

Rich Media File Legends

Video 1: Mitochondrial function decreases gradually in mock BMM over time resulting in apoptosis. Mock treated BMM were imaged every 20 min over 30 h. Mitochondrial membrane potential was observed by staining with TMRE (50 μ M).

Video 2: SchuS4 induces cell death morphologically indicative of oncosis following a state of increased mitochondrial function. BMM were infected with SchuS4 (MOI 50) and imaged every 20 min over 30 h. Left panel is merged video of individual channels including transmitted light, TMRE (red channel), and GFP-SchuS4. Right panel is transmitted light only. The white arrow indicates the representative cell shown in still frame images in Figure 6. The brown arrow indicates low or uninfected bystander cells that undergo oncosis.

Video 3: SchuS4 induces a rapid loss in mitochondrial membrane potential followed by rapid bacterial replication. This video is a further breakdown of the merged video in Video 2 showing only TMRE (red channel) and GFP-SchuS4 fluorescence. Bacterial replication occurred rapidly following the oncotic event within the cell blisters. The white arrow indicates the representative cell shown in still frame images in Figure 6. The brown arrow indicates low or uninfected bystander cells that undergo oncosis.