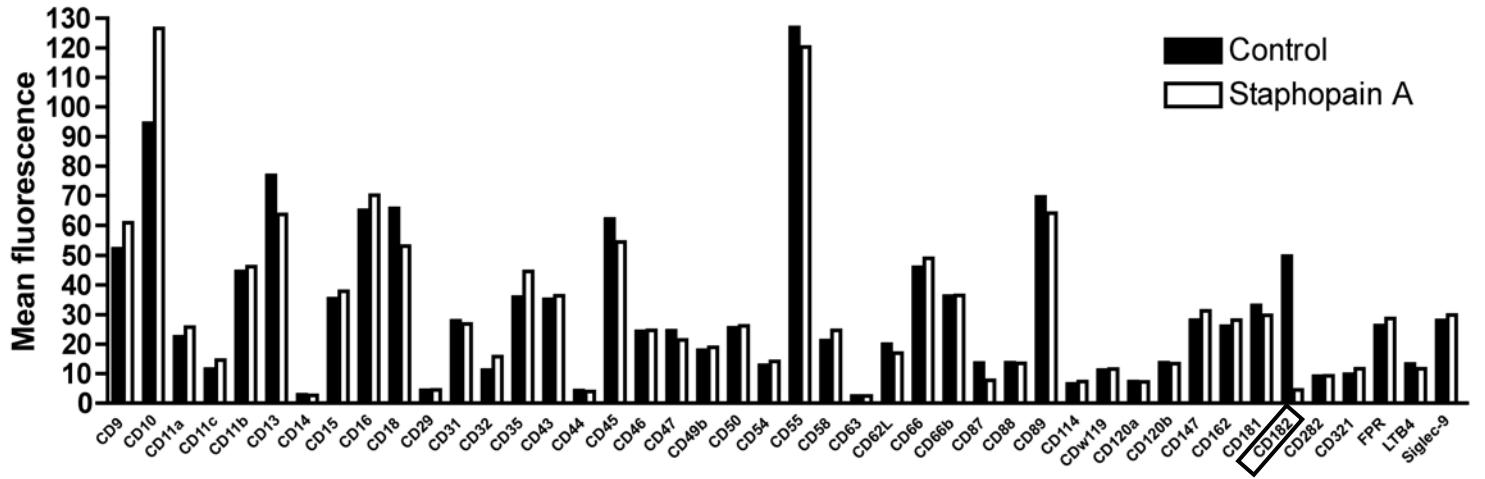
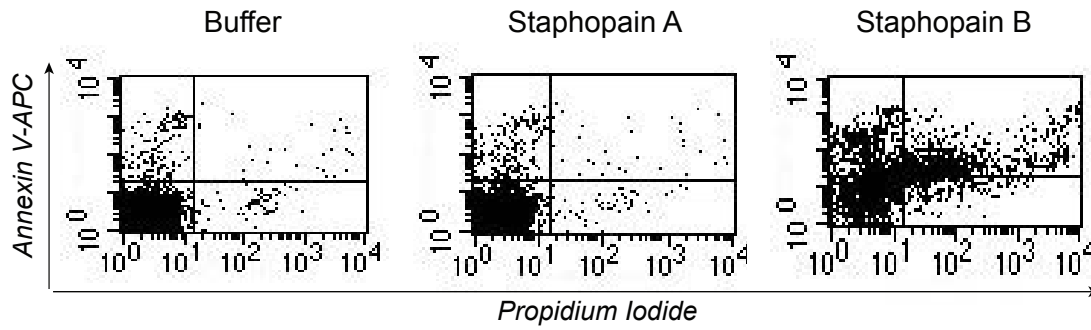


