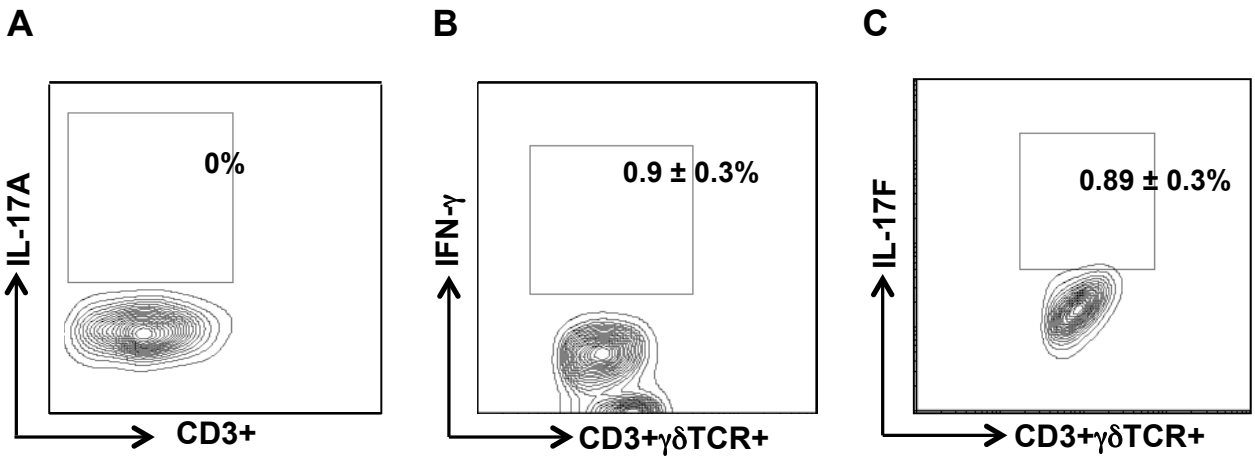
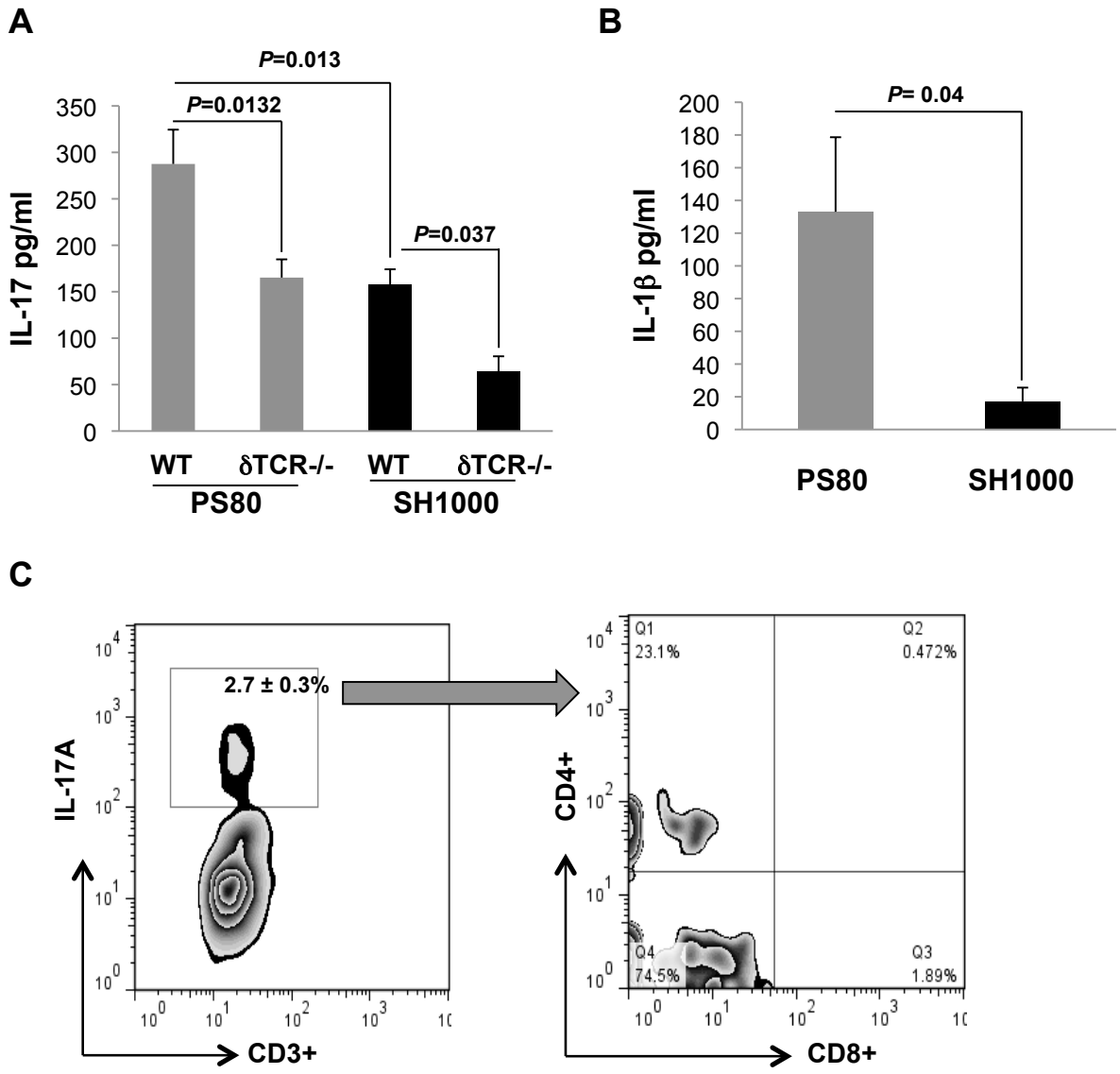


