

**A** T3SS-1 secreted effectors

Salmonella spp.

Tight junction

Membrane ruffle

Actin

Epithelial cell

SopE  
SopE2  
SopB

SipA  
SipC

SopB

Rho GTPases

MAPK

NF- $\kappa$ B  
AP-1

Cl<sup>-</sup>

SptP

Rho GTPases

MAPK

NF- $\kappa$ B

SspH1  
AvrA

**B** T3SS-2 secreted effectors

The diagram illustrates the process of Salmonella spp. infection in an epithelial cell. A Salmonella bacterium enters the cell through the apical surface, forming a spacious phagosome. This phagosome matures into a Salmonella-containing vacuole (SCV). The SCV is surrounded by an actin coat and is positioned near the Golgi apparatus and nucleus. The bacterium secretes various effectors into the host cell cytoplasm, including SspH2, SpvB, SseI, SifA, PipB2, SseF, and SseG. These effectors manipulate the host cell's cytoskeleton and organelles. SspH2, SpvB, and SseI are involved in actin polymerization. SifA and PipB2 are involved in microtubule dynamics. SseF and SseG are involved in the formation of secretory vesicles. The diagram also shows the presence of microtubule motors and Sif proteins. The Golgi apparatus and nucleus are also depicted.

Salmonella spp.

Spacious phagosome

SCV

Actin

Epithelial cell

Nucleus

Golgi

Secretory vesicles

Microtubules

Microtubule motors

Sif

SspH2

SpvB

SseI

SifA

PipB2

SseF

SseG