

Supporting Information

Navarini et al. 10.1073/pnas.0901162106

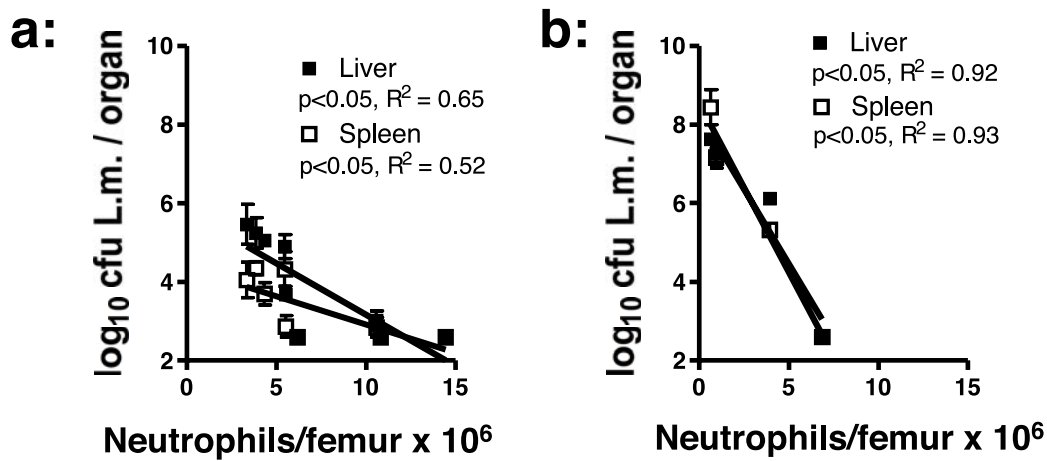


Fig. S1. Correlation between bacterial load and BM neutrophils in low- and high-dose L.m. infection of WT mice. (a) Correlation between the mean of BM neutrophils at the respective days and bacterial counts in liver and spleen after infection with 10³ cfu L.m. (b) Correlation between the mean of BM neutrophils at the respective days and bacterial counts in liver and spleen after infection with 10⁵ cfu L.m.

