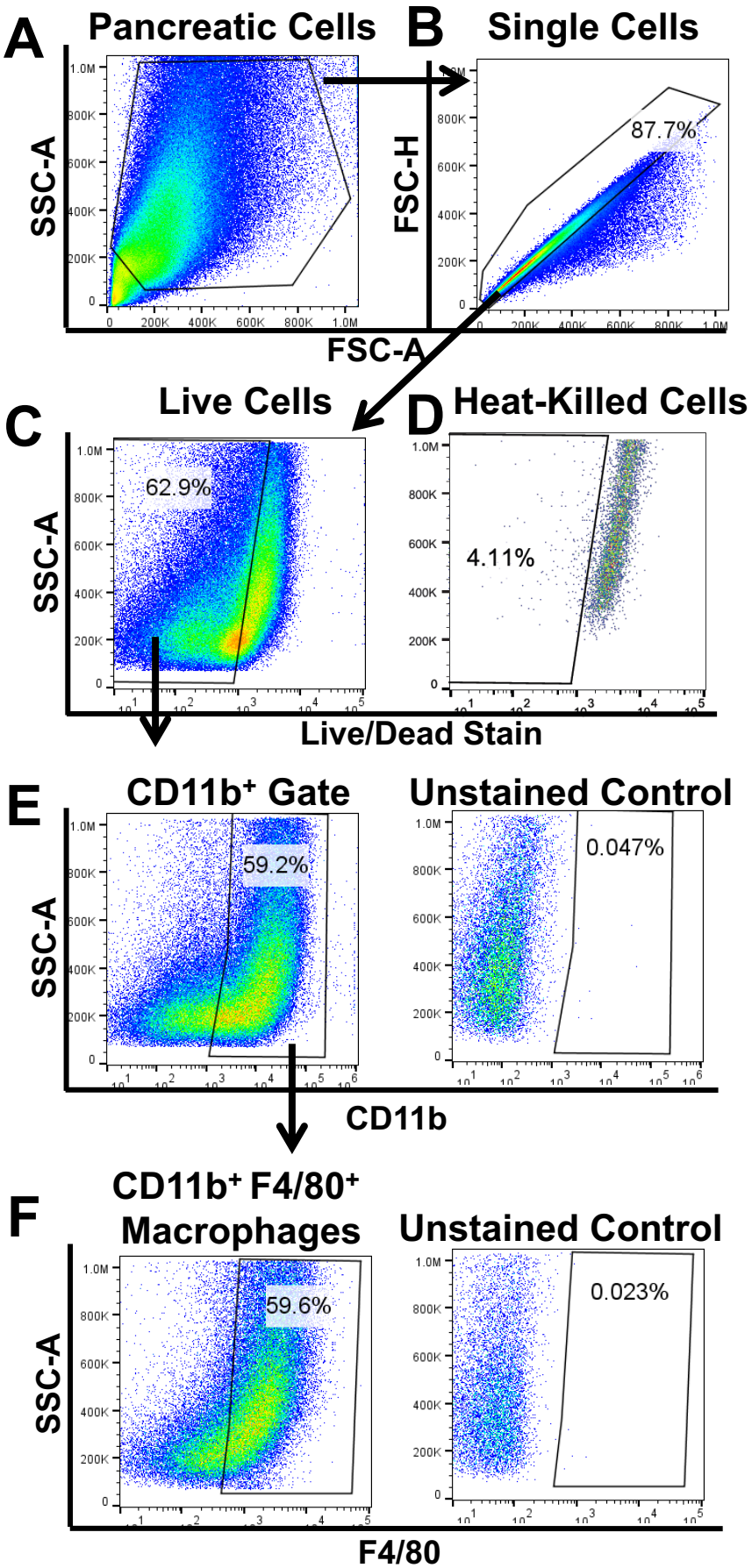
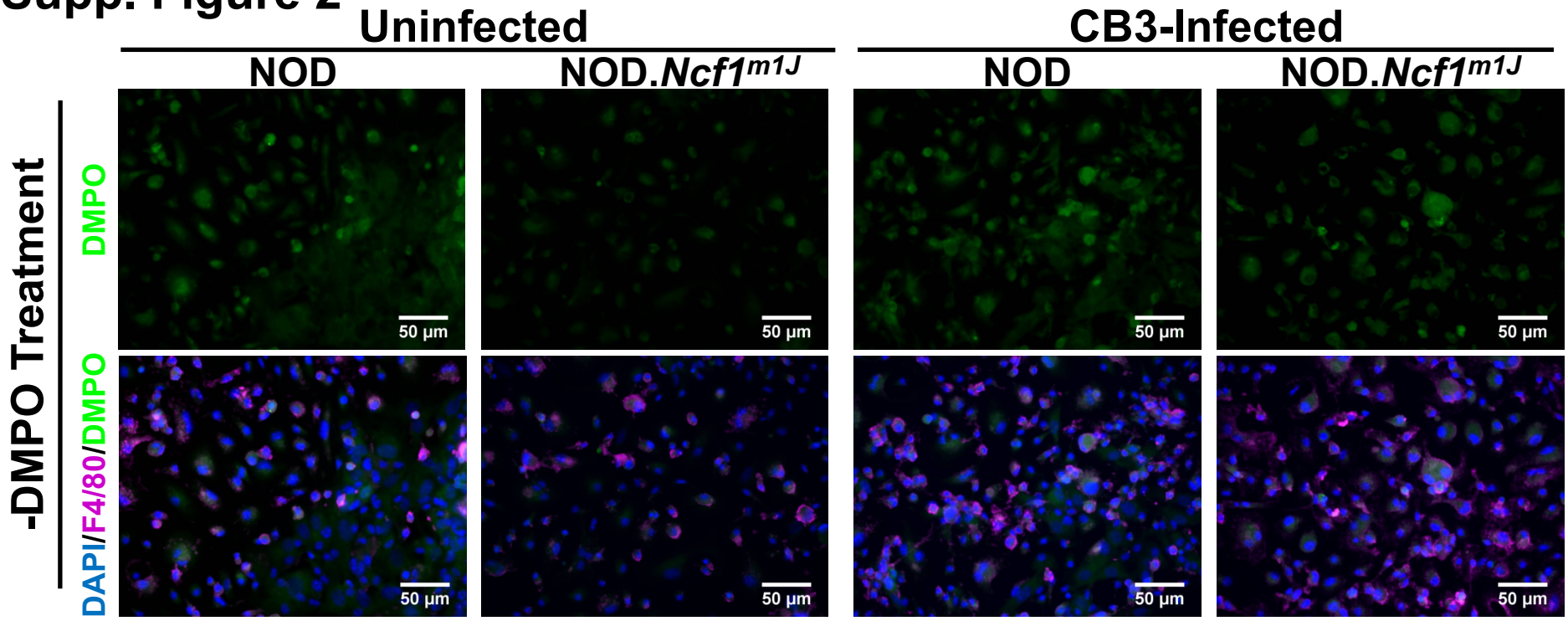
Supplemental Figure 1



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1. Flow cytometry gating strategy for analyzing pancreas-infiltrating macrophages. Macrophages were selected based on a broad FSC-area vs. SSC-area gate **(A)** and events representing single cells were gated on the linear population of a FSC-area vs. FSC-height plot **(B)**. Representative live cells were gated using a fixable live-dead stain by SSC-area **(C)**. Dead cells were excluded utilizing a fixable live-dead stain, as shown with heat-killed cells as a positive control **(D)**. Analysis of macrophages ($CD11b^+$ $F4/80^+$) was performed following sequential gating on the $CD11b^+$ vs. SSC-area population **(E)**, then the $F4/80^+$ vs. SSC-area population **(F)**.

Supp. Figure 2



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2. Detection of the oxidative burst by macrophages upon CB3-infection by immuno-spin trapping. NOD and NOD.*Ncf1*^{m1J} BM-MΦ were cultured on tissue culture-treated chamber slides and infected with 10 MOI CB3 in the presence or absence of the free radical spin trap molecule, DMPO. Macrophages were stained with DAPI (blue) and F4/80 (purple), and DMPO adducts were detected by anti-DMPO (green). Images shown are of wells not treated with DMPO to illustrate background fluorescence.