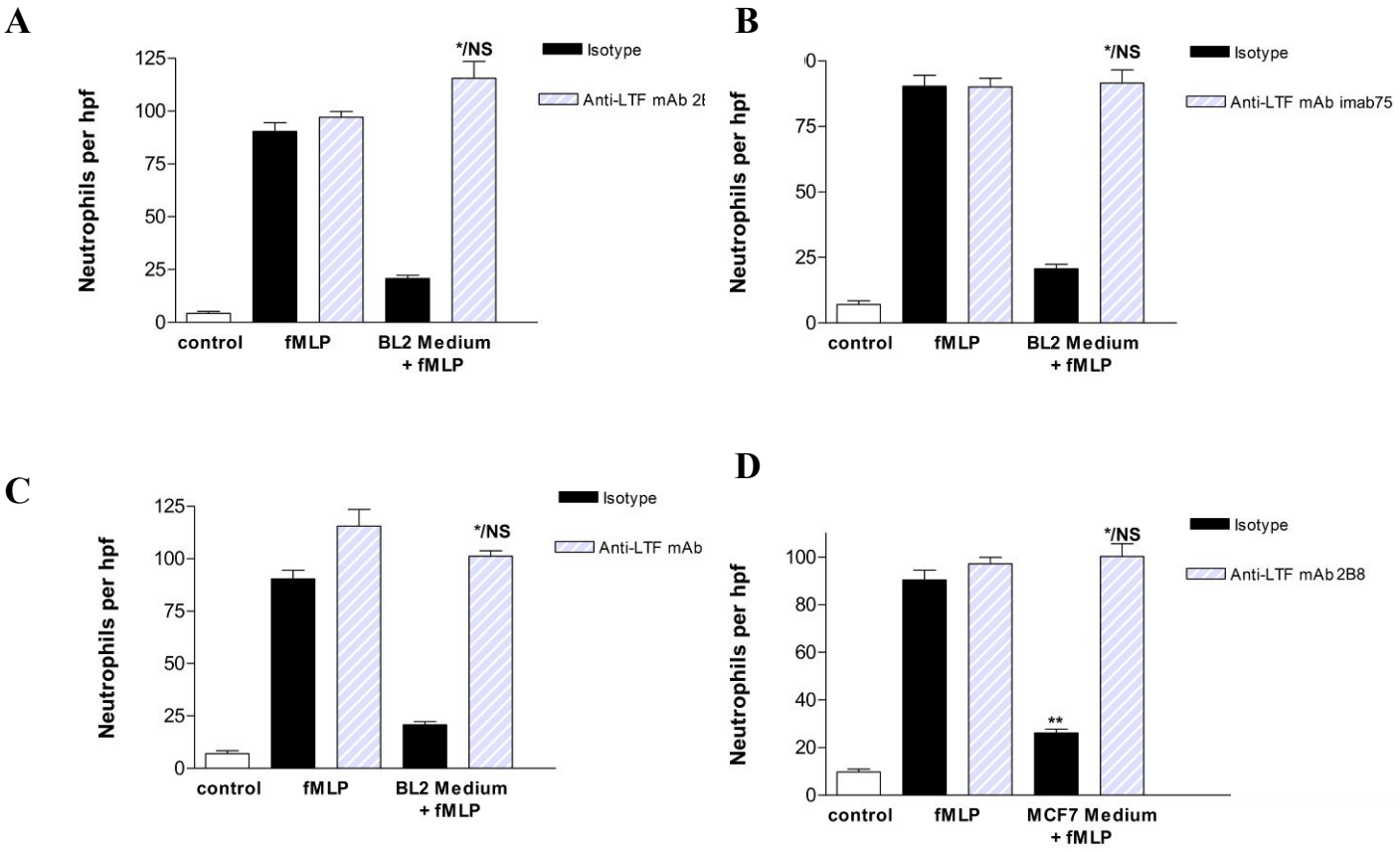
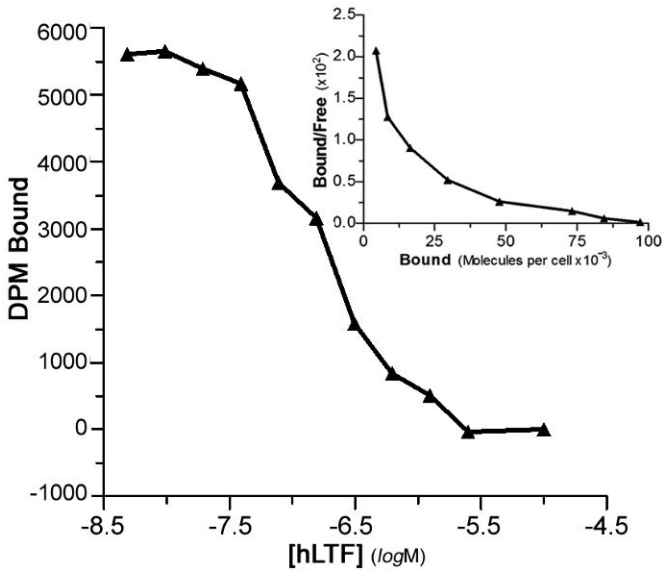
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES