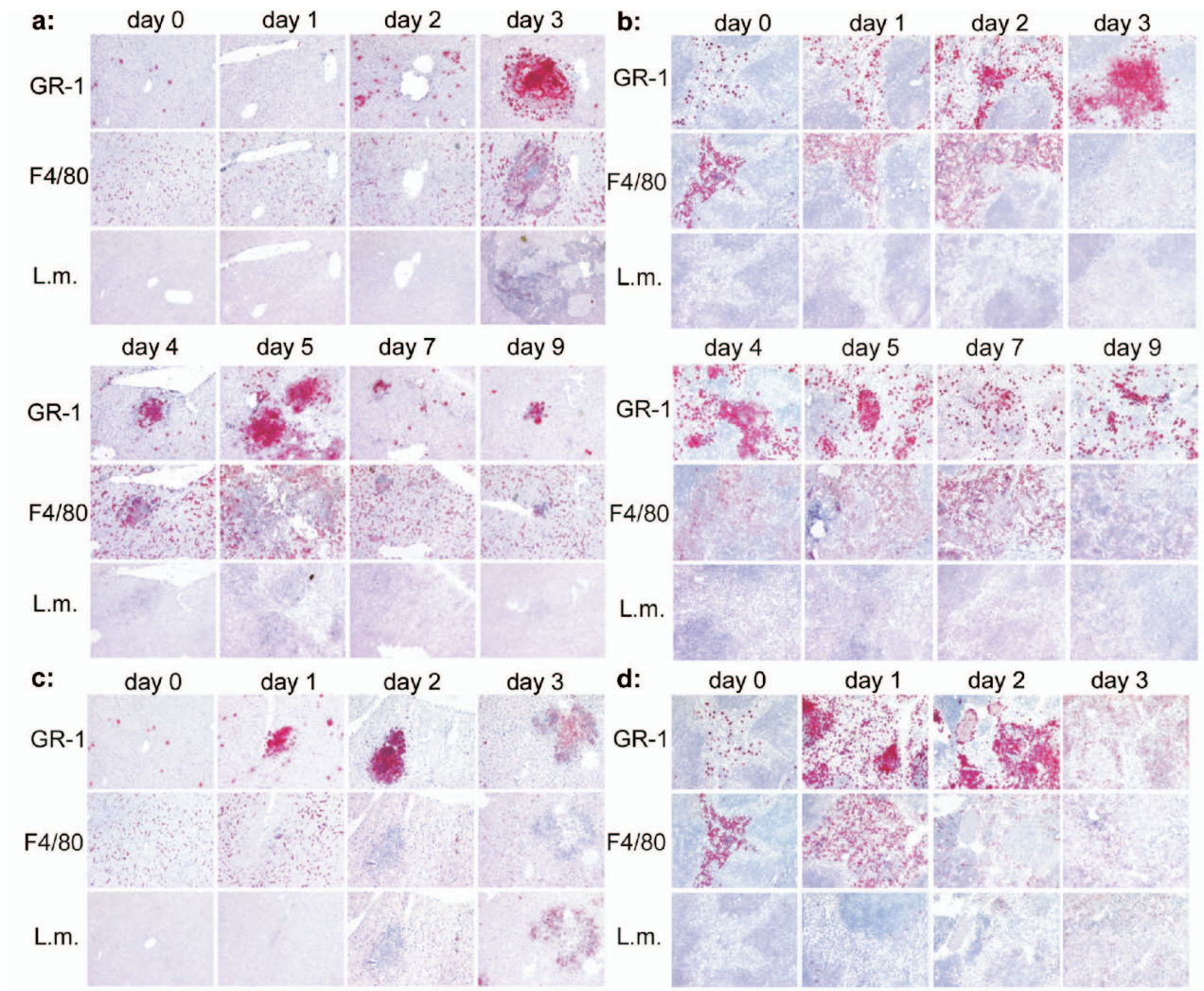


Fig. S2. Histological time course during infection with low- or high-dose L.m. GR-1⁺, F4/80⁺ cells, L.m. in (a) livers and (b) spleens during infection with 10³ cfu L.m., in (c) livers and (d) spleens during infection with 10⁵ cfu L.m.

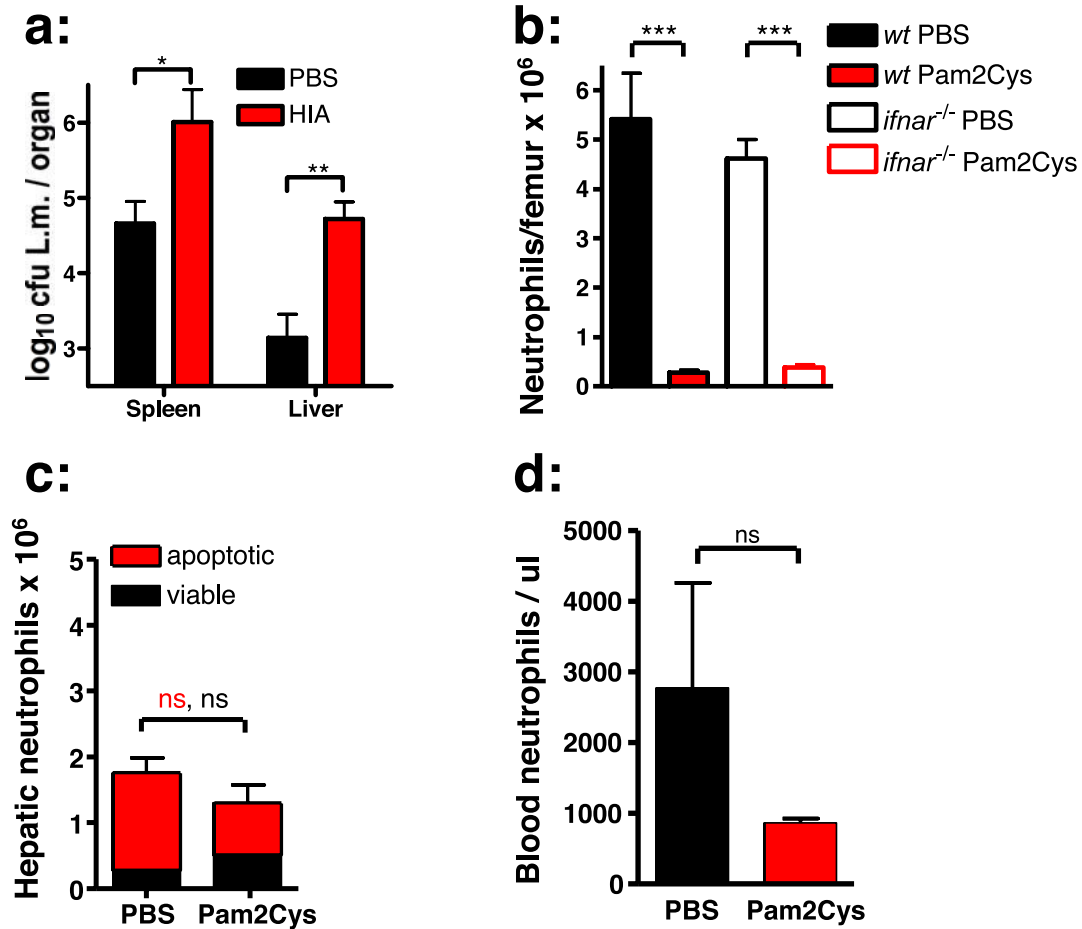


Fig. 53. (a) Administration of heat-killed L.m. worsens low-dose L.m. infection. Bacterial counts at day 3 of infection with 10^3 cfu L.m. with or without administration of heat-inactivated L.m. Twenty-four hours after infection (mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$ /group). (b) BM neutrophils of *ifnar*^{-/-} are susceptible to Pam2Cys. Numbers of neutrophils in BM 24 hours after administration of $100 \mu\text{g}$ Pam2Cys i.v. (mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$ –5/group). (c and d) Neutrophils 1 day after Pam2Cys administration. (c) Number of neutrophils in livers 24 hours after administration of $100 \mu\text{g}$ Pam2Cys. Black bars show viable (7AAD-Annexin-V⁻) neutrophils, red bars show Annexin-V + 7AAD⁺ neutrophils (mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$ animals per group, one experiment). (d) Numbers of neutrophils in blood 24 hours after administration of $100 \mu\text{g}$ Pam2Cys i.v. (mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$ /group).