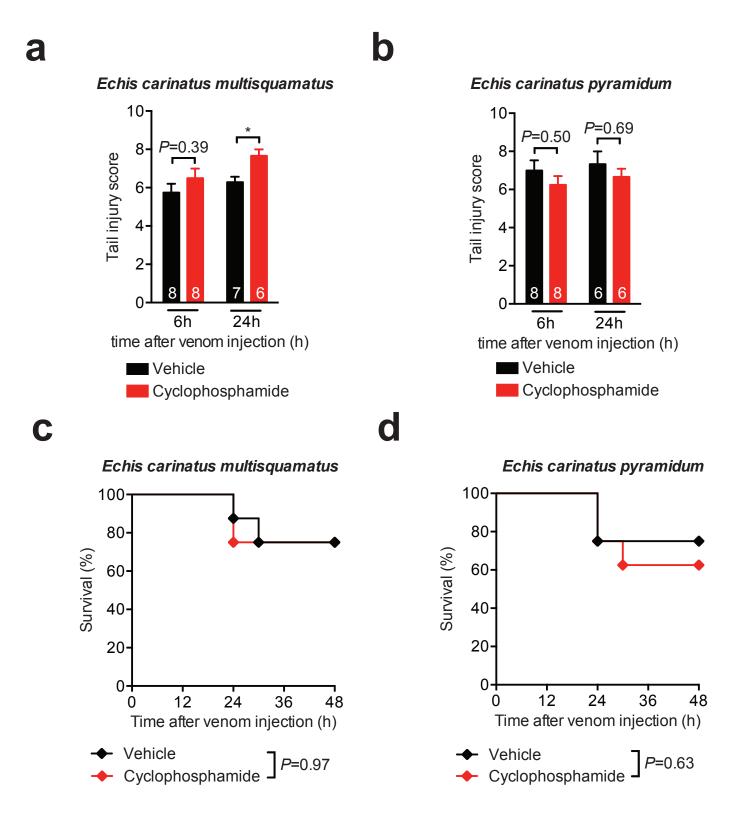
Supplementary Information

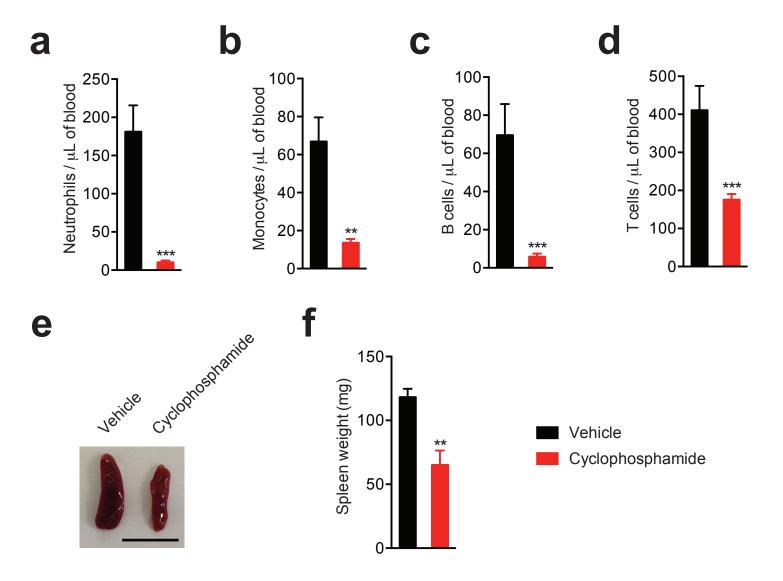
'Correspondence: Evidence that neutrophils do not promote

Echis carinatus venom-induced tissue destruction'

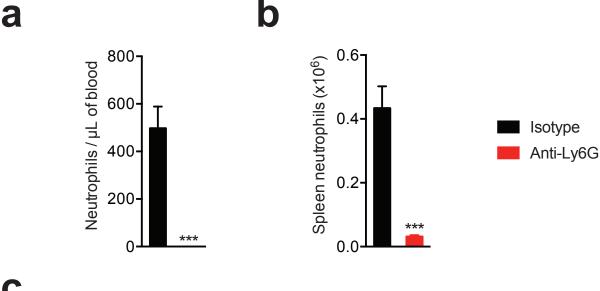
Stackowicz et al.



