Expanded View Figures

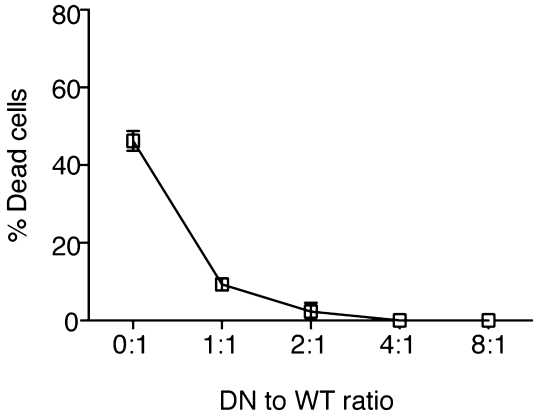

Figure EV1. Determination of the stoichiometry of WT to dominant-negative LukED required for protection in human PMNs.
Viability of primary human PMNs in the presence of a LD50 (46.9 nM) of WT LukED and a titration of LukE^{mut1}LukD^{mut} evaluated using the metabolic dye CellTiter.

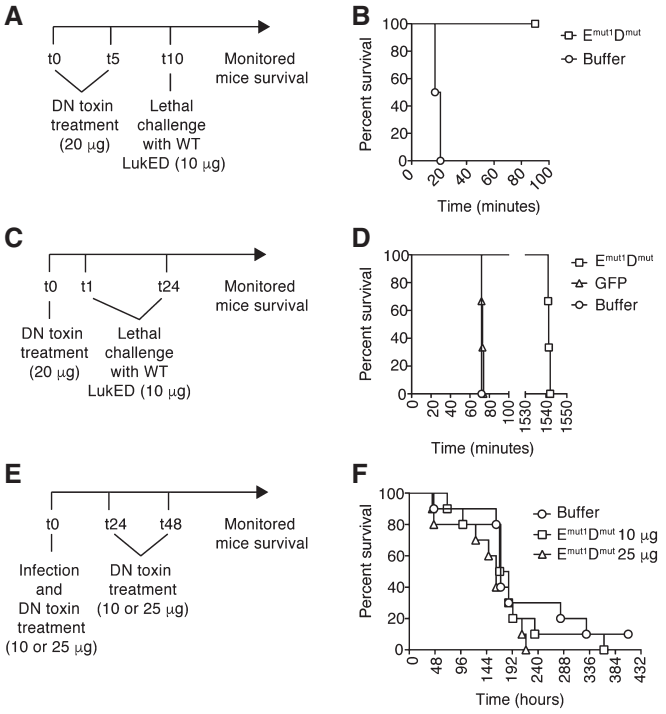

Figure EV2. Evaluation of the activity of dominant-negative toxins *in vivo*.

A Experimental scheme to determine "half-life" of prophylactic LukE^{mut1}LukD^{mut}. Mice were challenged with wild-type LukED at 0 and 5 h post-treatment with the dominant-negative toxins. t, time in hours.

B Survival of Swiss-Webster mice after treatment with LukE^{mut1}LukD^{mut} or buffer as indicated in (A). n = 2 for buffer and n = 3 for LukE^{mut1}LukD^{mut}.

C Experimental scheme to determine "half-life" of prophylactic LukE^{mut1}LukD^{mut}, after lethal challenge with wild-type LukED 1 and 24 h post-treatment with the dominant-negative toxins. t, time in hours.

D Survival of Swiss-Webster mice after challenge with wild-type LukED 1 and 24 h post-treatment with LukE^{mut1}LukD^{mut}, GFP (negative control protein), or buffer, as indicated in (C). n = 3 per condition.

E Experimental scheme to determine whether the LukE^{mut1}LukD^{mut} dominant-negative toxins protect from *in vivo* infection when injected at 0, 24, and 48 h post-intravenous infection. t, time in hours.

F Survival of Swiss-Webster mice after simultaneous prophylaxis and infection with LukE^{mut1}LukD^{mut}, followed by treatment at 24 or 48 h post-infection, as indicated in (E). n = 10 per condition.