

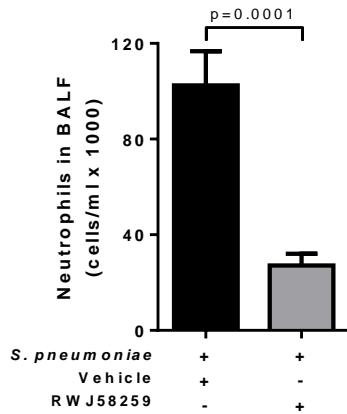
ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY FILE

Regulation of neutrophilic inflammation by proteinase-activated receptor-1 during bacterial pulmonary infection

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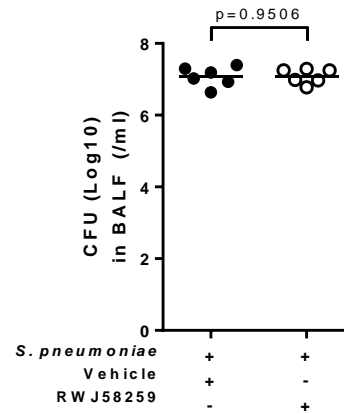


Figure 1: Effect of RWJ58259 on BAL fluid cell counts and CFU following *S. pneumoniae* infection

BALB/c mice (7-8 weeks old) were challenged intra-nasally with *S. pneumoniae* (D39, 5×10^6 CFU) and immediately treated with RWJ58259 (5 mg/kg) or vehicle (11% DMSO), and culled 3 h post-challenge. Data are expressed as bar graphs with mean \pm SEM (n=12 per group) for (a) BAL fluid neutrophil and (b) BAL fluid CFU data are expressed as dot plots (n=6 per group). Data were analysed with Student's t-test.

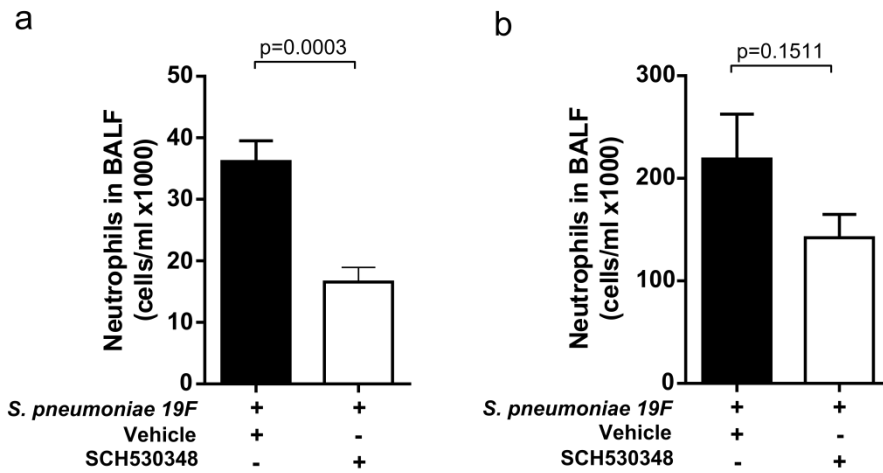


Figure 2: SCH530348 attenuates neutrophil recruitment to airspaces following challenge with *S. pneumoniae* EF3030. BALB/c mice (7-8 weeks old) were challenged intra-nasally with *S. pneumoniae* 19F (5×10^6 CFU) and treated with either vehicle or the PAR-1 antagonist. The total number of neutrophils recovered from BAL fluid were calculated (a) 4 h and (b) 24 h following infection. Data are expressed as bar graphs with mean \pm SEM (n=6-8 per group) and analysed with Student's t-test.

