Supporting Information

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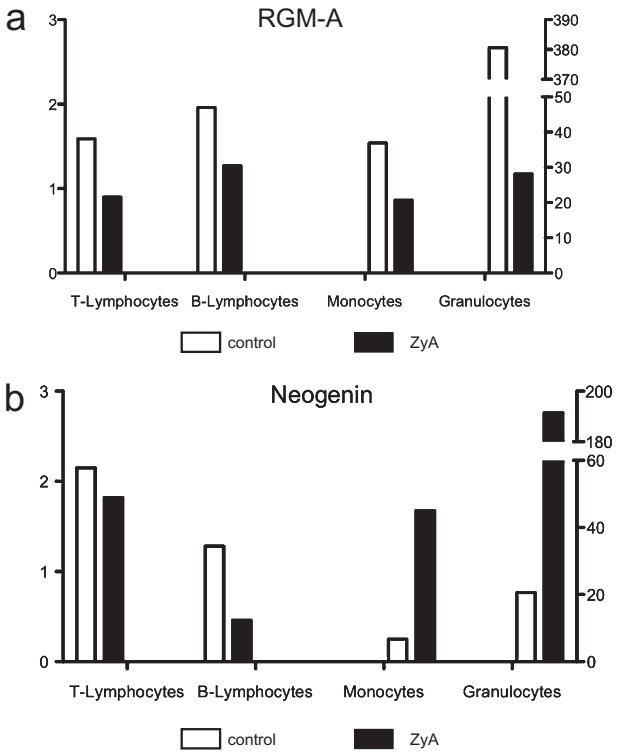

Fig. S1. Stimulus induced regulation of RGM-A (*A*) and neogenin (*B*) expression. Splenocytes were stimulated with 10 μg/mL ZyA for 24 h and then differentially analyzed for T and B lymphocytes (left axis) and monocyte and granulocyte subsets (right axis) expressing RGM-A (*A*) or neogenin (*B*), presented as mean fluorescent intensity after subtraction of isotype control levels. In response to perceived inflammatory stimulation, leukocytes down-regulate RGM-A expression, contrasted with induced expression of neogenin by PMNs and monocytes. Data are representative of two experiments.

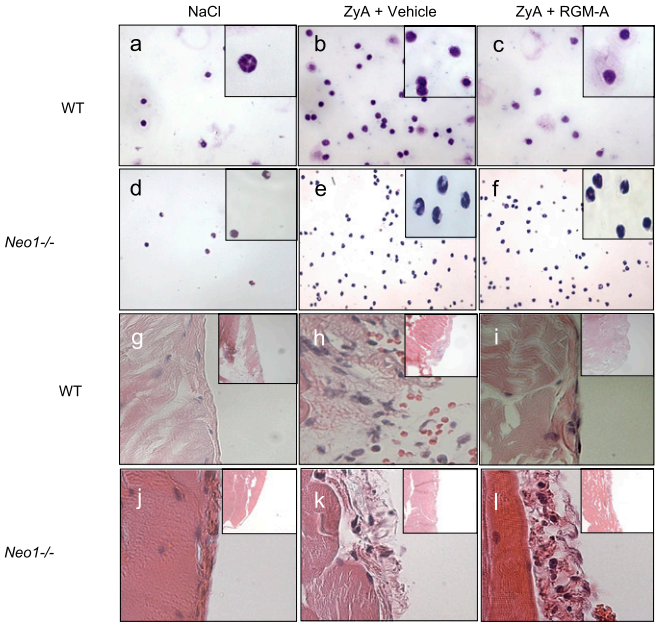

Fig. S2. RGM-A does not attenuate morphological signs of inflammation in *neo1*$^{-/-}$ mice. Exudate cellularity and morphology evacuated from the inflamed peritoneum at 4 h in WT mice and *neo1*$^{-/-}$ mice after vehicle (*Left*), ZyA (*Middle*), or combined ZyA and RGM-A injections (*Right*). Representative histological analysis of the peritoneal cavity in WT mice compared with *neo1*$^{-/-}$ mice after vehicle (*Left*), ZyA (*Middle*), or ZyA injection with concomitant RGM-A application (*Right*). (*A*–*F*) No difference in leukocyte accumulation between WT and *neo1*$^{-/-}$ mice was detected after either vehicle (NaCl) (*A* and *D*) or ZyA (*B* and *E*) injection, showing that *neo1*$^{-/-}$ mice have a similar susceptibility to ZyA peritonitis as WT mice. The application of RGM-A led to a robust decline in infiltrating PMNs accumulating at the inflammatory lesion site in WT mice (*C*). In contrast, this robust biological effect was absent in the *neo1*$^{-/-}$ mice (*C*–*F*). A similar effect was detected in the peritoneal cavity (*G*–*I*). Whereas RGM-A reduced intraparenchymal leukocyte accumulation and spongiotic edema formation in WT mice (*H* and *I*), *neo1*$^{-/-}$ mice developed a full-blown course of inflammation irrespective of concomitant RGM-A applications (*K* and *L*). All slides were prepared and stained with H&E. RGM-A–induced suppression of ZyA-elicited peritonitis was detected in WT mice, but not in *neo1*$^{-/-}$ mice (original magnification 400×; *Inserts*, 1,000×).