# Supplemental Figure 1

a



b

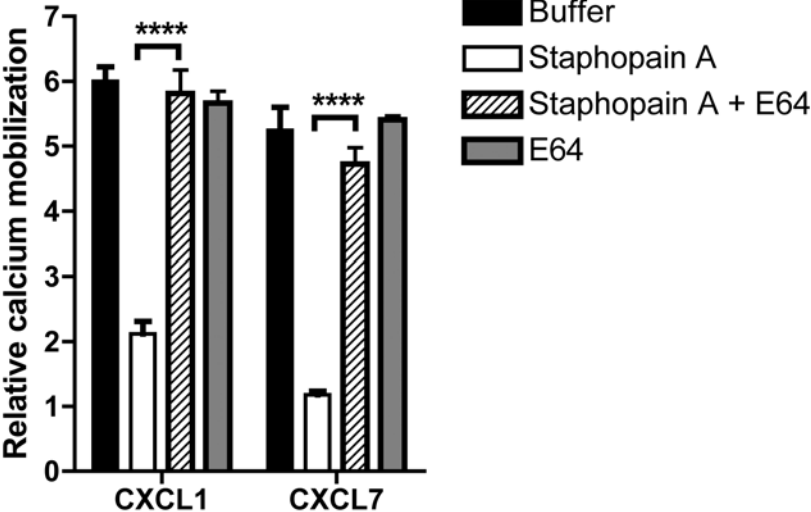


**Supplemental figure 1. Staphopain A inhibits antibody binding to CXCR2 on neutrophils**

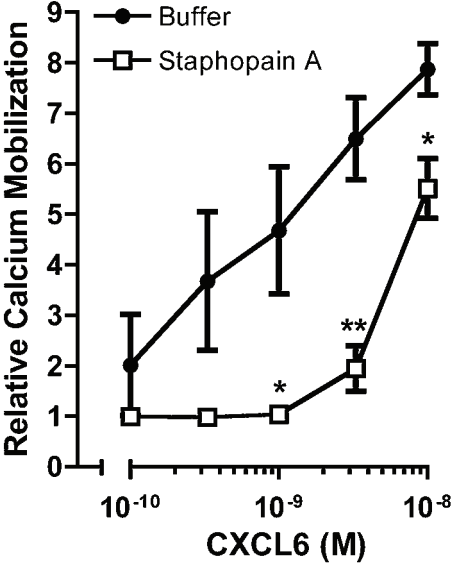
(A) Mean fluorescence data of figure 1a. Neutrophils were incubated with 0.5  $\mu$ M Staphopain or buffer for 15 min at 37°C. After washing, cells were stained with a panel of blocking antibodies against surface-expressed receptors. Figure is a representative of three separate experiments using different donors. (B) Staphopain A does not induce apoptosis in neutrophils. Neutrophils were incubated with Buffer, 0.5  $\mu$ M Staphopain A or Staphopain B for 75 min at 37°C. After washing, cells were stained with APC-labeled Annexin V and Propidium Iodide. Figure represents two separate experiments using different donors.

