

Figure S1

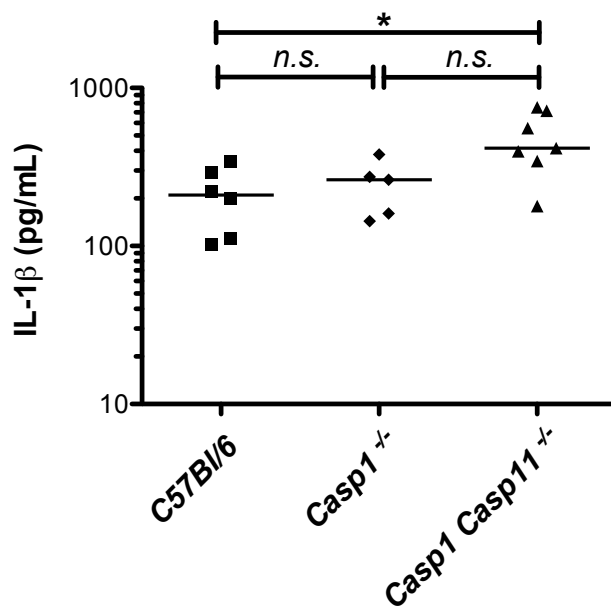


Figure S1. Significant amounts of IL-1 β are measured in BAL fluid in PA103 infected mice lacking *caspase1* and *caspase11*. Animals were sacrificed 4h post-infection with PA103. Each symbol represents an individual animal; bars show medians. Statistical significance was determined using ANOVA (Kruskal-Wallis test) followed by Dunn's Multiple Comparison test (*n.s.*, $p > 0.5$; *, $p < 0.5$).

Figure S2

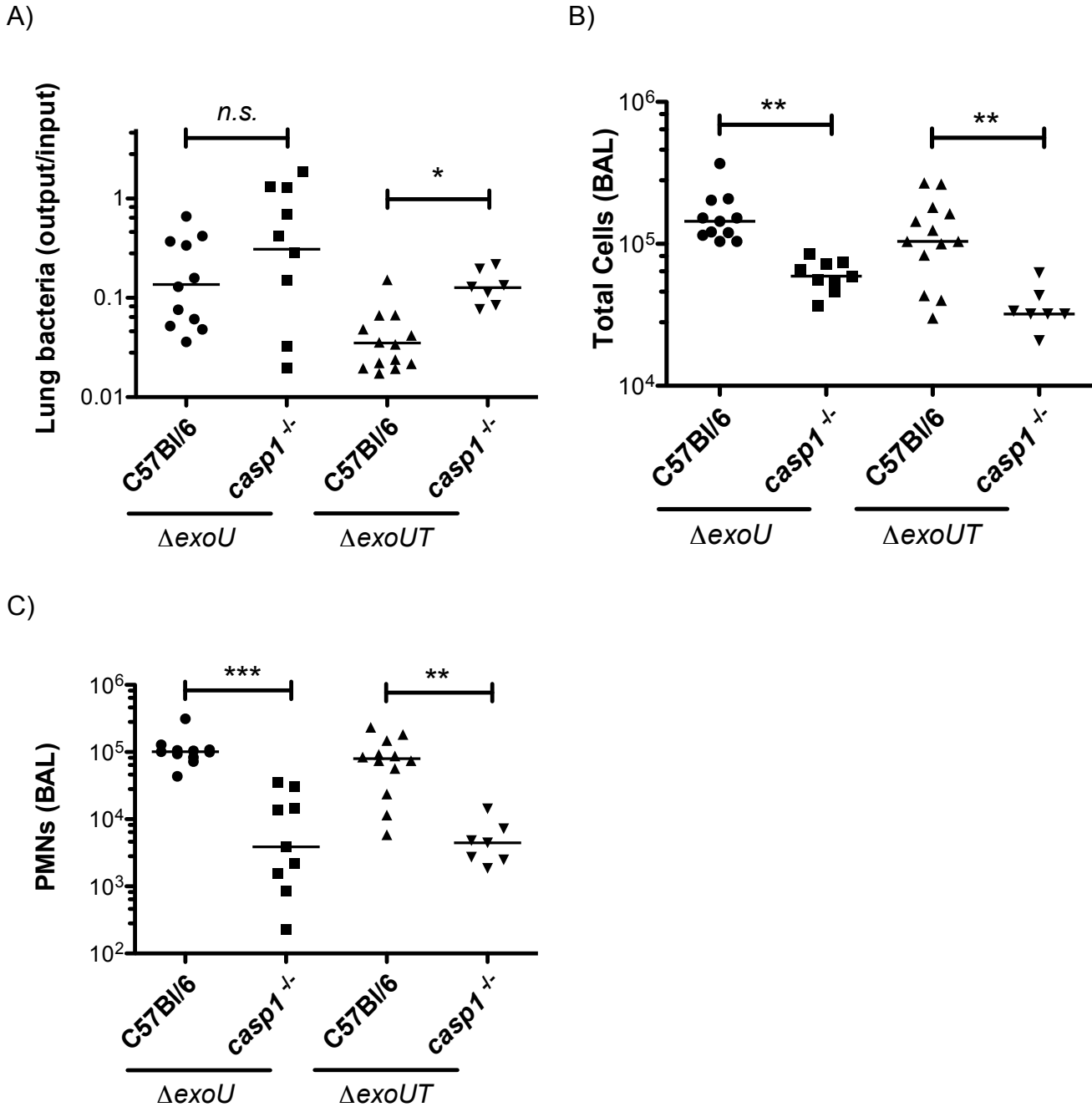


Figure S2. Mice use caspase-1 dependent signals to respond to ExoU-deficient *P. aeruginosa*. Intranasally infected mice of the indicated genotypes were sacrificed 4hpi. (A) Ratio of bacteria recovered from lung to inoculum; each symbol represents an individual animal, with line indicating geometric mean of group. (B) Total cells and (C) neutrophils enumerated from BAL. Lines indicate median for group. Statistical significance for pair-wise comparisons was determined using ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-test on log-transformed data (A) or Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn's Multiple Comparison test (B,C). n.s., not significant; *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$.

Figure S3

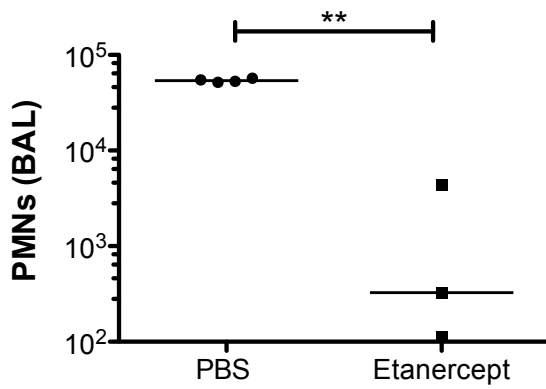


Figure S3. Etanercept inhibits neutrophil recruitment to the airways following intranasal instillation of TNF α . Mice were injected i.p. with Etanercept (250 μ g) or vehicle (PBS) twice (at 24h intervals), then administered 100 ng TNF α (intranasally). Animals were euthanized 4h later, and neutrophils were enumerated in BAL as described above; line shows median for each group. Etanercept treatment significantly inhibited PMN recruitment to the airways (**, $p < 0.01$; unpaired two-sided t-test carried out on log-transformed data).