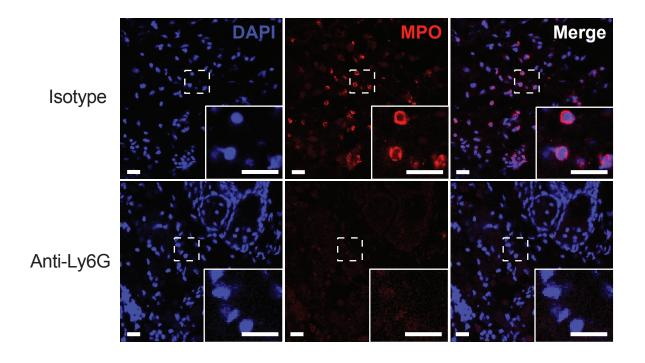
Supplementary Figure 1. Effect of cyclophosphamide in mice injected with *Echis carinatus multisquamatus* venom (ECMV), or *Echis carinatus pyramidum* venom (ECPV). RjOrl:SWISS mice were treated with cyclophosphamide as described by Katkar *et al.*³. Mice were injected i.p. with cyclophosphamide twice (150 mg/kg on day one and 100 mg/kg on day four, in 500 μ L PBS). Control mice were injected with vehicle only (PBS). On day 5, mice were injected in the tail with 3 mg/kg ECMV or ECPV, as indicated. (a-d) Tail injury scores (a & b) and survival (percentage of live animals) (c & d) after injection of venom (3 mg/kg) in mice pre-treated with cyclophosphamide or vehicle (PBS) (n=8 per group). Numbers of live animals per group in a & b are indicated in white. Data are pooled from two independent experiments. *, P<0.05; ***, P<0.01; ****, P<0.001 by two-tailed Mann–Whitney U test (a & b) or Mantel–Cox log-rank test (c & d).



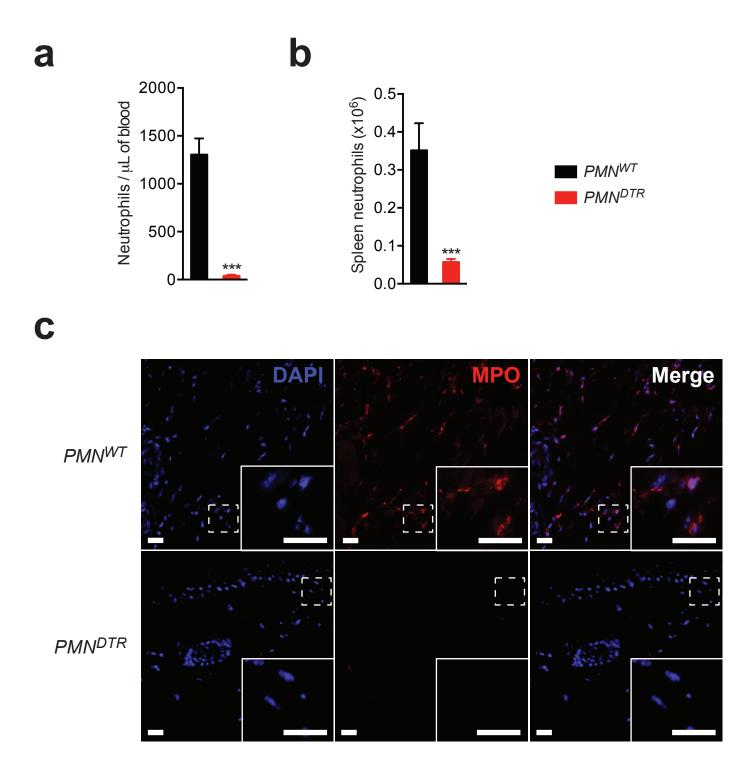
Supplementary Figure 2. Effects of cyclophosphamide on various blood immune cell types and spleen weight. RjOrl:SWISS mice were treated with cyclophosphamide as described by Katkar *et al.*³. Mice were injected i.p. with cyclophosphamide twice (150 mg/kg on day one and 100 mg/kg on day four, in 500 μ L PBS). Control mice were injected with vehicle only (PBS). Mice were sacrificed on day 5 for analysis of blood immune cell populations and spleen weights. (**a-d**) Numbers of blood CD11b⁺ Ly6G⁺ neutrophils (**a**), CD11b⁺ Ly6G⁻ monocytes (**b**), B220⁺ CD3 ϵ ⁻ B cells (**c**) and B220⁻ CD3 ϵ ⁺ T cells (**d**) in mice treated with cyclophosphamide or vehicle (PBS). (**e** & **f**) Representative picture of spleens (**e**) and quantification of spleen weight (**e**) in mice treated with cyclophosphamide or vehicle (PBS). Data are presented as mean + SEM, and pooled from two independent experiments with a total of 6 (**f**) or 8 (**a-d**) mice per group. **, P < 0.01; ***, P < 0.001 by two-tailed Mann-Whitney U test. Scale bar in **e**: 1 cm.