# Supplemental Figure 2

**a**



**b**

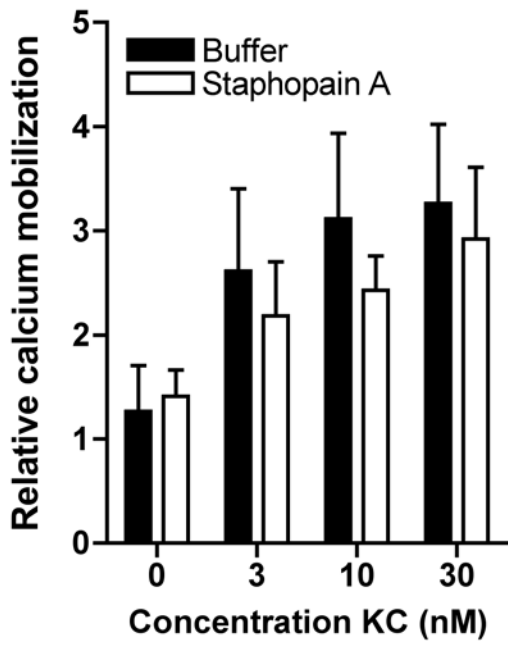


**Supplemental figure 2. Staphopain A blocks calcium mobilization of neutrophils.**

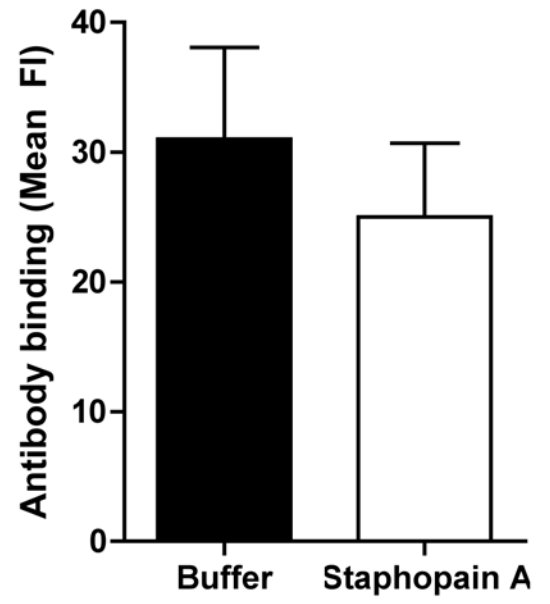
Fluo-3 labelled human neutrophils were pre-incubated with buffer or 0.5  $\mu$ M Staphopain A for 15 min at 37°C. After washing, cells were stimulated with different concentrations of chemokines. (A) The cysteine protease inhibitor E-64 (10  $\mu$ M) reverses the inhibitory action of Staphopain A (0.5  $\mu$ M). CXCL1 and CXCL7 at  $1 \times 10^{-8}$  M. (B) Staphopain A blocks CXCL6 dependent calcium mobilization of neutrophils. Figures represent the mean  $\pm$  SE of three separate experiments. The relative calcium mobilization was calculated by dividing the fluorescence after stimulation by the baseline fluorescence. \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.005$  Staphopain A versus buffer (2-tailed Student's *t* test).

