



FIG S1: Effect of InvC destabilization in cell lines with differential requirement for T3SS1-mediated entry (A) Invasion efficiency of a T3SS1 mutant ($\Delta prgI$) as determined by gentamicin protection assay in indicated cell lines at 1 h p.i., expressed as a percentage of the invasion efficiency for wild type bacteria in each cell line (set to 100%). HCT116, human colonic epithelial cells; HeLa, human cervical epithelial cells; Caco-2 C2BBe1, human colonic epithelial cells; J774A.1, mouse macrophage-like cells. (B) CHQ resistance assays in various cell lines. Bacterial subcultures were grown in the presence of 100 ng/ml ATc for 1.5 h prior to infection to induce synthesis of InvC-FLAG. MOIs were adjusted so that equivalent numbers of bacteria were internalized, and the proportion of cytosolic bacteria was determined at the indicated time points by CHQ resistance assay (mean \pm SD, $n \geq 3$ independent experiments). Asterisks denote data significantly different from WT bacteria.