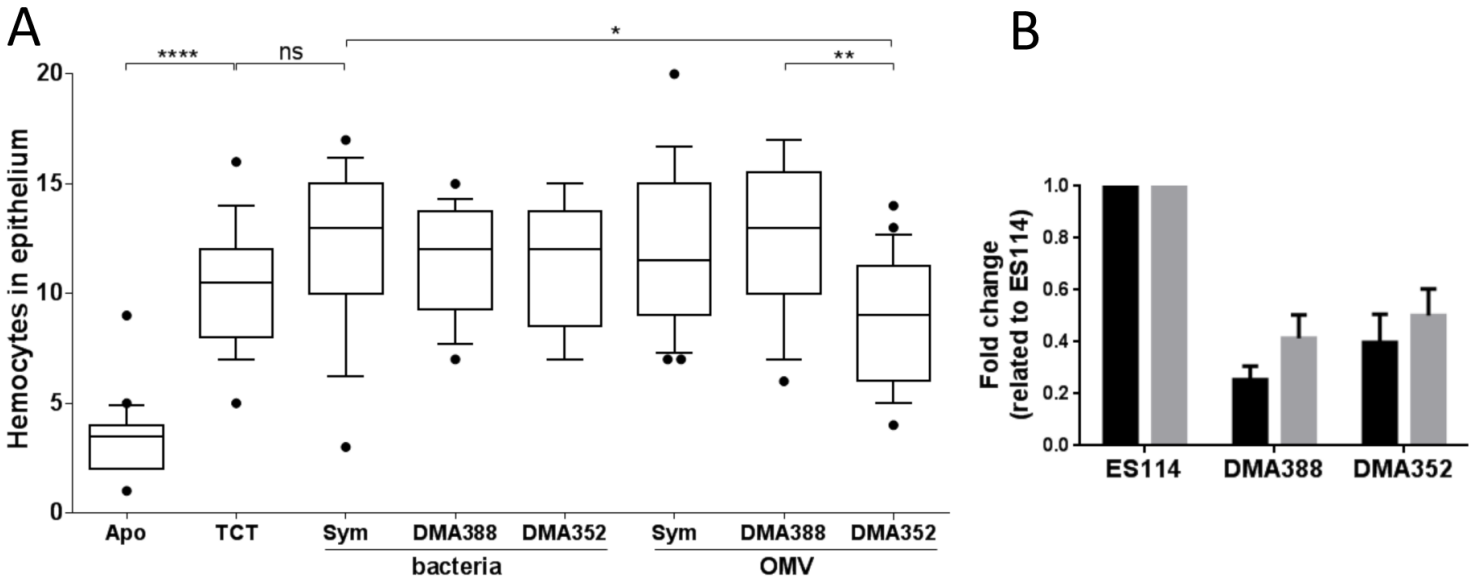

Fig. S1. *Vibrio fischer*i mutants that are either over- (DMA352) or under- (DMA388) producers of TCT still induce hemocyte trafficking. (**A**) Quantification of the level of hemocyte trafficking counting. Animals were exposed to 10^4 cfu of each strain (per mL) or 100 µg of OMV (per mL) produced by these strains, or 1 µM of TCT. (B) Relative change (*n*-fold) in OMV production compared to wild-type strain based on either protein (grey) or lipid (black) quantification.

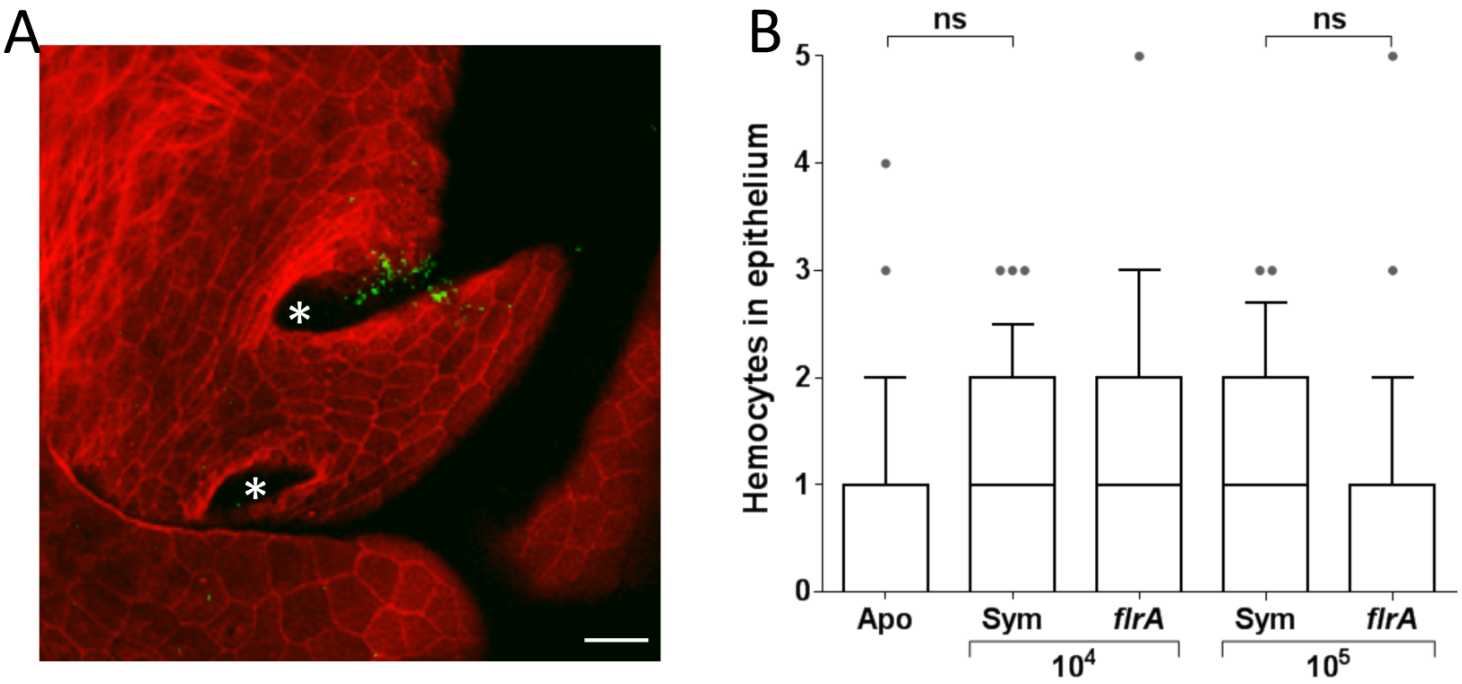

Fig. S2. Induction of full hemocyte trafficking. **(A)** Confocal micrograph of one appendage of a juvenile light organ after a 3-h exposure to 10^5 cfu *flrA* per mL, indicating that the bacteria are still outside the pores (green) bacteria (GFP-labeled); red, rhodamine phalloidin (filamentous actin). * indicate two visible pores; scale bar = 20 µm. **(B)** Level of inoculum does not significantly affect the degree of hemocyte trafficking by 3 h. To quantify hemocyte trafficking, 30 animals were exposed to either 10^4 or 10^5 *V. fischeri* cfu/mL for 3 h. One-way ANOVA analysis of differences: (ns), not significant.