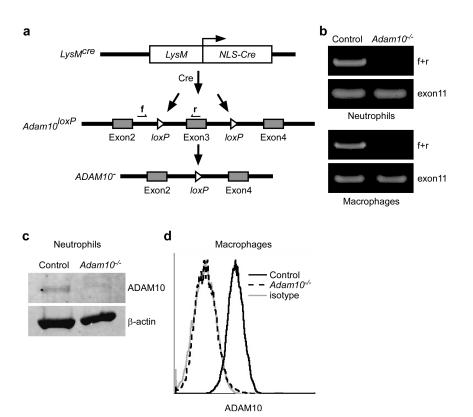
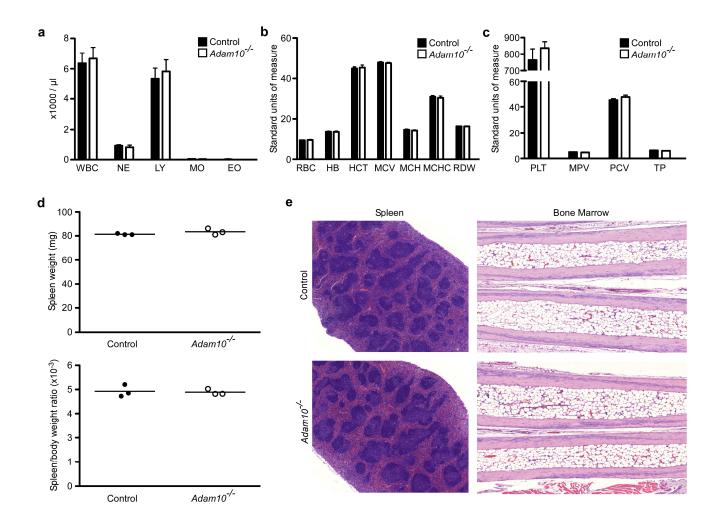
Online Suppl. Fig. 1



Online Suppl. Fig. 1. Generation and analysis of myeloid-lineage specific ADAM10 conditional knockout mice. (a) Schematic demonstrating the breeding strategy to derive mice harboring deletion of *Adam10*^{-/-} in the myeloid hematopoietic lineage under the control of the *LysM* promoter. Labels "f" and "r" indicate sites of forward and reverse PCR primers utilized to document Cre recombinase-dependent excision of exon 3 in (b). (b) PCR-based analysis performed on genomic DNA from primary Gr-1⁺ neutrophils and bone marrow-derived macrophages to demonstrate excision of exon 3 in mice harboring the *LysM*^{cre} *ADAM10*^{loxP/loxP} genotype (*Adam10*^{-/-}). A control PCR product was generated from exon 11 of the *Adam10* gene to document integrity of the genomic DNA prepared from *Adam10*^{-/-} mice. (c) Western blot analysis performed on lysates prepared from primary Gr-1⁺ neutrophils harvested from control and *Adam10*^{-/-} mice to document loss of neutrophil ADAM10 expression. (d) Flow cytometric analysis of ADAM10 expression on the surface of bone marrow-derived macrophages from control and *Adam10*^{-/-} mice to document loss of macrophage ADAM10 expression.

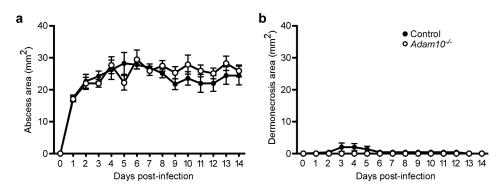
Online Suppl. Fig. 2



Online Suppl. Fig. 2. Myeloid lineage $Adam10^{-/-}$ mice display normal hematopoiesis. (**a-c**) Complete peripheral blood count analysis from 7-week old female control (black bars) or $Adam10^{-/-}$ (white bars) mice. (**a**) Differential white blood cell counts in thousands per microliter; WBC, total white blood cells; NE, neutrophils; LY, lymphocytes; MO, monocytes; EO, eosinophils. (**b**) Erythrocyte counts and indices in control and $Adam10^{-/-}$ mice: RBC, total erythrocyte counts in millions per microliter; HB, total hemoglobin in grams per deciliter; HCT, hematocrit; MCV, mean corpuscular volume in femtoliters; MCH, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration in grams per deciliter; RDW, red cell distribution width. (**c**) Platelet counts and indices in control and $Adam10^{-/-}$ mice: PLT, total platelet counts in thousands per microliter; MPV, mean platelet volume in femtoliters; PDW, platelet distribution width; PCV, packed cell volume; TP, total protein. (**d**)

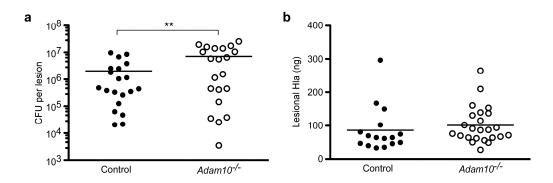
Spleens from 16- to 20-week-old female mice were weighed and compared to body weight to test for splenomegaly. (e) Architecture and cellularity of the spleen and metatarsal marrow compartment were evaluated by hematoxylin and eosin staining of samples harvested from adult control and *Adam10*^{-/-} mice.

Online Suppl. Fig. 3.



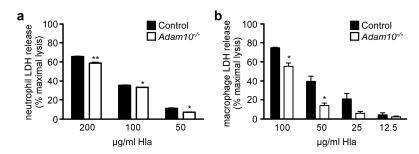
Online Suppl. Fig. 3. Lesion size phenotype of *Adam10*^{-/-} mice is dependent on Hla-ADAM10 toxin-receptor interaction. Control and *Adam10*^{-/-} animals were infected subcutaneously with 1.5x10⁷ CFU of the Hla-deficient isogenic USA300/LAC mutant *S. aureus hla::erm*, and areas of abscesses (**a**) and dermonecrosis (**b**) were monitored as in figure 1 (p>0.05 for all days in both (**a**) and (**b**), analyzed by Student's t-test).

Online Suppl. Fig. 4.



Online Suppl. Fig. 4. Aggregate data from multiple replicate experiments corresponding to Figure 1d and 1e. (a) Pooled CFU recovery data from three experiments in which skin lesions were harvested 7 days post-infection as in Figure 1d (**p<0.01, analyzed by Student's t-test). (b) Pooled lesional Hla data from two experiments in which skin lesions were harvested 24 hours post-infection as in Figure 1e (p=0.45, analyzed by Student's t-test).

Online Suppl. Fig. 5.



Online Suppl. Fig. 5. Primary murine neutrophils and macrophages resist lytic injury by Hla. Primary neutrophils (a) and bone marrow-derived macrophages (b) were treated with varying concentrations of Hla and resulting cytotoxicity was measured by LDH release assay performed after 3 hours of toxin treatment. Quantification represents percentage of a detergent lysis control for the indicated cell type (*p<0.05, **p<0.01, analyzed by Student's t-test).