

## Supplementary Material S1

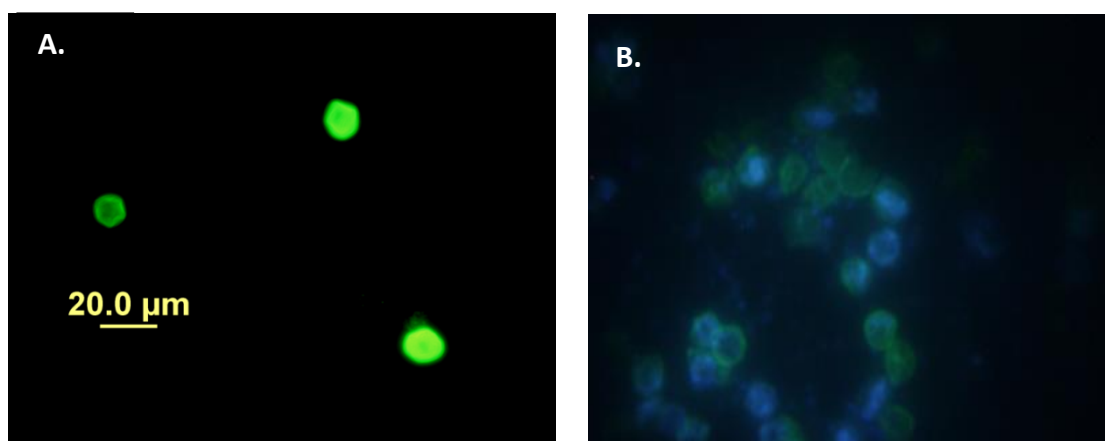
### Confirmation of *Cryptosporidium parvum* infectivity

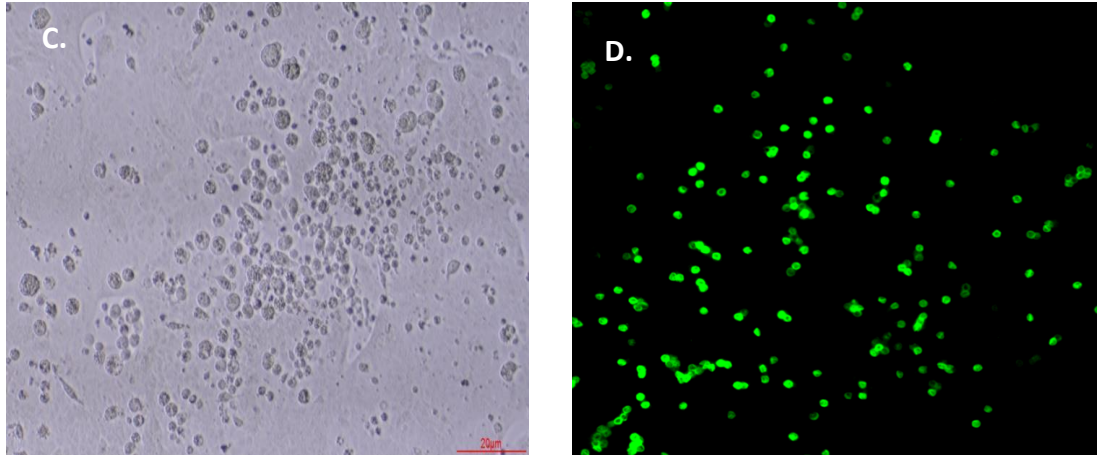
#### **Methods:**

The immunofluorescence reagent EasyStain™ (BioPoint Pty. Ltd, Australia), which contains 4,6' diamino-2-phenylindole dihydrochloride (DAPI), was used to determine the presence of four nuclei (sporozoites) within the *C. parvum* oocysts. The stained samples were visualised using a fluorescence and differential interference contrast (DIC) microscope (Olympus BX51, Olympus America Inc., Lake Success, New York) with appropriate fluorescence filters.

#### **Results:**

The microscopic observations confirmed the successful *C. parvum* invasions in HCT-8 cell monolayers. The size, shape, and morphology of *C. parvum* oocysts stained with EasyStain™ used in the present study agreed with the *C. parvum* specific characteristics (Figure S1).





**Figure S1.** Micrograph of **A.** *C. parvum* oocysts stained with EasyStain™ without DAPI **B.** *C. parvum* oocysts stained with EasyStain™ with DAPI **C.** *C. parvum* infected HCT-8 cell monolayers **D.** *C. parvum* infected HCT-8 monolayers stained with EasyStain™