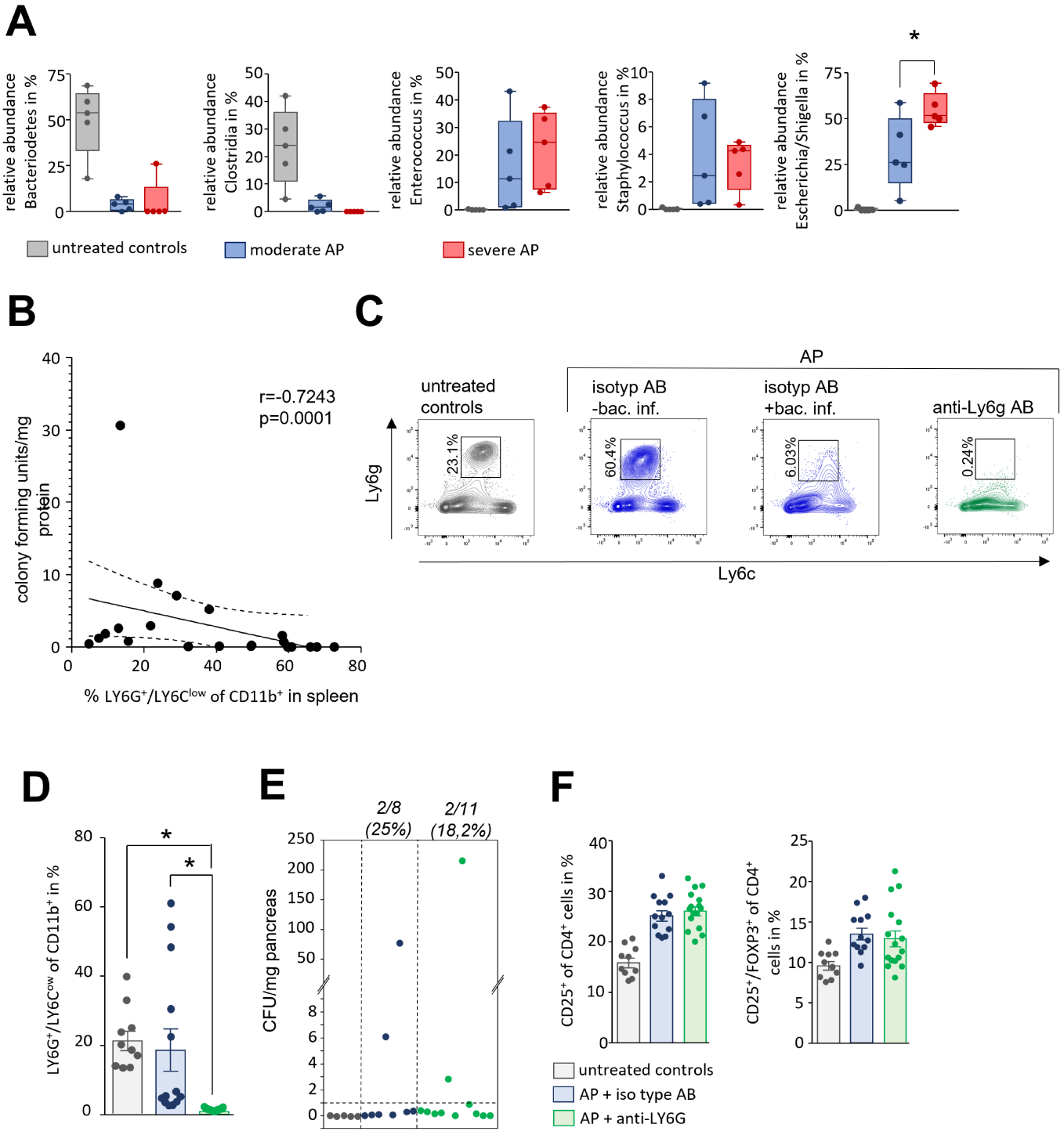

Figure S4: *The LY6G⁺/LY6C^{low} of CD11b⁺ cell ratio in spleen represents a marker of bacterial infection.* (**A**) Box plots illustrate that facultative pathogens were enriched, whereas commensal bacteria were reduced in duodenum in a severity dependent manner during AP. (**B**) The percentage of LY6G⁺/LY6C^{low} of CD11b⁺ cells in spleen showed a negative correlation with bacterial load in pancreas (CFU) (spearman correlation p=0.0001). AP was induced by partial pancreatic duct ligation in C57Bl/6 mice and *in vivo* depletion of LY6G⁺ cells was performed by anti-LY6G antibody (n=11) while controls received isotype antibody in the same concentration (n>8). (**C-D**) Effective depletion of LY6G⁺ cells by a depleting antibody (anti-LY6G) was confirmed by flow cytometry of splenocytes. (**E**) The depletion of LY6G⁺ cells did not influence the bacterial translocation into pancreatic tissue. (**F**) The pancreatitis-induced T-cell/T_{reg} activation was also not affected by anti-LY6G treatment. Statistically significant differences were tested by unpaired student's t-test for independent samples and significance levels of $p<0.05$ are marked by an asterisk.