Supplementary Material

Innate immune interactions between *Bacillus anthracis* and host neutrophils

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**Supplementary Figure S1 | Total number of neutrophil, macrophage and monocytes from murine spleen.** Number of neutrophil and macrophage/monocytes recovered from the spleen of uninfected and wild-type *Bacillus anthracis* Sterne infected mice, treated with control antibody (Ab) or with neutrophil depleting 1A8 antibody.

* P< 0.05, *** P< 0.001
Supplementary Figure S2 | Release of neutrophil granular proteins. (A) Dot-blot analysis of LL-37 and α-defensin released by neutrophils infected with the indicated *Bacillus anthracis* Sterne strain. Supernatant from infected neutrophils from three donors were collected 1 h post-infection and dotted on nitrocellulose membrane, then incubated with antibody for the indicated antimicrobial proteins. (B) Elastase assay as a read out of neutrophil elastase release during anthrax infection. Supernatant from infected neutrophils were collected at 1 h post-infection and mixed with p-nitroanilide. The resulting signal for elastase activity was measured using a spectrophotometer.
Supplementary Figure S3 | Percent of dead neutrophils associated with bacteria. Neutrophils were infected with the indicated strain of GFP-expressing Bacillus anthracis Sterne and stained 15 min post-infection with propidium iodide. As a control, neutrophils were incubated for 20 min before infection with cytochalasin D to inhibit phagocytosis.
Supplementary Figure S4 | Growth of wild-type anthrax in the presence of neutrophil function inhibitors. Wild-type *Bacillus anthracis* Sterne was incubated for 15 min in the presence of the indicated neutrophil function inhibitors. The percent survival was determined by plating on BHI agar and normalized to untreated anthrax.