Supplementary Information

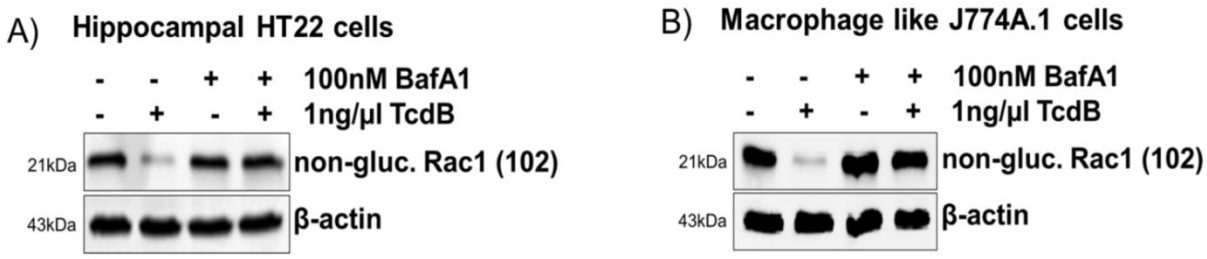

Figure S1. Positive control to indicate that the used bafilomycin A1 concentration was sufficient to inhibit the endocytosis of toxin B. (**A**) HT22 cells and (**B**) J774A.1 macrophages were pre-treated with bafilomycin A1 (100 nM) for 1 h followed by incubation with toxin B for 4 h. Cells were lysed and subjected to western blot analysis using antibodies against non-glucosylated Rac or β-actin.

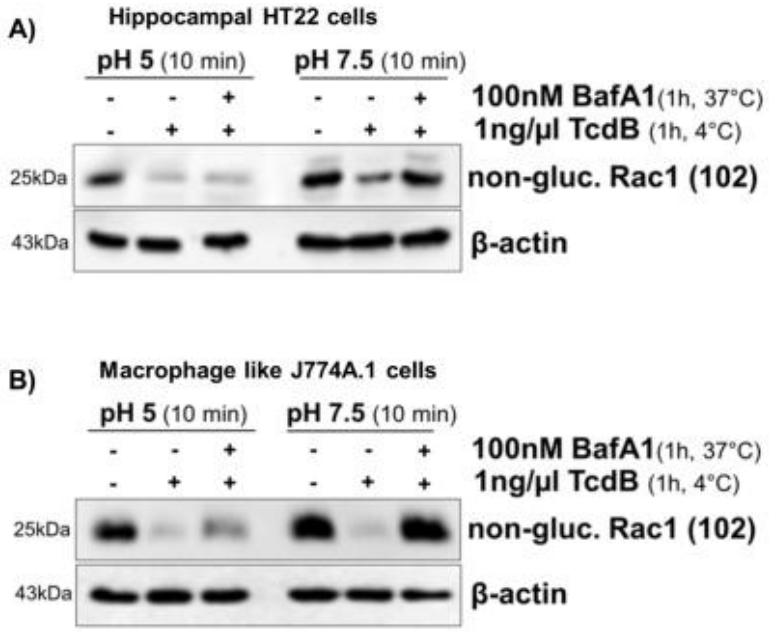

Figure S2. Positive control to indicate that acidification of endosomes was sufficient to translocate toxin B into the cytosol. Bafilomycin A1 pre-treated HT22 (**A**) and J774A.1 (**B**) cells were incubated with toxin B in serum-free medium for 1 h at 4 ℃. Then, the medium was either adjusted to pH 5.0 or to pH 7.5, and the cells were further incubated for 10 min, still in the presence of bafilomycin A1. The cells were incubated in neutral medium containing bafilomycin A1 at 37 °C for a further 4 h. Cells were lysed and submitted to western blot analysis probing non-glucosylated Rac1 and β-actin.

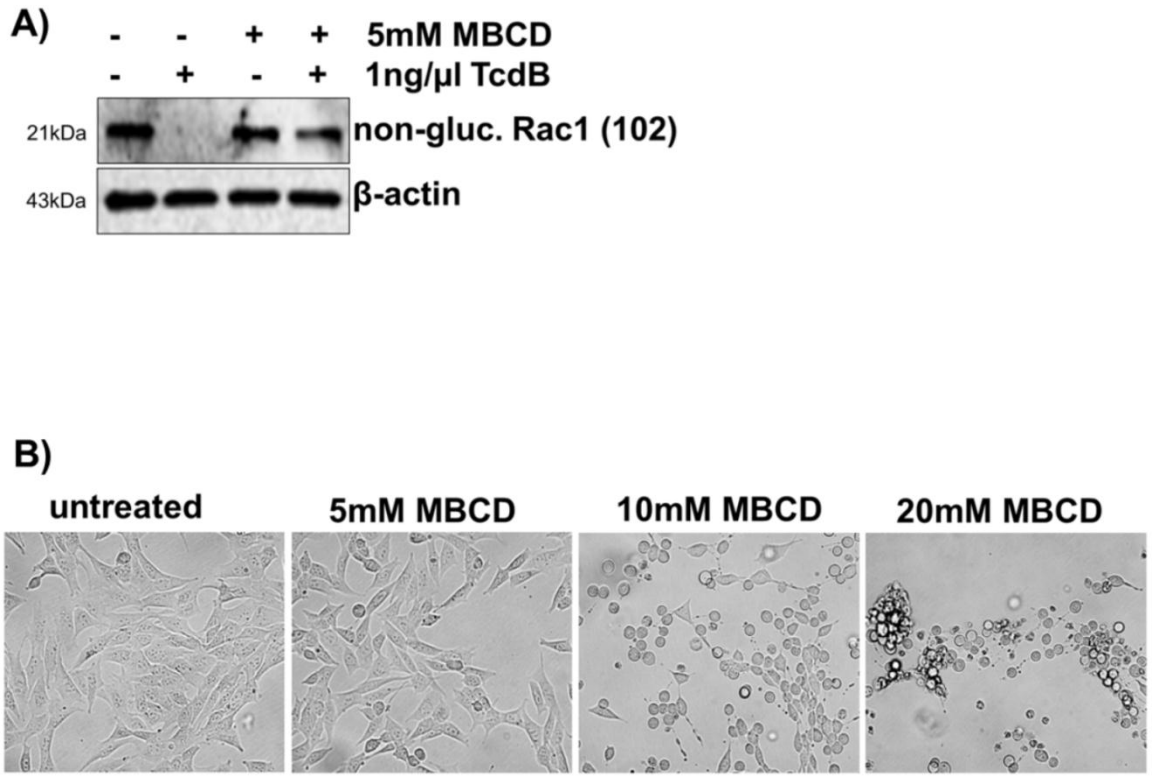

Figure S3. Positive control to indicate that the used methyl-beta-cyclodextrin (MBCD) concentration was sufficient to inhibit the endocytosis of toxin B. (**A**) HT22 cells were pre-treated with MBCD (5 mM) for 20 min followed by incubation with toxin B for 4 h. Cells were lysed and subjected to western blot analysis using antibodies against non-glucosylated Rac or β-actin; (**B**) HT22 cells were treated with different concentrations of MBCD for 20 min. Morphological changes were documented by phase-contrast microscopy.