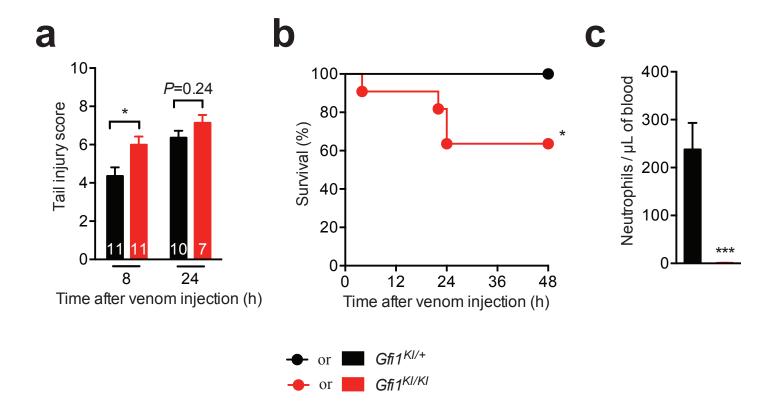
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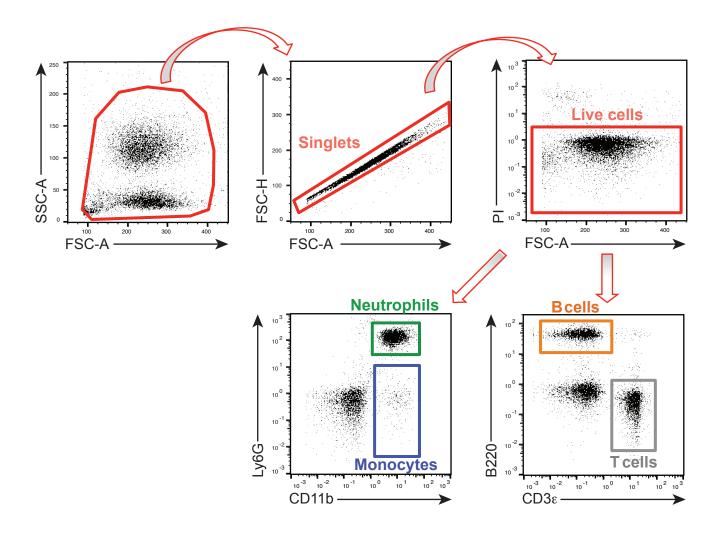
Supplementary Figure 3. Levels of neutrophils 5 hours after injection of *Echis carinatus* venom in mice pre-treated with neutrophil-depleting anti-Ly6G antibodies or isotype control antibodies. (a-c) RjOrl:SWISS mice were treated i.p. with anti-Ly6G antibodies (clone NIMP-R14) or isotype control antibodies (each at 300 µg in 200 µL PBS) 24 h and 2 h before injection of 3 mg/kg *Echis carinatus sochukeri* venom. Mice were sacrificied 5 h after venom injection, and levels of Ly6G⁺ CD11b⁺ neutrophils were quantified by flow cytometry in the blood (a) and spleen (b). Data are presented as mean + SEM, and pooled from two independent experiments with a total of 7 or 8 mice per group. ***, P < 0.001 by two-tailed Mann–Whitney U test. (c) Confocal microscopy analyses of tail tissues collected after 5 h at the site of venom injection. Representative DNA staining (DAPI), together with myeloperoxidase (MPO) staining. Insets show enlargements of boxed areas. Scale bars, 20 µm.



Supplementary Figure 4. Levels of neutrophils 5 hours after injection of *Echis carinatus* venom in DT-treated PMN^{DTR} and PMN^{WT} mice. (a-c) PMN^{DTR} and PMN^{WT} mice were treated i.p. with 500 ng diphtheria toxin (DT) 24 h and 2 h before injection of 3 mg/kg *Echis carinatus sochukeri* venom. Mice were sacrificied 5 h after venom injection, and levels of Ly6G⁺ CD11b⁺ neutrophils were quantified by flow cytometry in the blood (a) and spleen (b). Data are presented as mean + SEM, and pooled from two independent experiments with a total of 7 or 8 mice per group. ***, P < 0.001 by two-tailed Mann–Whitney U test. (c) Confocal microscopy analyses of tail tissues collected after 5 h at the site of venom injection. Representative DNA staining (DAPI), together with myeloperoxidase (MPO) staining. Insets show enlargements of boxed areas. Scale bars, 20 μ m.



Supplementary Figure 5. Tail injury score, mortality and neutrophil levels in neutrophil-deficient $Gfi1^{KI/KI}$ mice and neutrophil-sufficient $Gfi1^{KI/KI}$ littermates after injection of 1 mg/kg *Echis carinatus* venom. (a & b) Tail injury scores (a) and survival (percentage of live animals) (b) after injection of 1 mg/kg *Echis carinatus sochukeri* venom in $Gfi1^{KI/KI}$ and $Gfi1^{KI/KI}$ mice. (c) Levels of blood Ly6G⁺ CD11b⁺ neutrophils 24 h after injection of venom. Results in a & c are represented as means + SEM. Data in a-c are pooled from two independent experiments with a total of 7 (c) or 11 (a & b) mice per group. White numbers in a indicate numbers of live animals per group at each time-point. *, P < 0.05; ***, P < 0.001 by two-tailed Mann–Whitney U test (a & c) or Mantel-Cox log-rank test (b).



Supplementary Figure 6. Flow cytometry gating strategies. Leukocytes were selected using a side scatter area (SSC-A) vs. forward scatter area (FSC-A) density plot. A FSC height (FSC-H) vs. FSC-A density plot was used to exclude doublets, and dead cells were excluded based on staining with propidium iodide (PI). Blood immune cell populations were identified among live cells as follows: neutrophils (CD11b⁺ Ly6G⁺), monocytes (CD11b⁺ Ly6G⁻), B cells (B220⁺ CD3 ϵ ⁻) and T cells (B220⁻ CD3 ϵ ⁺).