The intracellular parasite *Toxoplasma gondii* grows within mammalian cells in a parasitophorous vacuole (PV). Secluded within its PV, the parasite intercepts host membrane traffic. In this image, parasites expressing red fluorescent protein are encased within their PV (stained with antibodies against the PV membrane protein GRA7, in blue) in a HeLa cell. The infected cell expresses green fluorescent protein (GFP)-tagged Rab30, a protein involved in the transport of Golgi vesicles to the plasma membrane. Although Rab30-GFP localizes to the host Golgi and vesicles, foci of Rab30-GFP are also detected in the PV lumen, indicating that *Toxoplasma* hijacks host Golgi-derived vesicles. By diverting the Rab30-containing vesicles, the parasite gains access to sphingolipids present in those vesicles. See the article by Romano et al. on p. 1974 of the June 15, 2013, issue of *MBoC*. (Image: Julia D. Romano, Johns Hopkins University)