Title: Translational Studies of Phenotypic Probes for the Mononuclear Phagocyte System and Liposomal Pharmacology. **Authors:** Whitney P. Caron, John C. Lay, Alan M. Fong, Ninh M. La-Beck, Parag Kumar, Suzanne E. Newman, Haibo Zhou, Jane H. Monaco, Daniel L. Clarke-Pearson, Wendy R. Brewster, Linda Van Le, Victoria L. Bae-Jump, Paola A. Gehrig, William C. Zamboni. **Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.**

Supplemental Figure 1

Supplemental Figure 1. Representative result of the phagocytosis phenotypic probe in a patient whole blood sample. (A) A patient whole blood sample separated by forward scatter (FSC) and side scatter (SSC), which differentiates blood cells based on their size and granularity, respectively. This separation indicates three distinct cell populations, lymphocytes, MO/DCs (gated together) and PMNs or polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs). (B) A sample that has been incubated for 10 minutes with FITC-labeled *E. Coli* and kept on ice. Phagocytosis was negative in all three cell populations. (C) A sample that has been incubated for 10 minutes with FITC-labeled *E. Coli* and placed in a 37°C water bath. MO/DC and PMNs have shifted in the FITC channel, indicating particle uptake. (D) Histogram overlay of events in the MO/DC gate in panel A from a control (Black) and test sample (Blue). Events located within the "positive" region represent cells, which engulfed FITC-labeled *E. Coli*. The proportion and MFI of positive events serve as indices of phagocytic activity.