



**Fig. S3. Infection dynamics of the GFP-labeled *Burkholderia* symbiont in M4 crypts of a 2<sup>nd</sup> instar nymph.** Symbiotic *Burkholderia* are visualized by GFP-labelling. Host cell nuclei are stained by SYTOX green, which are visualized as large yellow/green particles and are not clearly visible after 24 hours because of the high intensity of the GFP signals derived from the infecting bacteria. The actin cytoskeleton is stained by phalloidin (red) to visualize epithelial cells of crypts. Arrowheads indicate crypts. Asterisks indicate the main tract of the M4. Before inoculation (0h), crypts are not well developed and their lumen is collapsed. At 12h after inoculation in the 2<sup>nd</sup> instar, symbionts start the colonization of the crypt lumen. Symbionts then proliferate inside the crypts and entirely fill their lumen after 48h post inoculation. Bars: 20  $\mu$ m.