Supplemental text and figure legends

RESULTS FROM THE LPS GROUP

In order to compare the *E. coli* whole bacteria group, with the more frequently used endotoxin (LPS) model, we included an LPS group for comparison. The data are reported below and presented in supplemental figures and figure legends.

E. coli DNA

E. coli DNA was measured in two animals from the LPS group as controls. No *E. coli* DNA was detected in the organs from these animals (data not shown).

LPS load

LPS in the positive control samples were detected mainly in the lungs (mean 4.8 EU/ mg tissue, range 4.774-4.83 EU/ mg tissue), in low levels in the spleen (mean 0.43 EU/ mg tissue, range 0.142-0.671 EU/ mg tissue), very low levels in the liver (mean 0.1 EU/ mg tissue, range 0.064-0.171 EU/ mg tissue) and was undetectable in the kidney.

Comparison of the LPS load between the anti-CD14 group and the positive control group

There was a slightly higher LPS amount in the anti-CD14 groups compared to the positive control groups in the lungs, liver and spleen (Supplemental Figure S1). In the kidneys, there was an ignorable amount of LPS (comparable to background values) detected in both the anti-CD14 group and the positive control group.

Inflammatory markers

In the LPS group, only cytokines measured by enzyme-immunoassays were included

TNF was increased in all the organs in the positive control group (Supplemental Figure S2). There was a slightly higher load in the spleen compared to the other organs

IL-1β was increased in all the organs in the positive control group (Supplemental Figure S2). There was a substantially higher load in the spleen compared to the other organs. The IL-1β load in kidney was substantially lower than in all the other organs.

IL-6 was increased in all the organs in the positive control group (Supplemental Figure S2), but with very low levels in kidney. There was a substantially higher load in liver and spleen compared to lung and kidney.

IL-8 was increased in all the organs in the positive control group (Supplemental Figure S2), but with very low levels in the liver. There was a substantially higher load in spleen compared to the other organs. IL-10 was detected in liver and kidney, but not in lung and spleen (data not shown).

Effect of anti-CD14 on the cytokine load

A similar inhibitory effect of anti-CD14 as described for the *E. coli* group was seen in the LPS group (Supplemental Figure S3). Additionally, anti-CD14 had a pronounced inhibitory effect on the TNF level in the liver and kidney, not seen in the *E. coli* group.

Supplemental figure legends

Figure S1 *Effect of anti-CD14 on LPS load in the organs in the LPS* group

LPS load in the organs in the positive control group compared to the anti-CD14 group in the LPS group is shown. Data are presented as mean with range.

Figure S2 *Cytokine load in the organs in the LPS* group

The organ load of the proinflammatory cytokines TNF, IL-1β, IL-6 and IL-8 in the organs in the positive control group is shown in the LPS group. Data are presented as mean with range.

Figure S3 *Effect of anti-CD14 on the proinflammatory cytokine load in the organs in the LPS* group

Load of the proinflammatory cytokines TNF, IL-1β, IL-6 and IL-8 in the organs in the positive control group compared to the anti-CD14 group in the LPS group is shown. Data are presented as mean with range.