Supplementary Materials: Staphylococcal Panton– Valentine Leucocidin and Gamma Haemolysin Target and Lyse Mature Bone Marrow Leucocytes

Elisabeth Hodille ^{1,2,*}, Adriana Plesa ³, Eve Bourrelly ³, Lucie Belmont ³, Cédric Badiou ², Gerard Lina ^{1,2,4} and Oana Dumitrescu ^{1,2,4}

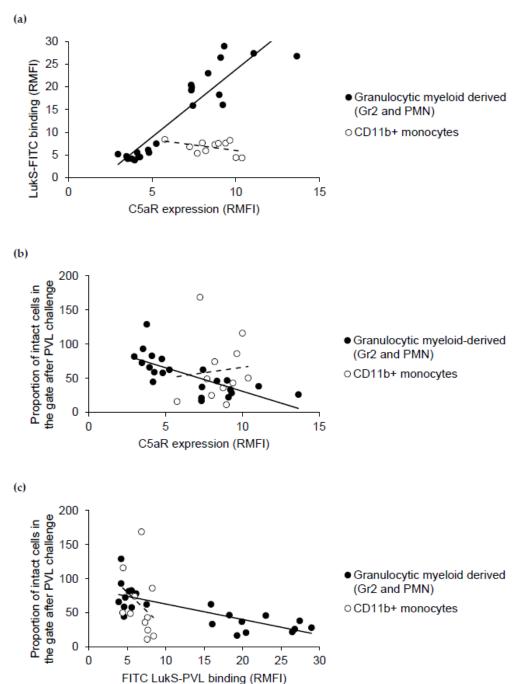
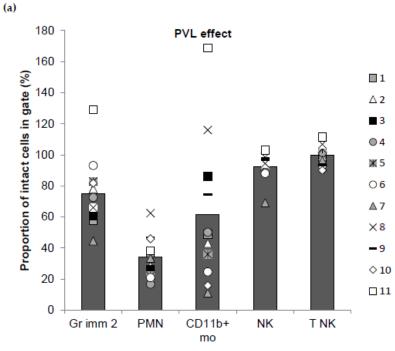


Figure S1. Correlation studies for the granulocytic myeloid-derived cells and CD11b+ monocytes. (a) Correlation between C5aR expression and LukS-FITC binding. (b) Correlation between C5aR expression and PVL-related cytotoxicity. (c) Correlation between FITC LukS-PVL binding and PVL-related cytotoxicity.



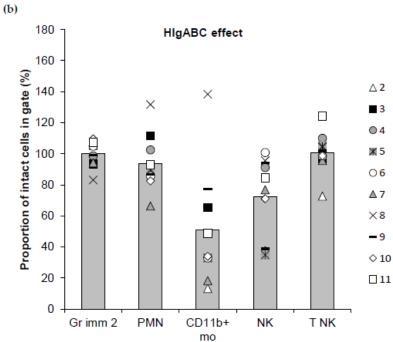


Figure S2. Effect of staphylococcal leucocidins PVL (a) and HlgABC (b) on bone marrow leucocytes, represented by the proportion of intact cells after incubation with toxins on the corresponding gate. Bar plot corresponding to mean of 11 bone marrows for PVL (a) and 10 bone marrows for HlgABC (b). Each symbol corresponding to 1 bone marrow. Gr imm 2, granulocytic immature 2 cells; PMN, polymorphonuclear neutrophil cells; CD11b+ mo, CD11b+ monocytes; NK, natural killer; T NK, T natural killer.

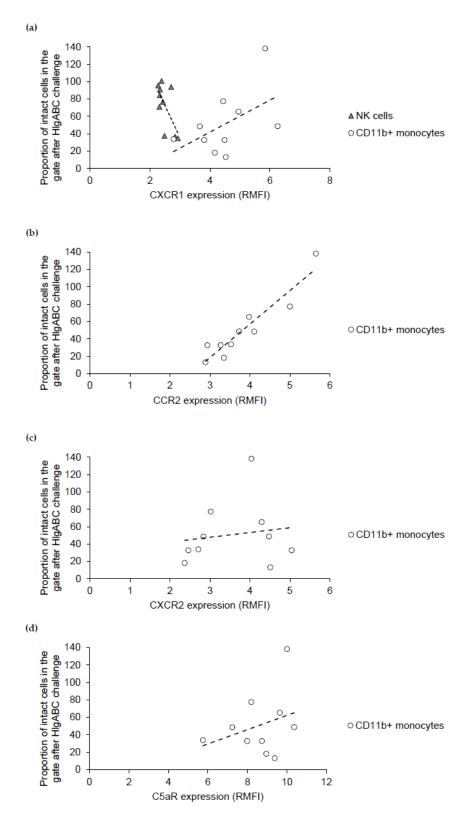


Figure S3. Correlation studies for CD11b+ monocytes and NK cells. (a) Correlation between CXCR1 expression and HlgABC-related cytotoxicity. (b) Correlation between CCR2 expression and HlgABC-related cytotoxicity. (c) Correlation between CXCR2 expression and HlgABC-related cytotoxicity. (d) Correlation between C5aR expression and HlgABC-related cytotoxicity.