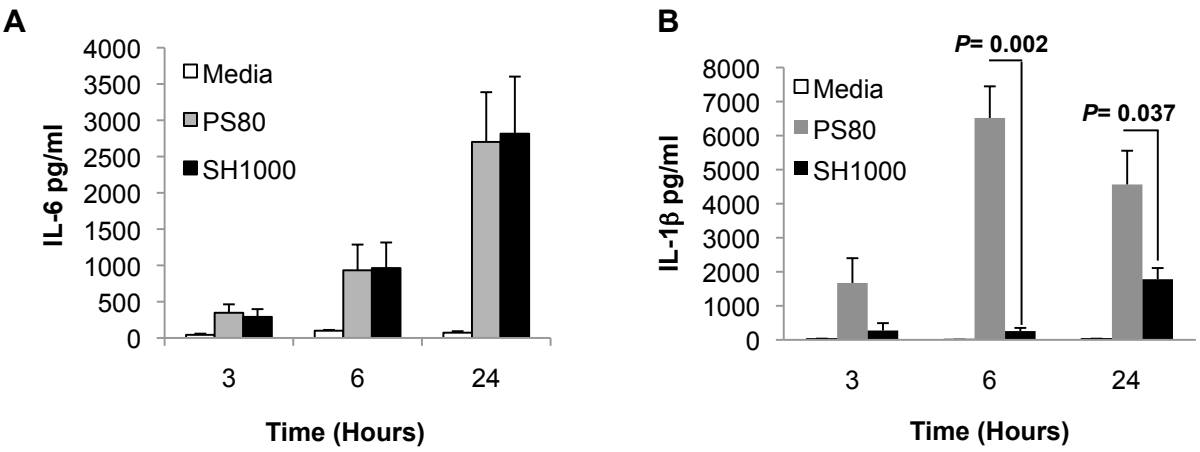

**Supplementary Figure 1.** γδ**T cells do not produce IFN-**γ **or IL-17F at the *S. aureus* surgical wound site**

*S. aureus* surgical wounds were established in WT mice and PBS was administered to the wounds. Wound tissues were excised on day 3 and the percentage of $CD3^{+}IL\text{-}17^{+}$T cells determined by flow cytometry. Representative FACS plot for n=4 individual mice shown (A). Surgical wounds were also established in WT mice and infected with *S. aureus* strain PS80 ($10^2$ CFU). Wound tissues were excised on day 3 and the percentage of $\gamma\delta TCR^{+}IFN\text{-}\gamma^{+}$ (B) and $\gamma\delta TCR^{+}IL\text{-}17F^{+}$ (C) T-cells determined by flow cytometry. Representative FACS plot for n=3-10 individual mice shown.



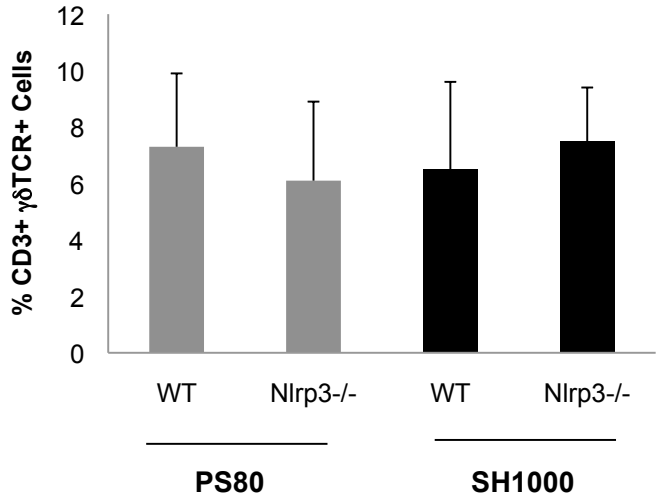

**Supplementary Figure 2. *S. aureus* strains PS80 and SH1000 differentially induce IL-1β production and IL-17 production from γδT-cells during peritoneal infection.**

Peritoneal infection was established in WT and δTCR$^{-/-}$ mice by i.p injection of *S. aureus* strains PS80 ($10^8$ CFU) or SH1000 ($10^8$ CFU). The peritoneal cavity was lavaged with sterile PBS at 3 hours post infection and the levels of secreted IL-17 (A) and IL-1β (B), measured by ELISA. Results are expressed as the mean ± SEM, n=10 individual mice. The proportions of