

*Supplementary Material*

**Innate immune interactions between *Bacillus anthracis*  
and host neutrophils**

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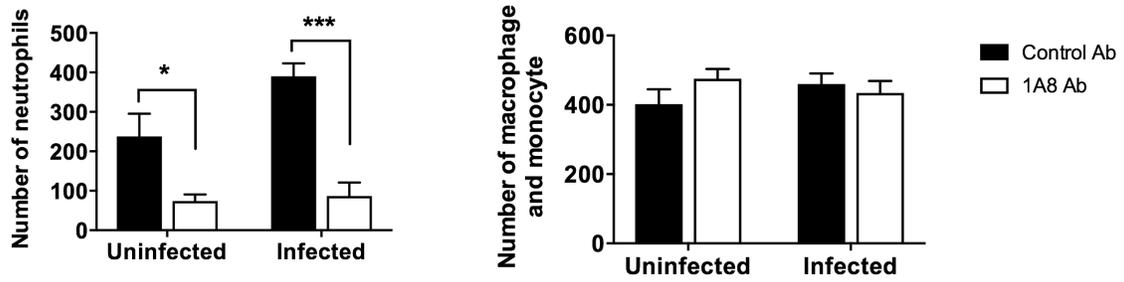
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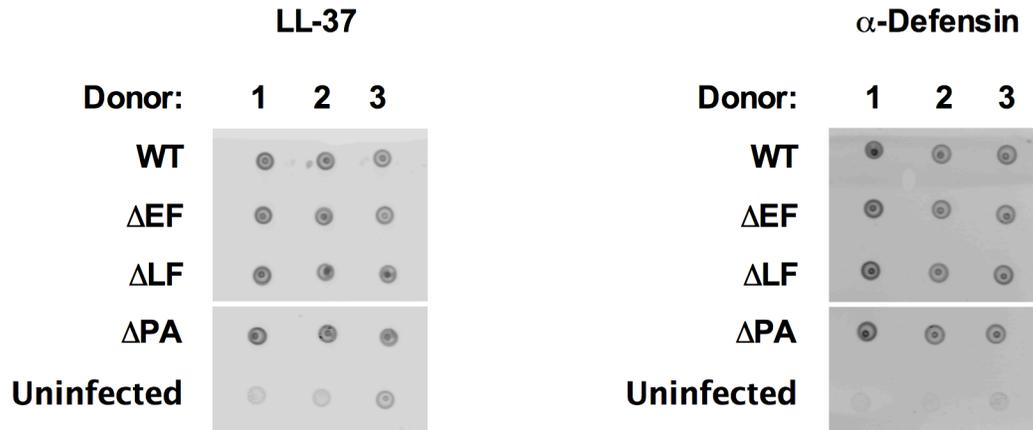
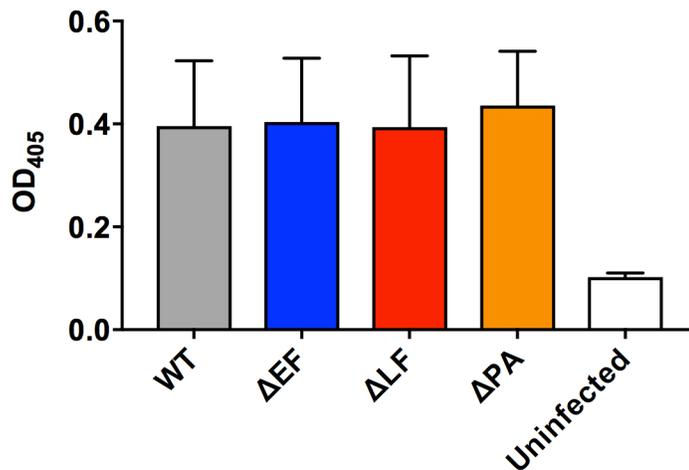
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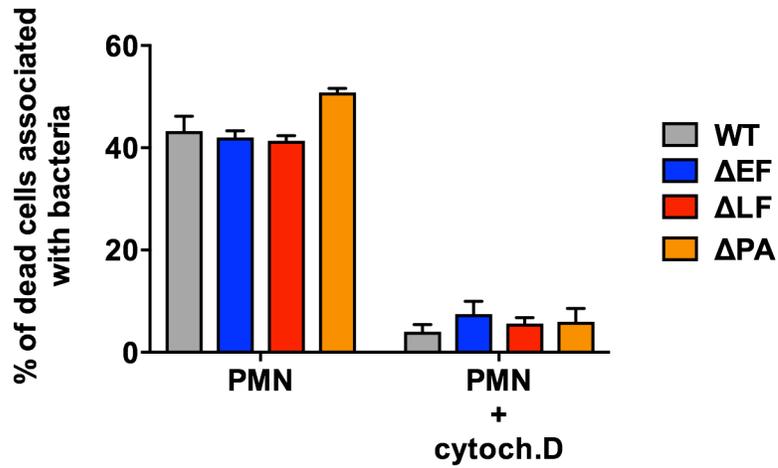


**Supplementary Figure S1 | Total number of neutrophil, macrophage and monocytes from murine spleen.** Number of neutrophil and macrophage/monocytes recovered from the spleen of uninfected and wild-type *Bacillus anthracis* Sterne infected mice, treated with control antibody (Ab) or with neutrophil depleting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

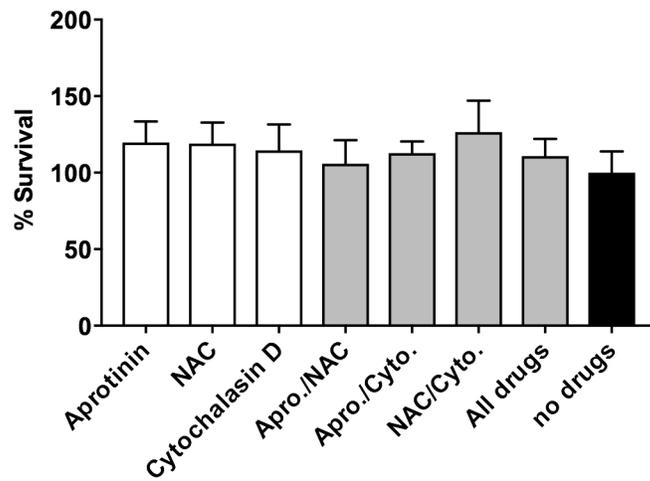
\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$

**A****B**

**Supplementary Figure S2 | Release of neutrophil granular proteins.** (A) Dot-blot of LL-37 and  $\alpha$ -defensin released by neutrophils infected 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.