Supplementary Digital Content 1: Bacteria in cecal slurry and in blood circulation of moribund mice confer no resistance to the antibiotic imipenem. (A) The growth of cecal slurry bacteria in liquid culture was assessed by optical density (OD_{600}) measurement 24 hours after inoculation of either 200 or 500 CFU in the absence (0mg/mL; negative control) or presence (0.75, 0.075, and 0.0075 mg/mL) of imipenem (IPM). (B) Blood from moribund mice was plated on agar plates without or without imipenem (IPM, 2 mg/mL). The result shown here indicates that the total bacterial load ranged 2.8 to 3.8 Log CFU/mL and that no bacteria were resistant to the antibiotic.

Supplementary Digital Content 2: Plasma levels of IL-10 24 hours after cecal slurry injection. Animals were injected with vehicle or cecal slurry and were split among therapeutic groups as described in Fig. 4. Plasma samples were obtained 24 hours after vehicle or cecal slurry injection and were subjected to interleukin 10 (IL-10) quantification.

Supplementary Digital Content 3: Abscesses were detected in surviving mice two weeks after sepsis induction by cecal slurry with late therapeutic intervention. A small abscess on the liver surface (A) and a larger abscess on the visceral adipose tissue (B) are shown as examples. Approximately 50% of the surviving mice exhibited abscesses two weeks after sepsis induction followed by late therapeutic intervention.

List of Supplemental Digital Content:

- **Supplemental Digital Content 1.** Figure that demonstrates that bacteria in cecal slurry and in blood circulation of moribund mice are not resistant to the antibiotic imipenem. (TIFF file)
- **Supplemental Digital Content 2.** Figure depicting plasma levels of the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 24 hours after cecal slurry injection. (TIFF file)
- **Supplemental Digital Content 3.** Figure depicting presence of abscesses in mice two weeks after sepsis induction. (TIFF file)