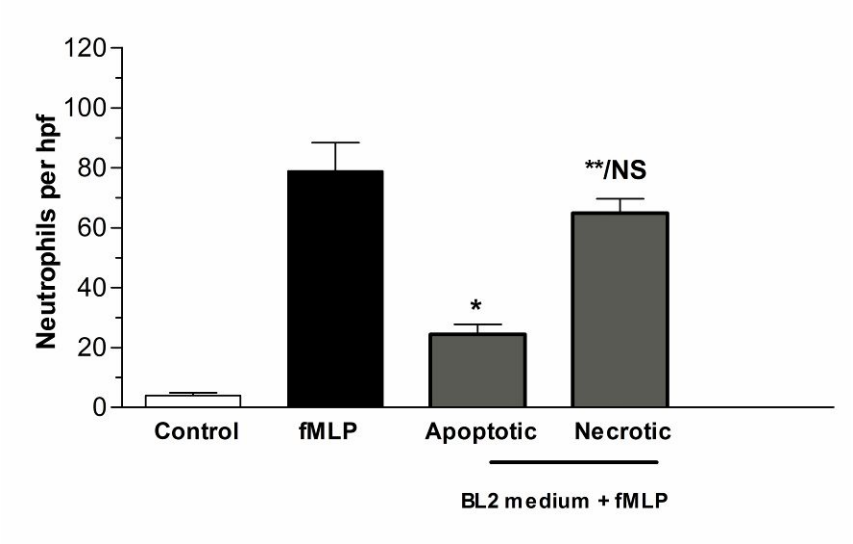
Supplemental Figure 1: Neutralisation experiments using monoclonal antibodies against human lactoferrin.

Neutrophil chemotaxis assays in the presence of three independent anti-lactoferrin monoclonal antibodies (grey) or isotype control (black) using conditioned media from BL (A-C) and MCF-7 (D) cells (n=3; *p<0.05 vs isotype control, NS=non significant vs fMLP anti-lactoferrin control, **p<0.001 compared to fMLP control.) Error bars indicate SEM.



Supplemental Figure 2: Analysis of ^{125}I-labelled-lactoferrin binding to human neutrophils.

Neutrophils ($2.5x10^6$ ml^{-1}) were incubated with 10 nM ^{125}I-labelled human milk-derived lactoferrin ($12.9x10^6$ dpm μg^{-1}) in the presence of increasing amount of either cold labeled human lactoferrin (10 nM – 20 µM)(specific competitor) or cold BSA (10 nM – 20 µM)(non-specific competitor) for 30 min at 4°C. Cells were washed three times prior to γ measurement and all data were corrected for non-specific binding. Results are reported as dpm bound at the indicated ligand (cold) concentrations (*log*M) and Scatchard analysis plot is shown as inset. Each point represents the mean of three experiments.



Supplemental Figure 3: Necrotic BL cells do not produce mediators of neutrophil migration inhibition.

Neutrophil chemotaxis assay to determine neutrophil migration towards supernatants from BL2 cells stimulated to undergo apoptosis (staurosporine-triggered) or primary necrosis (incubation at 56°C for 1 h) in serum-free conditions (n=3; *$p<0.001$ compared to fMLP control; **$p<0.05$ vs apoptotic control; NS=non significant vs fMLP control). Error bars indicate SEM.