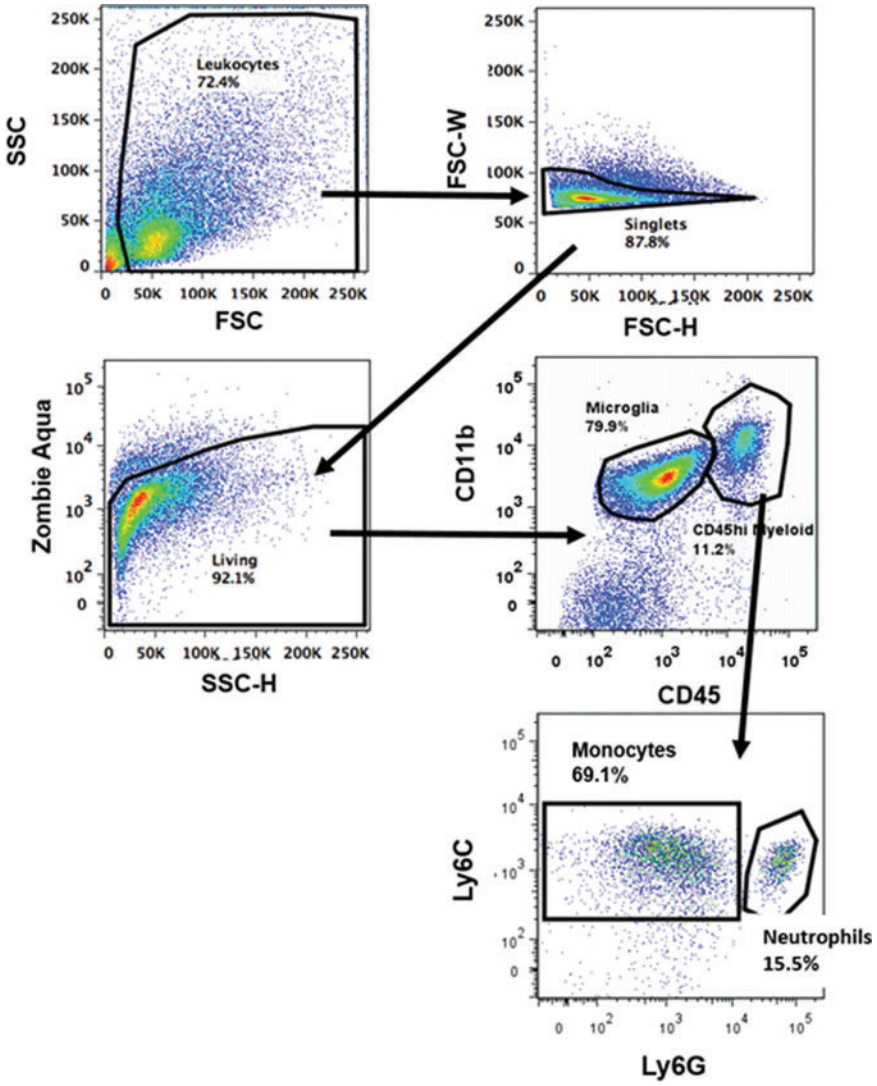
Supplementary Data



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S1. Flow cytometry gating strategy for peripherally derived infiltrating myeloid cells and resident microglia following traumatic brain injury. Mononuclear cells from brain were stained with ZombieAqua Live-Dead stain, CD45-eF450, and CD11b APC-eF780. Leukocytes were identified based on side scatter (SSC) and forward scatter (FSC), and then gated on a FSC-width (FSC-W) and FSC-height (FSC-H) for single cells. Dead cells were identified by gating on the FSC-H and ZombieAqua negative gate, and cells that did not retain the ZombieAqua dye were viable. Living singlet leukocytes were identified as resident microglia ($CD11b+CD45^{int}$) or infiltrating myeloid cells ($CD11b+CD45^{hi}$) based on CD45 gating, and then further analyzed using phenotypic and functional markers. Infiltrating myeloid cells can be further subdivided into neutrophils (Ly6G+Ly6C+) and monocytes (Ly6G-Ly6C+). Less than $\sim$20% of total infiltrating myeloid cells are neutrophils in the brain at 1 day post-injury which is reduced to $\sim$5% neutrophils in the brain at 3 days post-injury, with no sex difference in monocyte and neutrophil frequencies.