

Activation of the sympathetic nervous system modulates neutrophil function

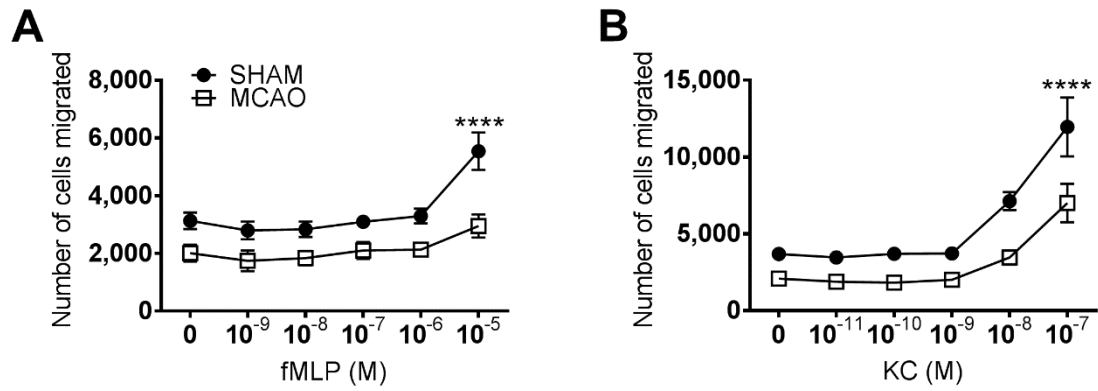
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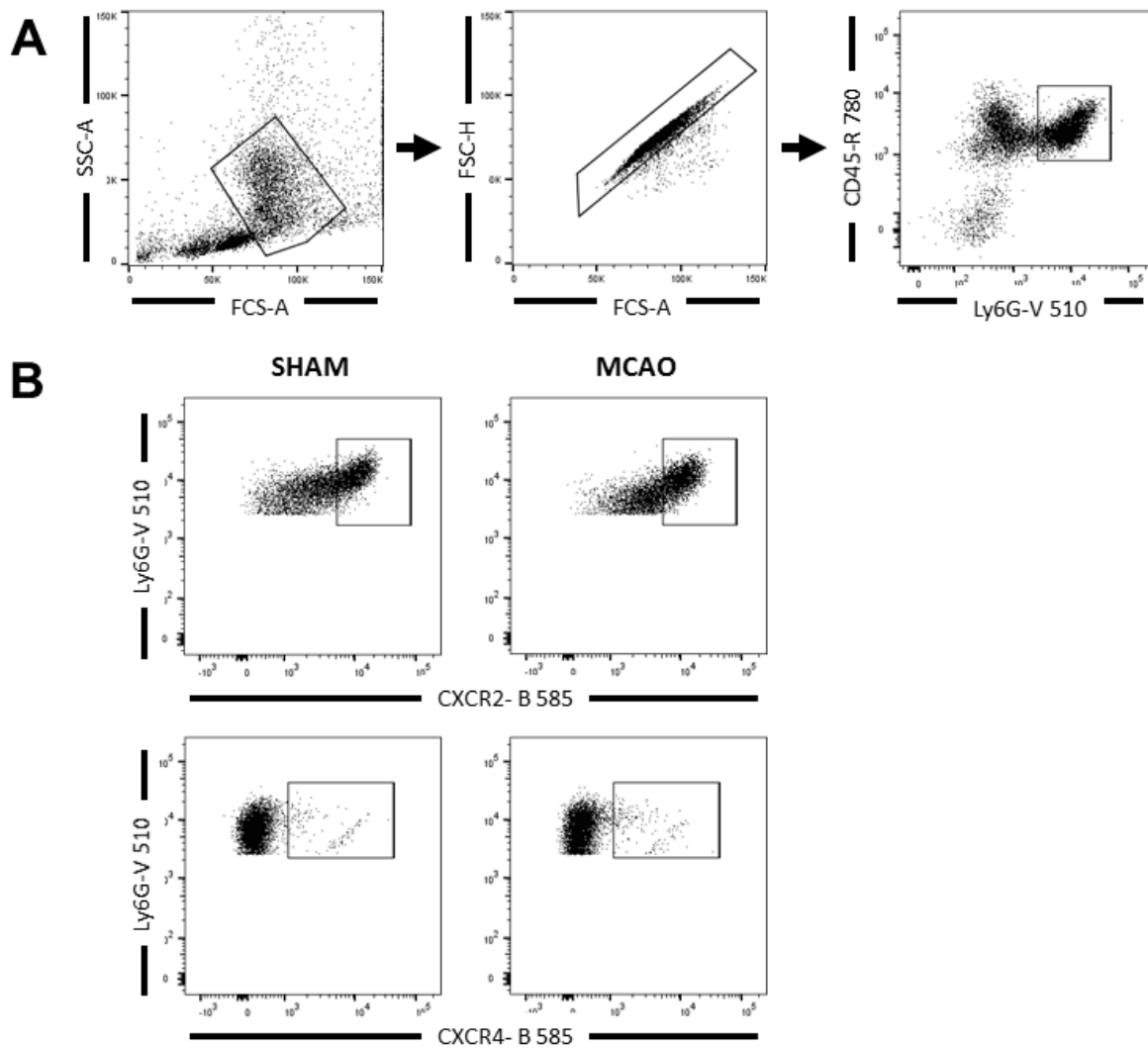
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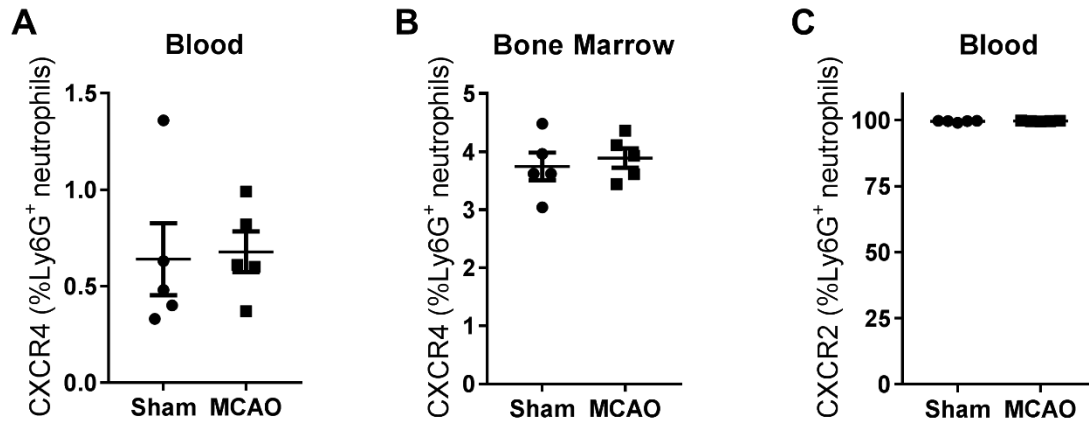
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES



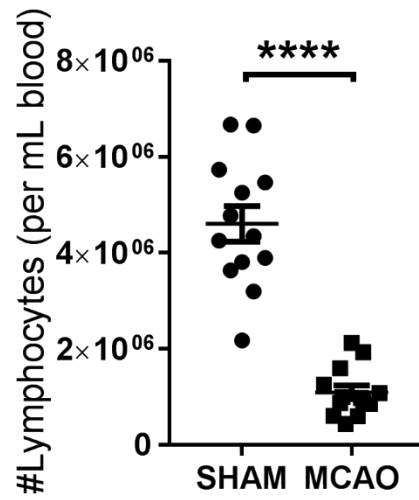
Supplemental Figure 1: Bone marrow neutrophils isolated from mice that underwent sham surgery or 60 mins MCAO at 4 h were assessed for migratory activity towards fMLP (**A**) and KC (**B**). Data represent mean \pm SEM; $N \geq 3$ individual mice per group; **** $P < 0.0001$ for Sham compared with MCAO, two-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test. MCAO: Mid-cerebral artery occlusion.



Supplemental Figure 2: The gating strategy for examining the neutrophil population in the bone marrow (**A**); and the CXCR2 and CXCR4 surface expression on bone marrow neutrophils at 24 h after sham or MCAO surgery (**B**). The same gating strategy was used to assess these chemokine receptor expression for neutrophils in the circulating blood.



Supplemental Figure 3: Cell surface expression of CXCR4 on Ly6G⁺ neutrophils isolated from blood (**A**) and bone marrow (**B**) of sham-operated and MCAO-operated mice. Cell surface expression of CXCR2 on Ly6G⁺ neutrophils isolated from blood (**C**) of sham-operated and MCAO-operated mice. N ≥ 5 individual mice per group. Data represent mean ± SEM. MCAO: Mid-cerebral artery occlusion.



Supplemental Figure 4: The number of lymphocytes from the blood of sham-operated and MCAO-operated mice at 24 h. $N \geq 12$ individual mice per group. Data represent mean \pm SEM. **** $P < 0.0001$, t -test. MCAO: Mid-cerebral artery occlusion.