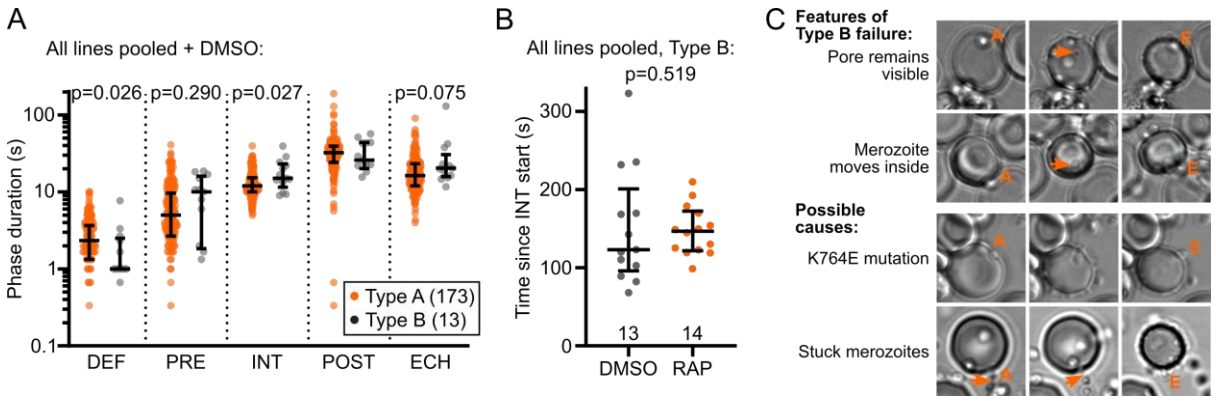

S3 Fig. Type B events show slower internalisation

A From all lines after DMSO treatment, comparing Type A events to Type B events shows a significantly shorter deformation period and slower internalisation, with a trend to a longer pause before internalisation, consistent with either a merozoite producing less force or an RBC providing more resistance to invasion. Bars show median and interquartile range. Significance assessed for each phase by Mann-Whitney test, shown when $p<0.5$. **B** Comparing Type B failures from all DMSO- or RAP-treated lines shows no difference in the delay from start of internalisation to merozoite ejection. Bars show median and interquartile range. Significance assessed by Mann-Whitney test. **C** Example images of Type B failure where the invasion pore remained visible, hence not resealed (A= attachment, E= ejection); the incompletely-internalised merozoite continuing to move in a swirling pattern within the invagination; an ejection from PfMyoA-K764E after RAP treatment, where Type B failure was more common; and an event where resealing after internalisation was prevented by tethering to a sister merozoite.