Splenectomy modulates early immuno-inflammatory responses to trauma-hemorrhage and protects mice against secondary sepsis

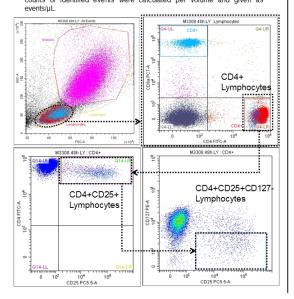
S. Drechsler¹, P. Rademann^{1,2}, J. Zipperle¹, M. Jafarmadar¹, A. Klotz¹, S. Bahrami¹, M.F. Osuchowski¹

¹ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Experimental and Clinical Traumatology in the AUVA Research Center , Vienna, Austria

² Current Address: Center for Experimental Medicine, Medical Faculty, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

Supplementary Figure 1

Gating strategy for flow cytometric analysis of peripheral leukocytes. Representative gating strategy for leukocyte subsets with an emphasis on (a) Lymphocytes and (b) Monocytes. Diluted peripheral whole blood was subjected to RBC lysis and divided into a Lymphocyte and Monocyte panel. Lymphocytes (a): A CD4+CD8a- population was gated from all captured events and further assessed for the positivity for CD25. Using fluorescence-minus-one (FMO) stainings, the respective population was then plotted against CD127 to identify a CD4+CD25+CD127-subset. Monocytes (b): All captured events were analyzed for the presence of CD11b and Ly6G and were divided into CD11b+Ly6Ghigh, CD11b+Ly6Glow and CD11b-Ly6G. The defined populations were then regated in dot blots with fluorescence channels for MHCII and CD11b versus side scatter (SSC). In addition, simultaneous stainings with CD11b and F4/80 were carried out to confirm gating based on CD11b signal versus SSC. Fluorescence from a specific antigen is given as mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) from the respective conjugate. Absolute counts of identified events were calculated per volume and given as events/µL.



b