# Supplemental Figure 3

a



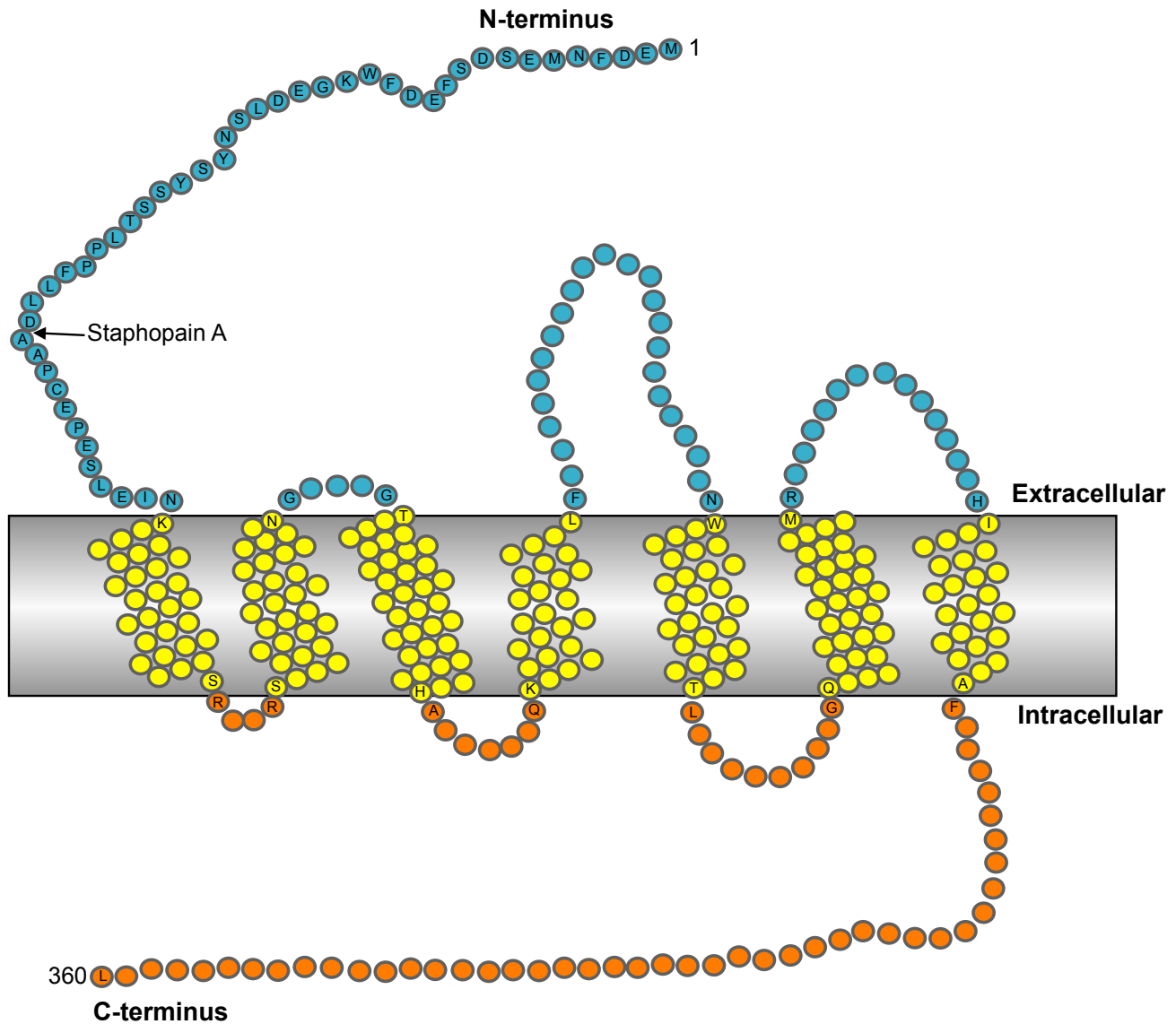
b



**Supplemental figure 3. Staphopain A does not inactivate murine CXCR2.**

Murine neutrophils were isolated from the bone marrow of C57Bl/6 mice. (A) Fluo-3 labelled murine neutrophils were pre-incubated with buffer or 0.5  $\mu$ M Staphopain A for 15 min at 37°C. After washing, cells were stimulated with KC (murine CXCL1). The relative calcium mobilization was calculated by dividing the fluorescence after stimulation by the baseline fluorescence. (B) Murine neutrophils were pre-incubated with buffer or 0.5  $\mu$ M Staphopain A for 15 min at 37°C. Cells were subsequently stained with a monoclonal antibody specific for the N-terminus of murine CXCR2. Both figures represent the mean  $\pm$  SD of two separate experiments using different mice.

# Supplemental Figure 4



Human CXCR2

MEDFNMESDSFEDFWKGEDLSNYSYSSTLPPFLDAAAPCEPESLEINKYFVVIYALVFLSLLGNLSVMLVILYSRVG  
 RSVTDVYLLNLALADLLFALTLPWAASKVNGWIFGTFLCKVVSLLKEVNFYSGILLACISVDRLAIVHATRTLQKR  
 YLVKFICLSIWGLSLLLALPVLLFRRTVYSSNVSPACYEDMGNNNTANWRMLLRILPQSFGFVPLLMILFCYGFTRLTL  
 FKAHMGQKHRAMRVIFAVVLIFLLCWLPYNLVLLADTLMRTQVIQETCERRNHIDRALDATEILGILHSCLNPLIYAFIG  
 QKFRHGLLKILAIHGLISKDSLKDSRPSFVGSSTGHTSTTL

#### **Supplemental figure 4. Predicted topology plot for human CXCR2**

Above: Predicted topology plot of human CXCR2 in the context of a membrane.

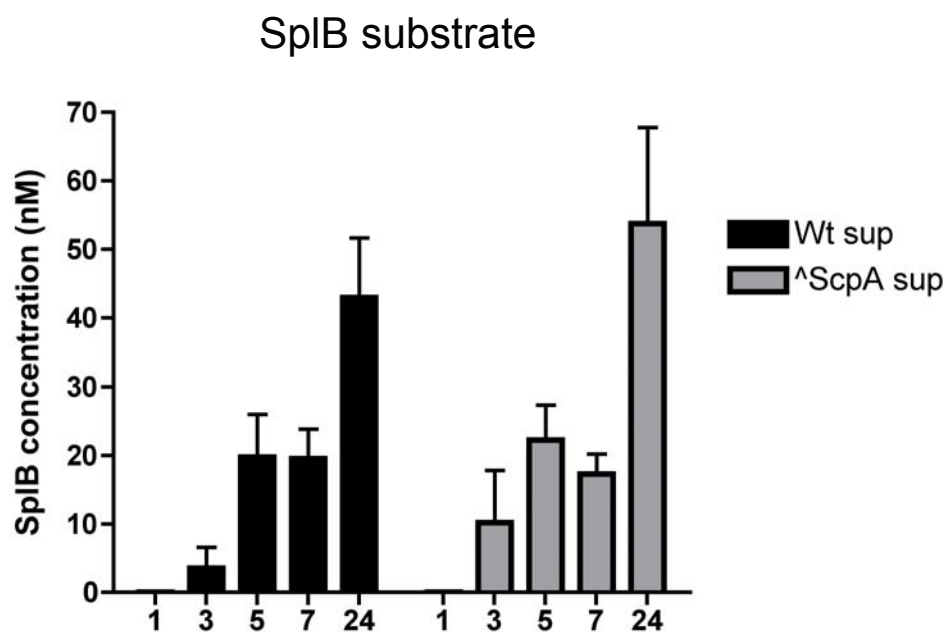
Transmembrane helices are predicted by snake plot designer from the GPCR-SSFE database ([www.ssfa-7tmr.de](http://www.ssfa-7tmr.de)). The folding of extracellular and cytoplasmic domains is hypothetical.

