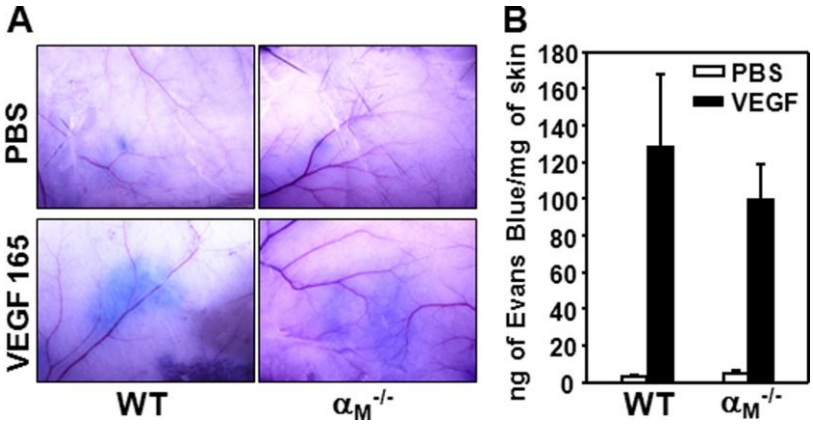
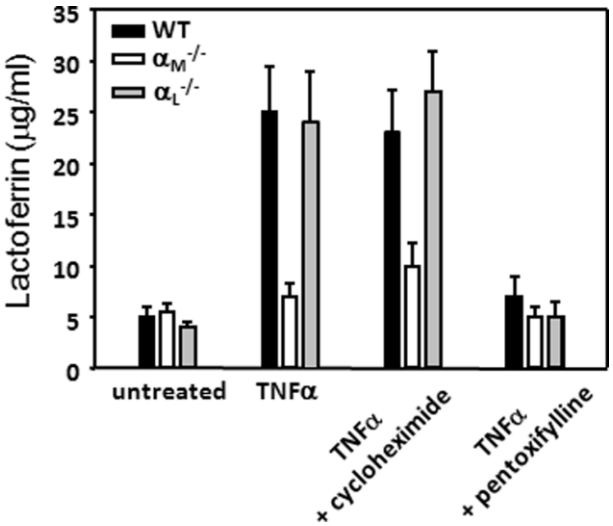
Supplemental Table 1. BMT engraftment efficiency in WT → $\alpha_M^{-/-}$ and $\alpha_M^{-/-}$ → WT mice.

Mice	Antibody or total cell #	Spleen (% positive cells)	Thymus (% positive cells)
WT → $\alpha_M^{-/-}$	Ly6G	8.60 ± 1.5	1.10 ± 0.3
	CD19	22.16 ± 4.2	1.04 ± 0.25
	F4/80	20.91 ± 1.09	1.42 ± 0.2
	CD3	94.90 ± 6.5	90.3 ± 8.5
	Total cell #	170.1 ± 30 x 10^6	180 ± 45 x 10^6
$\alpha_M^{-/-}$ → WT	Ly6G	7.48 ± 2.04	1.60 ± 0.4
	CD19	17.5 ± 1.93	1.61 ± 0.2
	F4/80	25.1 ± 4.1	1.73 ± 0.4
	CD3	95.6 ± 12.1	95.0 ± 7.4
	Total cell#	208.5 ± 44 x 10^6	190 ± 20 x 10^6
WT mice no BMT	Ly6G	6.4 ± 1.2	1.23 ± 0.32
	CD19	18.06 ± 5.1	1.40 ± 0.3
	F4/80	19.2 ± 3.8	1.37 ± 0.31
	CD3	92.16 ± 10.8	93.9 ± 6.8
	Total cell #	197± 30 x 10^6	224 ± 35 x 10^6
$\alpha_M^{-/-}$ mice no BMT	Ly6G	7.50 ± 1.4	1.52 ± 0.21
	CD19	25.01 ± 6.2	1.14 ± 0.15
	F4/80	22.02 ± 2.8	1.70 ± 0.4
	CD3	92.20 ± 9.1	95.49 ± 9.3
	Total cell #	190 ± 25 x 10^6	216 ± 38 x 10^6

Bone marrow transplant was performed from WT to $\alpha_M^{-/-}$ mice (WT → $\alpha_M^{-/-}$) and from $\alpha_M^{-/-}$ to WT mice as described in Materials and Methods. Mice were sacrificed 6 weeks after BMT, single cell suspensions were prepared from spleen and thymus and stained with FITC-labeled mAbs to the markers of PMNs (Ly6G), B cells (CD19), macrophages (F4/80) and T cells (CD3). The data are expressed as % of positive cells for each marker as compared to the respective FITC-labeled isotype matched control antibodies. WT and $\alpha_M^{-/-}$ mice without BMT served as controls. The experiment was performed twice with 5 mice per group (n=10).



Supplemental Figure.1 Preexisting vasculature is not leaky in the $a_M^{-/-}$ mice.
A. Representative photographs of Evans blue leakage from dorsal skin vasculature of WT (left panels) and $a_M^{-/-}$ (right panels) mice 30 min upon application of PBS (upper panels) or VEGF-A (lower panels). B. Quantification of dorsal skin vasculature permeability. The data are expressed as mean ± SEM and are representative of two independent experiments with 4 mice per group, P>0.05 WT vs $a_M^{-/-}$ for both VEGF and PBS-injected groups (n=7). Five minutes after Evans blue injection intravenously into anesthetized mice 10 μl of PBS or VEGF (100 ng; R7D systems) was injected intradermally at adjacent location in the flanks of the mice. After 30 min skin samples of similar size were removed, weighted, photographed and Evans blue was extracted with 1 ml of formamide overnight at 56ºC with constant shaking. The amount of extracted dye was measured spectophotometrically at 610 nm.



Supplemental Figure.2 Impaired degranulation of the $a_M^{-/-}$ peripheral blood PMNs. Peripheral blood WT, $\alpha_M^{-/-}$ or $\alpha_L^{-/-}$ PMNs (3×10^6cells/well) were incubated in 24-well TC plates in the absence or presence of TNFα (20ng/ml) for 2h at 37ºC. Cycloheximide (10μg/ml) or pentoxifylline (300 μM) were added 60 min before addition of TNFα. VEGF concentration was measured in supernatants using mouse Lactoferrin LTF/LF Elisa Kit (Cusabio). Data are means ± SEM of triplicate samples and are representative of three independent experiments.