Fig. S1. Cutaneous neutrophil recruitment in *S. aureus*-infected *Nod2<sup>+/−</sup>* and WT mice. *Nod2<sup>+/−</sup>* mice (open circles) and WT mice (filled circles) were infected s.c. with *5 × 10<sup>7</sup>* cfu of WT *S. aureus*. At the indicated times, myeloperoxidase activity was determined in skin homogenates. Data are mean (SE); *n* = 4/group.
Fig. S2. NOD2 independence of IgG response to *S. aureus*. *Nod2*^+/−^ (open circles) and WT (filled circles) mice were infected s.c. with 5 × 10⁷ cfu of WT *S. aureus*, and specific IgG titers against the bacteria were determined at the indicated times. Data are mean (SD); *n* = 4/group.
Fig. S3. Cytokine response in skin homogenates. (A) Nod2−/− mice (open bars) and WT mice (closed bars) were infected s.c. with 5 × 10^7 cfu of WT S. aureus. Cytokine mRNA levels (normalized to GAPDH) in the infected skin were determined by real-time PCR and are expressed relative to the levels in uninfected WT mice (n = 5 mice/group). (B) TNFα levels were assayed by ELISA in skin homogenates of Nod2−/− mice (open circles) and WT mice (filled circles). Data are mean (SE); n = 4/group.
Fig. S4.  S. aureus-induced release of bioactive IL-1. IL-1-responsive HeLa cells were incubated for 8 h with supernatants from NOD2-transfected HEK293T cells, which were incubated for 8 h with WT or α-hemolysin-deficient (Δ) S. aureus at a MOI of 5, as described in Fig. 5A. IL-1-dependent IL-8 secretion into the supernatants was determined by ELISA. Data are mean (SD); *, $P < 0.05$. 

**Graph Description:**
- **Y-axis:** IL-8 (ng/ml)
- **X-axis:** S. aureus (WT, Δ, WT, Δ)
- **Legend:**
  - Open square: - NOD2
  - Filled square: + NOD2