Below: Amino acid sequence of human CXCR2 (Uniprot #P25025), colour coding according to topology plot. The arrow indicates the cleavage site of Staphopain A.

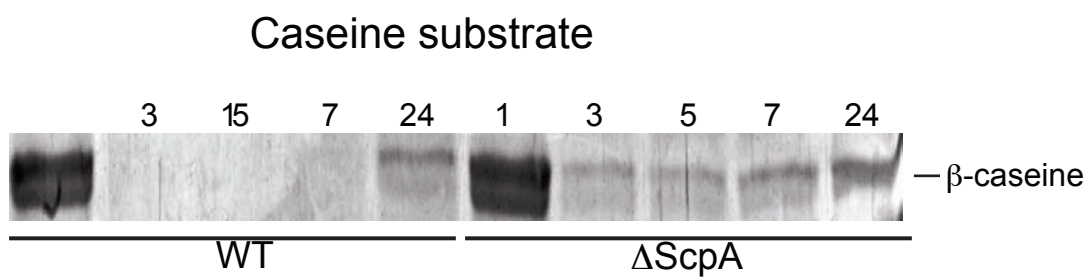


# Supplemental Figure 5

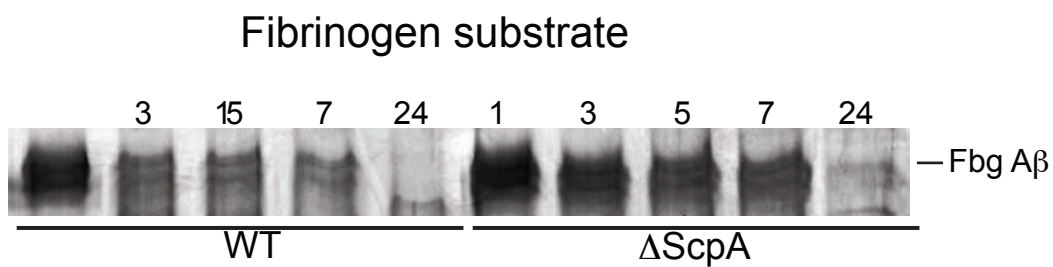
**a**



**b**



**c**



### **Supplemental figure 5. Protease expression in bacterial supernatants.**

Supernatants of *S. aureus* strain USA300 (WT) and its isogenic mutant ( $\Delta scpA$ ) (described in figure 7A) were tested for the presence of other proteases than Staphopain A. (A) Supernatants (undiluted) were incubated with a SplB-specific fluorescent substrate (WELQ-AMC, 0.1 mM (Dubin *et al*, 2008)) for 15 minutes at 37 °C and fluorescence was detected using a fluorometer (Ex355/Em460). Figure represents mean $\pm$  SE of two separate experiments. B) Supernatants (undiluted) were incubated with  $\beta$ -caseine (10  $\mu$ M) for three hours at 37 °C. (C) Fibrinogen is cleaved by Staphopain A and B (Ohbayashi *et al.*,2010). Supernatants (undiluted) were incubated with human fibrinogen (1  $\mu$ M) for 30 minutes at 37 °C. (B-C) Cleavage was analysed by SDS-PAGE and Instant Blue staining. Representatives of two separate experiments.