



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1. Human C1 binds the TiCRT recombinant S domain. By Dot Blot, rTiS, human C1 (as positive control), and casein (as a negative control) were incubated for 15 minutes, blocked with 5% phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)/bovine serum albumin (BSA) and washed with PBS/Tween 20 at 0.05%. Then, rTiS was incubated with C1 (50 µg/mL) followed by a goat anti-human C1 antibody and a rabbit alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-goat IgG antibody. C1 or casein was incubated with the same antibodies used to detect interactions with rTiS. **(A)** rTiS, at decreasing concentrations, was incubated with C1 and an anti-C1 antibody. A dose response is observed. **(B)** C1 was used to directly sensitize the membrane at decreasing concentrations, and detected with an anti-C1 antibody. **(C)** The membrane was sensitized with casein at decreasing concentrations, and incubated with C1 and an anti-C1 antibody. As expected, no detection of the binding of C1 to casein is observed. rTiS, C1, and casein were used at 2, 1, 0.2, and 0.1 µg per dot, from left to right.

SUPPLEMENTAL VIDEO. A simplified cartoon shows a dynamic interpretation on how salivary TiCRT reaches the vertebrate's blood vessel via the afferent salivary canal, and how the C1/TiCRT complexes enter the insect's digestive tract via the efferent alimentary duct.