

S1 Table. MCTRs and human PMN Survival in vitro <sup>δ</sup>

Time	Conditions	DPBS <sup>+/+</sup> alone	MCTR1	MCTR2	MCTR3
24 hours	Annexin <sup>+</sup> , PI <sup>-</sup> (%)	39.2 ± 8.3	39.9 ± 5.3	36.4 ± 8.6	37.8 ± 8.5
	Annexin <sup>+</sup> , PI <sup>+</sup> (%)	42.1 ± 10.9	44.9 ± 8.9	48.1 ± 12.3	47.6 ± 14.5
48 hours	Annexin <sup>+</sup> , PI <sup>-</sup> (%)	10.9 ± 2.8	6.9 ± 1.2	11.3 ± 4.4	12.8 ± 4.2
	Annexin <sup>+</sup> , PI <sup>+</sup> (%)	64.3 ± 15.2	70.0 ± 13.9	69.2 ± 17.8	67.5 ± 11.1

<sup>δ</sup> Human PMN were incubated for either 24 or 48 hours in DPBS<sup>+/+</sup> (pH 7.2, 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) in vehicle (DPBS<sup>+/+</sup> alone) or with the addition of 10nM MCTR1, MCTR2, or MCTR3 at time zero. Cell viability was assessed using flow cytometry with surface staining for Annexin V and Propidium Iodide. Results are mean ± SEM from n=3 healthy volunteers. Annexin<sup>+</sup>, PI<sup>-</sup> represents early apoptotic PMN and Annexin<sup>+</sup>, PI<sup>+</sup> represents late apoptotic PMN populations. There were no statistically significant differences in apoptotic populations between vehicle (DPBS<sup>+/+</sup> alone) and MCTR treated PMN by one-tailed T-test.