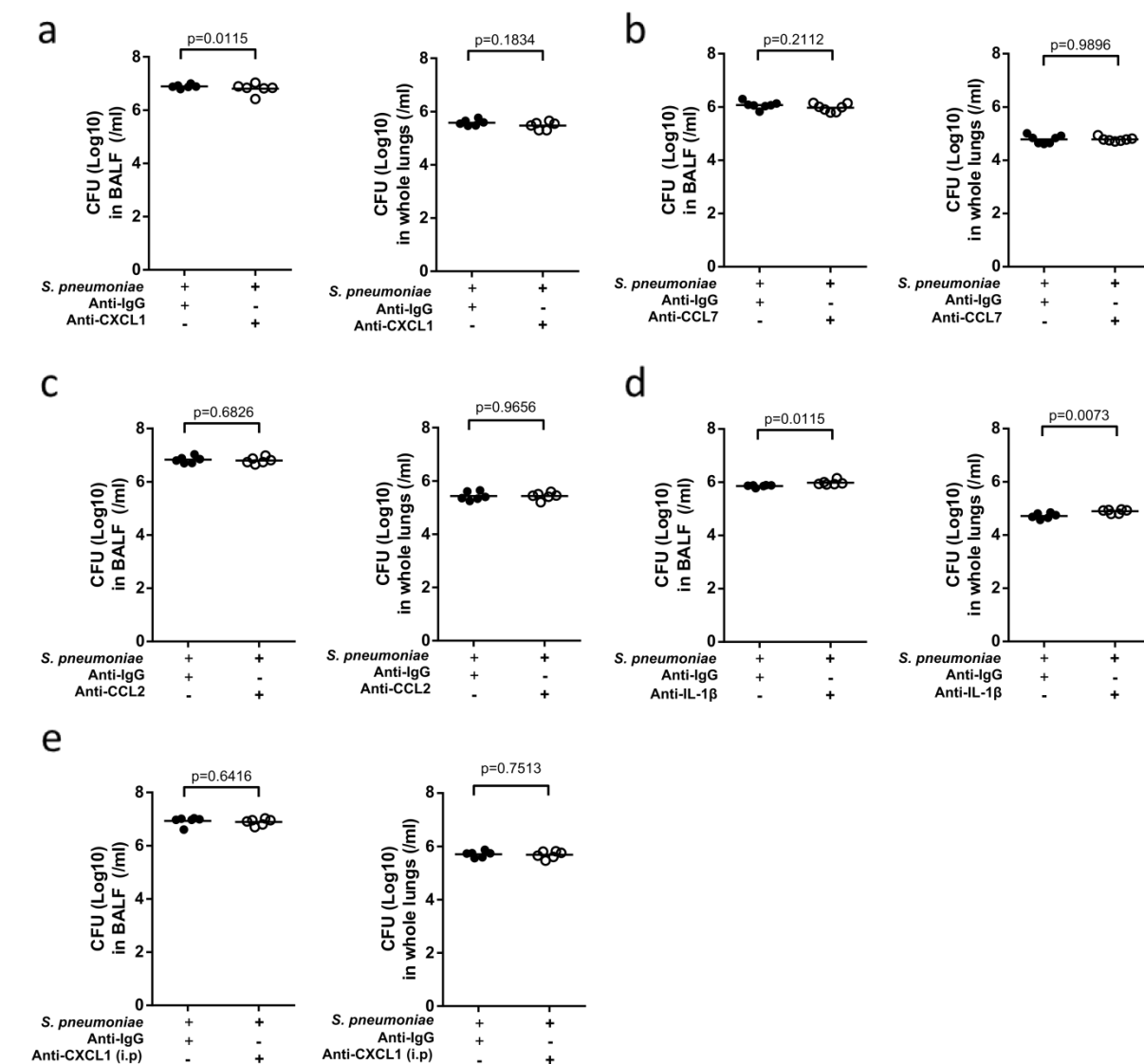


Figure 3: Effect of intra-nasal anti-IL1 β , anti-CCL7, anti-CCL2 and anti-CXCL1, and the effect of intra-peritoneal anti-CXCL1 on bacterial CFU

BALB/c mice (7-8 weeks old) were challenged intra-nasally with 10 μ g of neutralising antibody (either anti-CXCL1 (A), anti-CCL7 (B), anti-CCL2 (C) or anti-IL-1 β (D)) or intra-peritoneally with anti-CXCL1 (E) and *S. pneumoniae* (D39, 5x10⁶ CFU), and culled at 4 h. Data are expressed as dot plots with mean (n=6 per group) for CFU recovered from BALF and whole lungs. Data were analysed with Student's t-test