CD3$^+$IL-17$^+$ T-cells infiltrating the peritoneal cavity in δTCR$^{-/-}$ mice at 3 hours post infection were assessed. The cellular source of this IL-17 was then assessed by gating on CD3$^+$IL-17$^+$ T-cells and assessing CD4 and CD8 expression by these cells (C).




**Supplementary Figure 3. Strain dependent activation of IL-6 production by BMDCs and IL-1β production by peritoneal macrophages**

BMDCs from WT mice were infected with *S. aureus* strains PS80 or SH1000 at MOI 100 for 3, 6 and 24 hours. IL-6 levels in the supernatant were quantified by ELISA (A). Results expressed as mean ± SEM, n=6 individual experiments. Primary peritoneal macrophages ($2x10^5$) were infected with *S. aureus* strains PS80 or SH1000 at MOI 100 for 24 hours. IL-1β levels in the supernatant were quantified by ELISA (B). Results expressed as mean ± SEM, n=5 individual experiments.




**Supplementary Figure 4. *S. aureus* strains PS80 and SH1000 recruit comparable levels of γδT-cells to the SSI in WT and Nlrp3$^{-/-}$ mice.**

*S. aureus* surgical wounds were established in WT and Nlrp3$^{-/-}$ mice with either *S. aureus* strain PS80 ($10^2$ CFU) or SH1000 ($10^2$ CFU). Wound tissues were excised on days 3 post infection and the proportions of CD3$^+$γδTCR$^+$ T-cells infiltrating the wound site evaluated by FACS. Results are expressed as the mean ± SEM, n=4 individual mice