenching assay reveals that iron levels in peritoneal cells and macrophages isolated from TG elicited peritonitis (A & B) and *E.coli* infected (C & D) mice are elevated. Each group consists of 4 mice. *E.coli* cells are unable to utilize the sGAPDH mediated lactoferrin uptake pathway. (E&F) Bound or internalized Lf was quantified by flow cytometry from  $10^4$  cells incubated with Lf-A647 alone or along with GAPDH. Data is presented as overlay (left) with bar graph of the same experiment presented on right.  $p \geq 0.05$ . (G&H) Lactoferrin capture by GAPDH immobilized in polystyrene wells at different pH and ionic strength. A strong interaction was observed at lower pH (G) while increasing ionic strength did not have any significant effect (H). All experiments were repeated three times and representative graphs are presented.