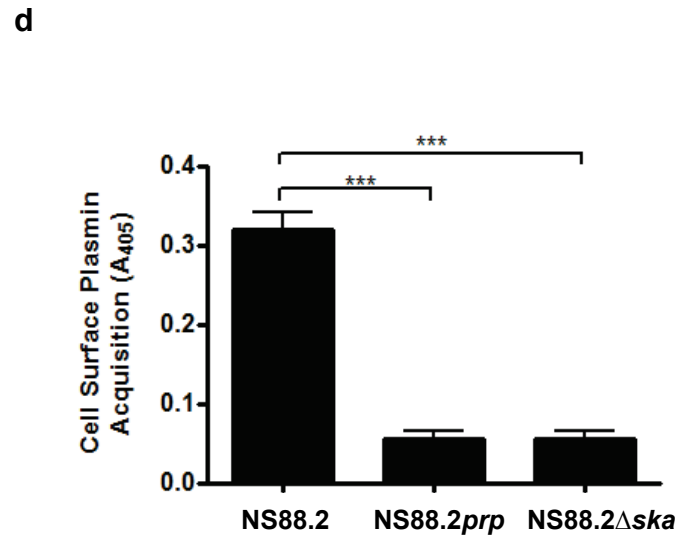
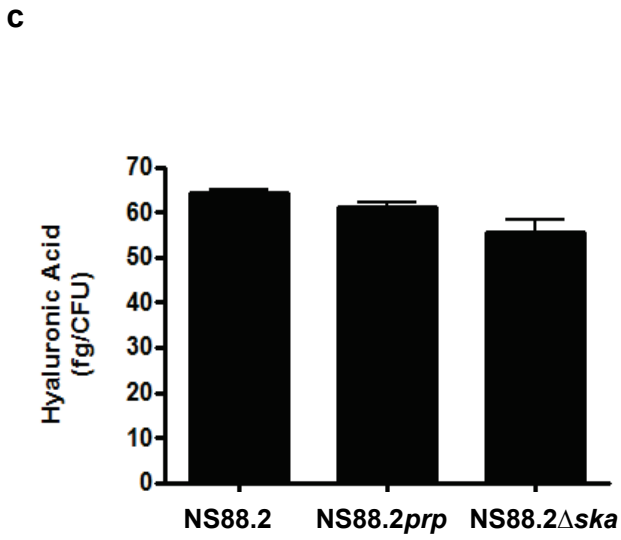
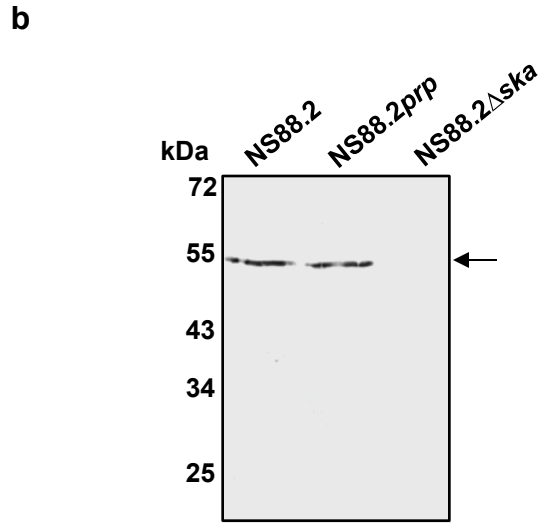
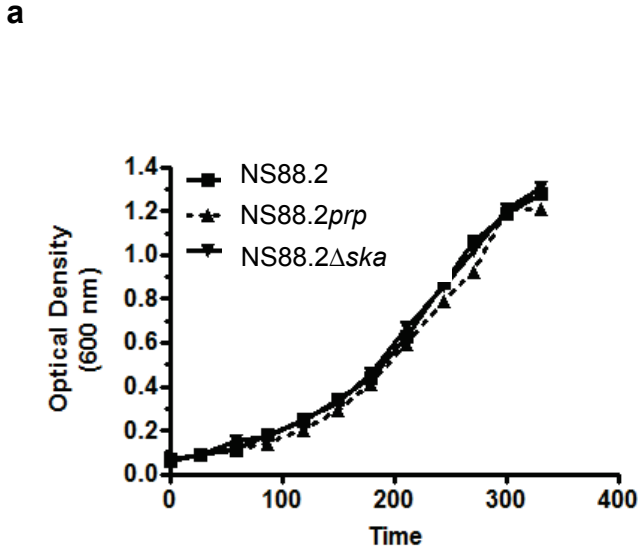


