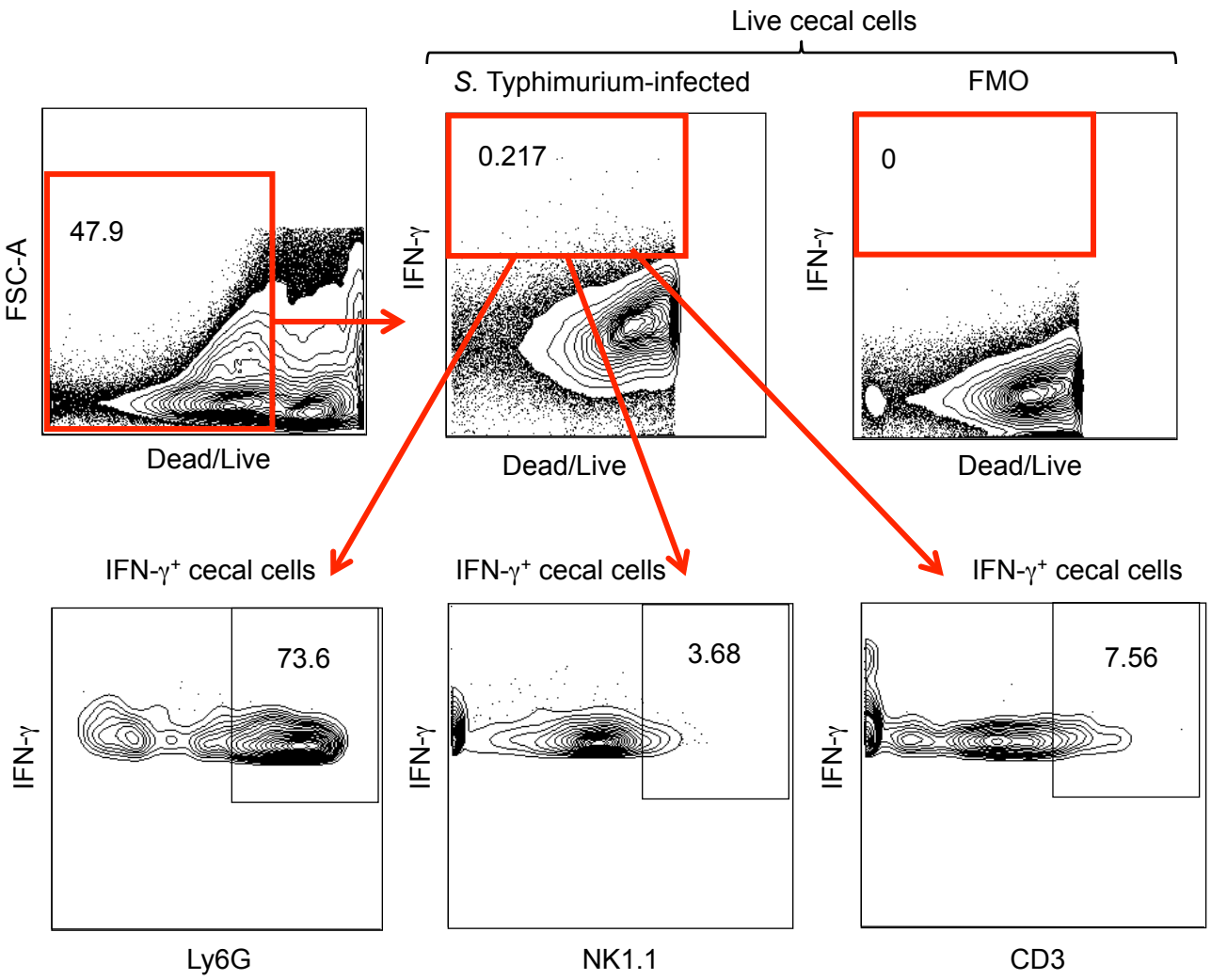

Figure S1: The majority of IFN-γ positive cells in the cecal mucosa are neutrophils.

Flow cytometric analysis of cecal cell suspensions generated two days after inoculation of streptomycin-pretreated mice (C57BL/6) with *S.* Typhimurium or sterile medium (mock infection). Live cecal cells were gated (top left panel) and subsequently a gate for the detection of IFN-γ positive cells was set using a fluorescence-minus-one (FMO) control (top middle and top left panels). IFN-γ positive live cecal cells were then analyzed for expression of the neutrophil marker LY6G (bottom left panel), the NK cell marker NK1.1 (bottom middle panel) or the T cell marker CD3 (bottom right panel).

