



Figure S1: Propofol does not prevent rapid clearance of *S. aureus* from the livers and spleens of infected mice. Animals were infected with 3×10^6 CFU of the USA300 strain of methicillin resistant *S. aureus* via tail vein injection. Animals were sacrificed at the indicated time points, and livers and spleens were harvested, homogenized, and plated to determine viable CFU. Propofol treatment did not alter bacterial burdens relative to controls at 4, 7, 10, and 14 days post-infection. Data is compiled from 2 independent experiments; 'X' represents undetectable bacterial burdens.