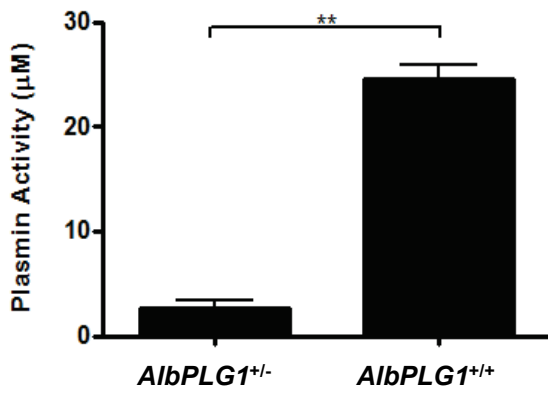
Fig. S1. *In vitro* characterisation of NS88.2, and the isogenic *prp* and *ska* deletion mutants. **A.** Growth of NS88.2, NS88.2*prp* and NS88.2Δ*ska*. **B.** Western blot analysis of streptokinase secreted into culture supernatants. An arrow indicates the major immunoreactive band. **C.** NS88.2, NS88.2*prp* and NS88.2Δ*ska* produce equivalent levels of hyaluronic acid capsule. **D.** GAS cell surface plasmin acquisition in culture supernatants with the addition of Glu-plasminogen. Data represents the mean ± standard error of two independent experiments performed in triplicate. Asterisks indicate statistical significance, $P < 0.001$ (***)).

Fig. S2. Characterisation of homozygous humanized plasminogen mice. **A.** Streptokinase-mediated plasminogen activation and **B.** cell surface plasmin acquisition by NS88.2 in plasma collected from *AlbPLG*^{+/-} (heterozygous; n = 1) and *AlbPLGI*^{+/+} (homozygous; n = 2) mice. Streptokinase-mediated plasminogen activation data represent the mean ± standard deviation of duplicate assays. Cell surface plasmin acquisition data represent the mean ± standard error of two independent experiments performed in triplicate. Asterisks indicate statistical significance, $P < 0.001$ (***)). **C.** Cohorts of 10 age and sex matched *AlbPLGI*^{+/-} or *AlbPLGI*^{+/+} mice were infected subcutaneously with NS88.2 and their survival monitored over a 10-day period.

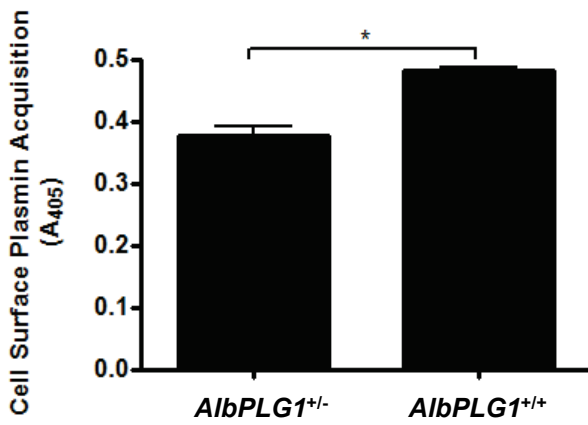
Supplementary Figure 1 Ly et al.



A



B



C