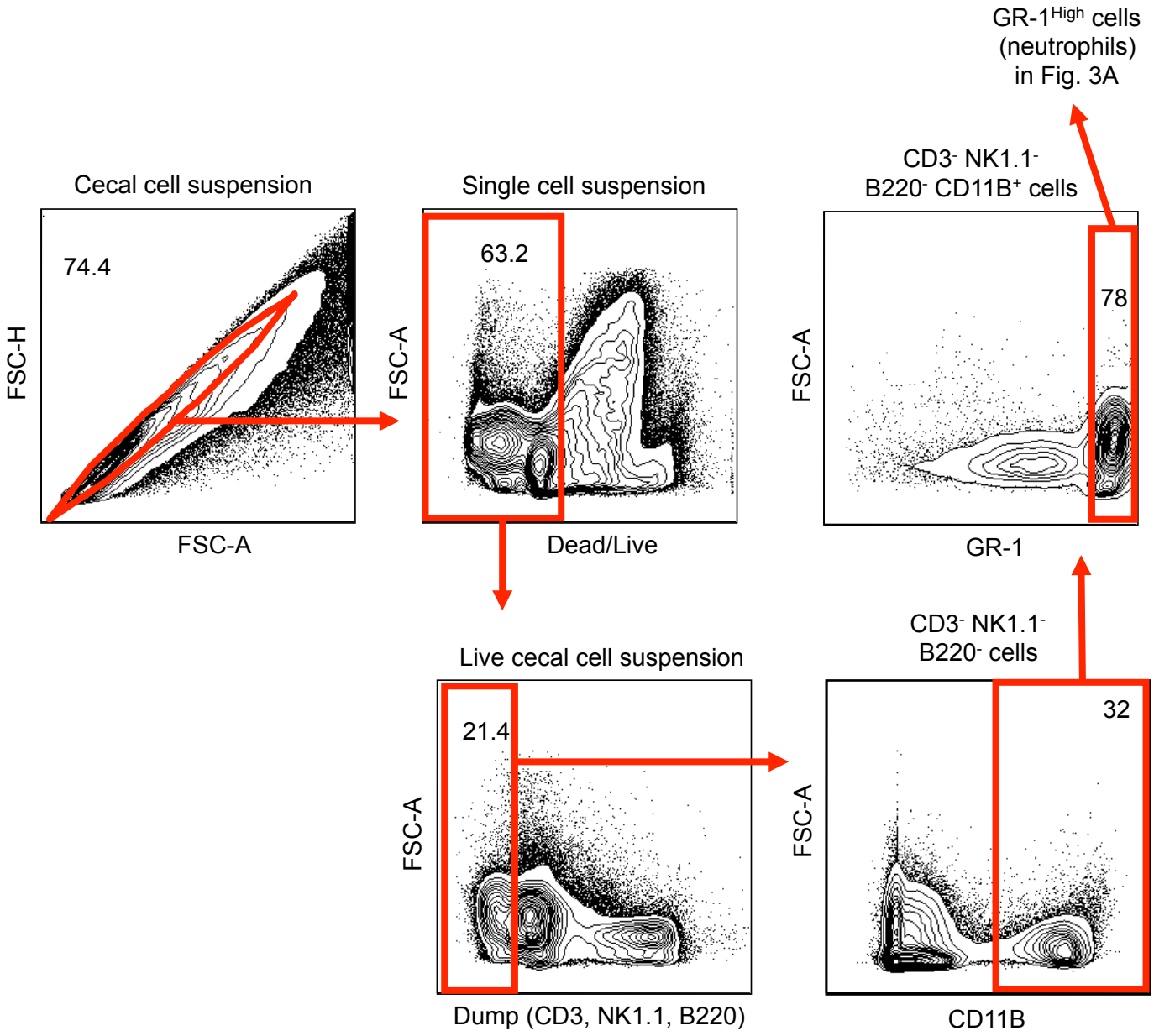

Figure S2: Gating strategy for assessing neutrophil depletion using an anti-LY6G antibody.

After doublet elimination (top left panel), live cecal cells were gated (top middle panel) and $CD3^+$ $NK1.1^+$ $B220^+$ cells eliminated using a dump channel (bottom left panel). $CD3^-$ $NK1.1^-$ $B220^-$ cells were analyzed for expression of CD11B (bottom right panel) and $CD3^-$ $NK1.1^-$ $B220^-$ $CD11B^+$ cells were analyzed for expression of GR-1 (Top right panel). All gates were set using FMO controls.