

Figure S1. Expression of full-length INS-16 and its domain I of *Cryptosporidium parvum* in *Escherichia coli*. (A) PCR amplification of the *cgd3_4270* gene. Lane M: DL 5000 DNA marker. Lane 1: *cgd3_4270* gene product. (B) SDS-PAGE result of INS-16 expression in *E. coli*. Lane M: protein marker. Lane 1: lysate from recombinant bacteria without IPTG induction; Lane 2: lysate from IPTG-induced recombinant bacteria; Lane 3: supernatant of IPTG-induced recombinant bacterial culture; Lane 4: pellet of lysate from IPTG-induced recombinant bacteria. (C) INS-16 purification result. Lane M: protein marker. Lane 1: purified INS-16 protein. (D) PCR amplification of INS-16 domain I fragment. Lane M: DL 1000 DNA marker. Lane 1: INS-16 domain I fragment amplification product. (E) SDS-PAGE result of INS-16 domain I expression in *E. coli*. Lane M: protein marker. Lane 1: lysate from recombinant bacteria without IPTG induction; Lane 2: lysate from IPTG-induced recombinant bacteria; Lane 3: supernatant of IPTG-induced recombinant bacterial culture; Lane 4: pellet of lysate from IPTG-induced recombinant bacteria. (F) INS-16 domain I purification result. Lane M: protein marker. Lane 1: purified INS-16 domain I.

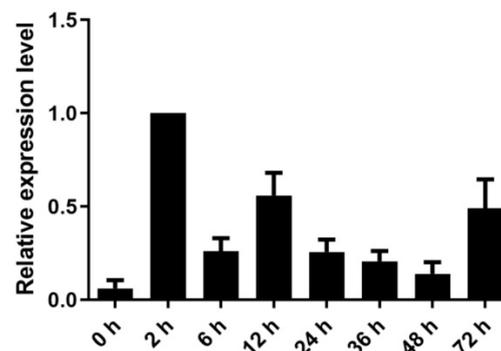


Figure S2. Expression of the *cgd3_4270* gene in in vitro culture of *Cryptosporidium parvum*. The relative expression levels of the INS-16 gene during intracellular development of the parasite were examined by qPCR. The data presented are the results of three independent experiments performed in duplicate.