Formylpeptide receptors are critical for rapid neutrophil mobilization in host defense against *Listeria monocytogenes*

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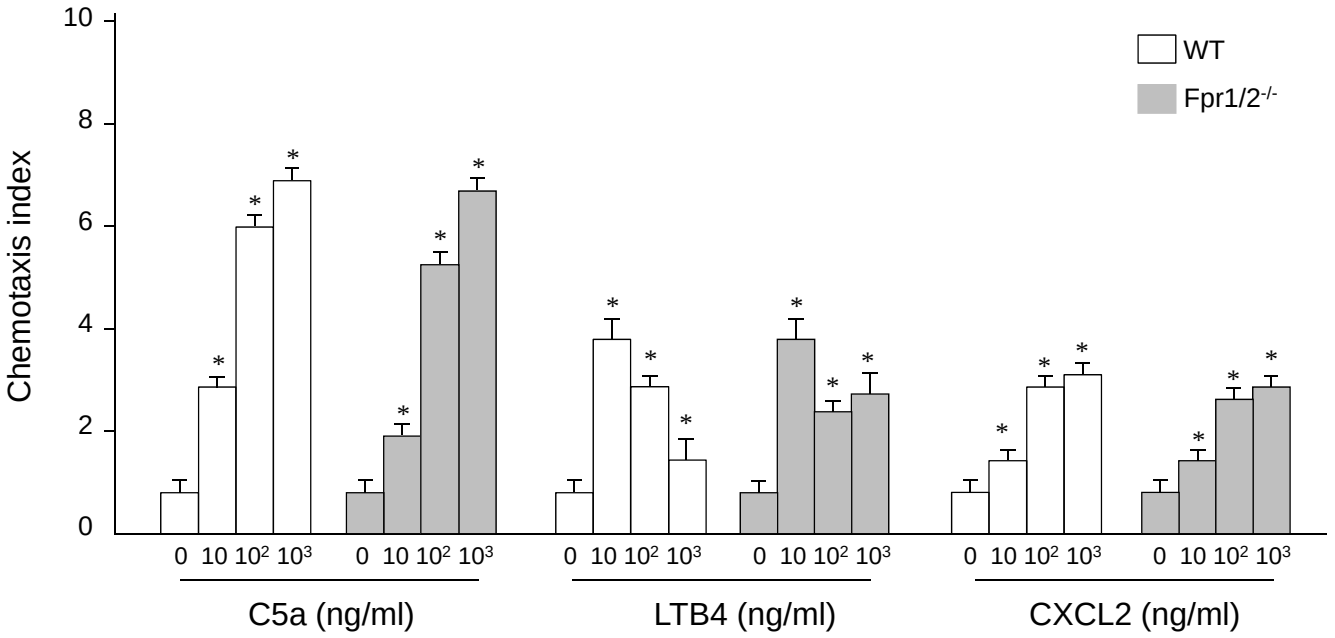

Supplementary Figure 1. Chemotaxis of WT and Fpr1/2$^{-/-}$ mouse neutrophils in response to chemoattractants not using Fprs. WT and mFRP1/2$^{-/-}$ mouse neutrophils (1.5×10^6/ml) were measured for chemotaxis in response to activated complement component C5a, leukotriene B4 (LTB4) or the chemokine CXCL2. * significantly increased cell migration in response to the chemoattractants as compared with response to medium control (0) ($p = 0.007$).

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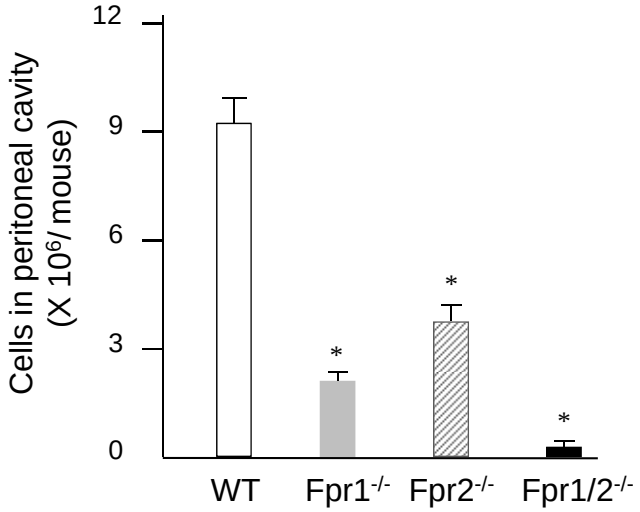

Supplementary Figure 2. Accumulation of neutrophils in the peritoneal cavity of Fpr-deficient mice. *Listeria* (5×10^5) were injected into mouse peritoneal cavity. Exudating neutrophils were collected and analyzed with flow cytometry at 3 h after injection. * significantly decreased neutrophil numbers in the peritoneal cavity of Fpr-deficient mice as compared with WT mice ($p = 0.006$).

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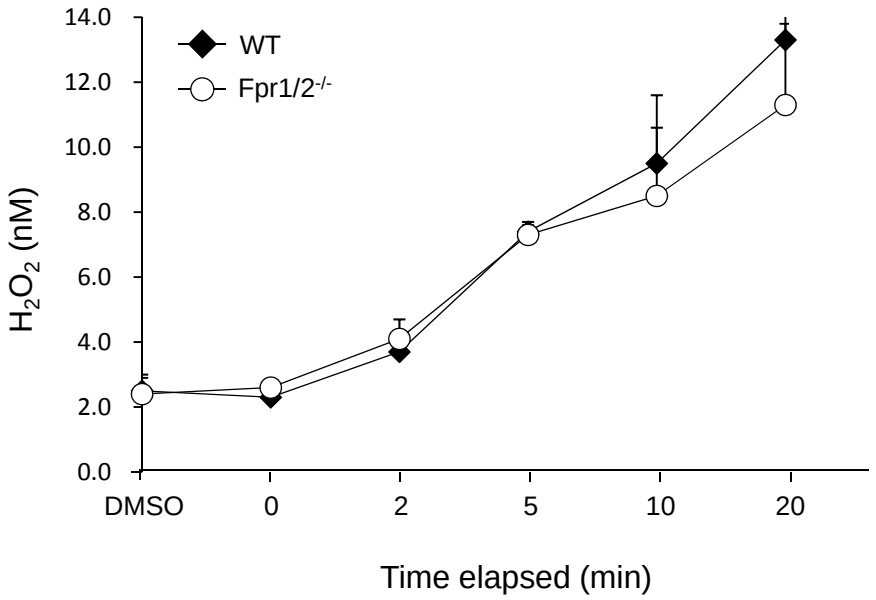

Supplementary Figure 3. PMA-induced H_2O_2 production by WT and Fpr-deficient mouse neutrophils. Neutrophils (5×10^6) from WT and Fpr1/2$^{-/-}$ mice were primed with 1 ng/ml GM-CSF for 60 minutes then were stimulated with PMA (50 ng/ ml) at 37^{o}C. The H_2O_2 production was measured by spectroscopy at 550 nm. H_2O_2 was expressed in nanomoles of O_2^- produced by 1×10^6 cells.

Liu et al. Supplementary Figure 3