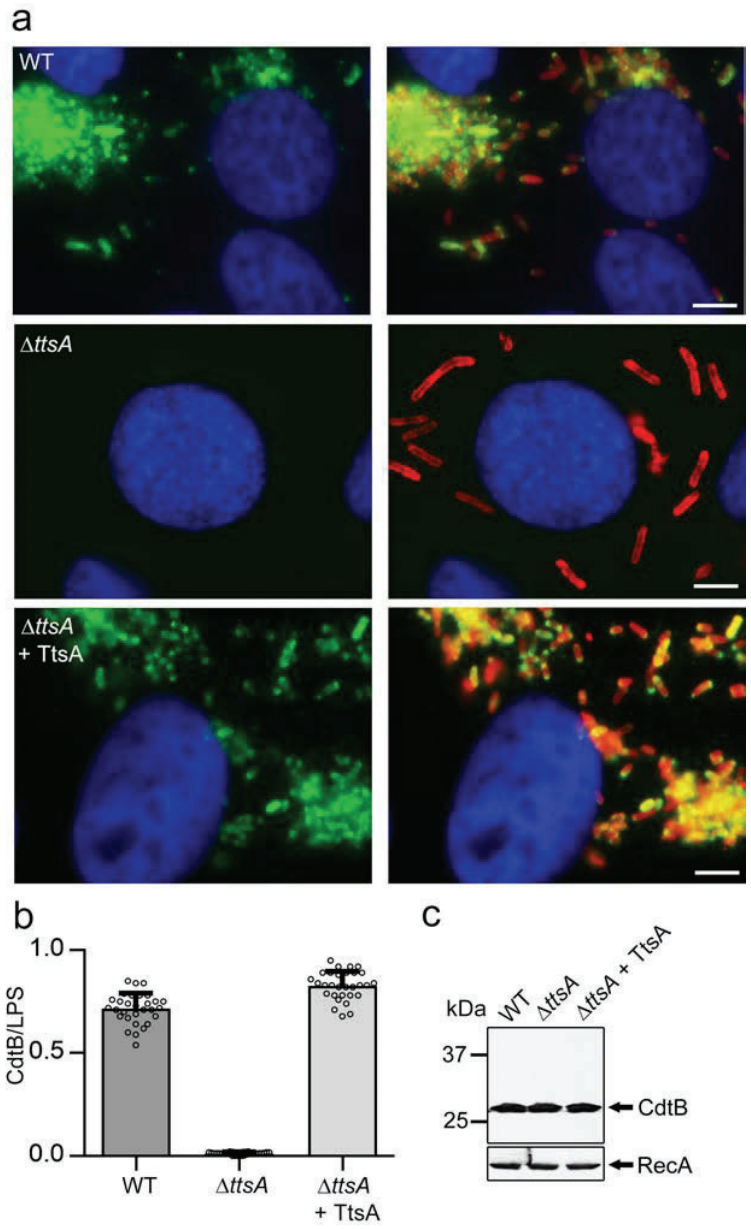


**Supplementary Fig. S2.** TtsA is essential for typhoid toxin secretion. (**a** and **b)** Detection of typhoid toxin on the bacterial surface and in typhoid toxin carrier intermediates (puncta) after *S.* Typhi infection of cultured epithelial cells. Henle-407 cells were infected with wild-type, Δ*ttsA*, or the complemented Δ*ttsA* mutant strains, all expressing chromosomally encoded FLAG-tagged CdtB. 24 hs post-infection, bacteria were stained with an antibody directed to FLAG-tagged CdtB (green) to visualize typhoid toxin, a rabbit antibody directed to *S.* Typhi LPS (red) (to visualize bacterial cells), and DAPI (blue) (to visualize DNA) (**a**) (scale bar: 5 µm). The quantification of typhoid toxin-associated fluorescence on bacterial cells is shown (**b**). The fluorescence signal intensity of typhoid toxin (green) on bacterial cells was normalized to the LPS signal (red) on the bacteria. Shown are the average ratios green/red and the corresponding standard deviations from 3 independent experiments, in which a total of 30 images were analyzed. (**c**) Western blot analysis of CdtB expression in the different strains used in this analysis. All data in (**a-c**) were derived from at least three independent experiments.