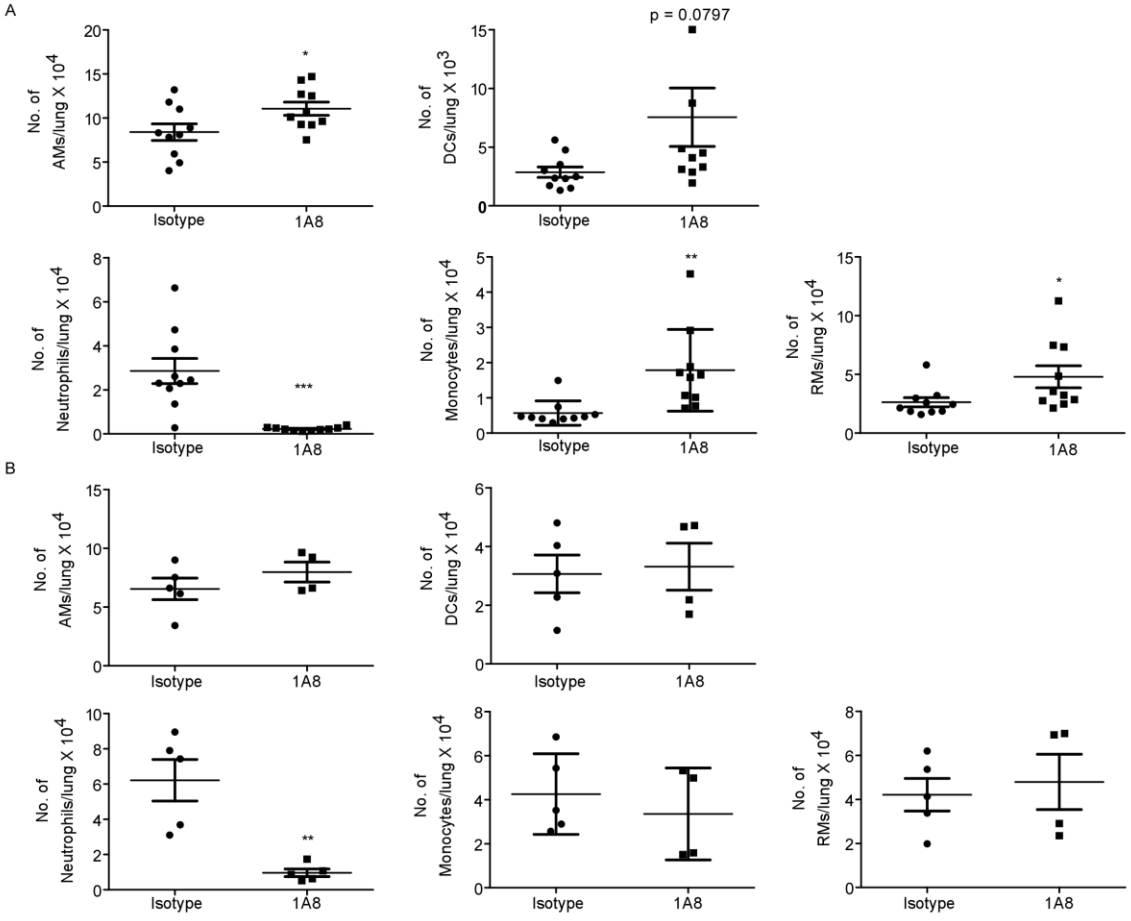
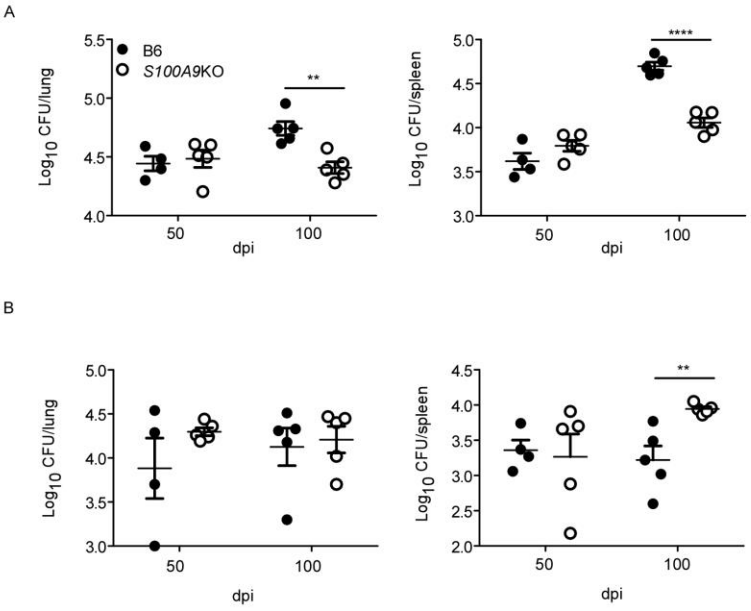
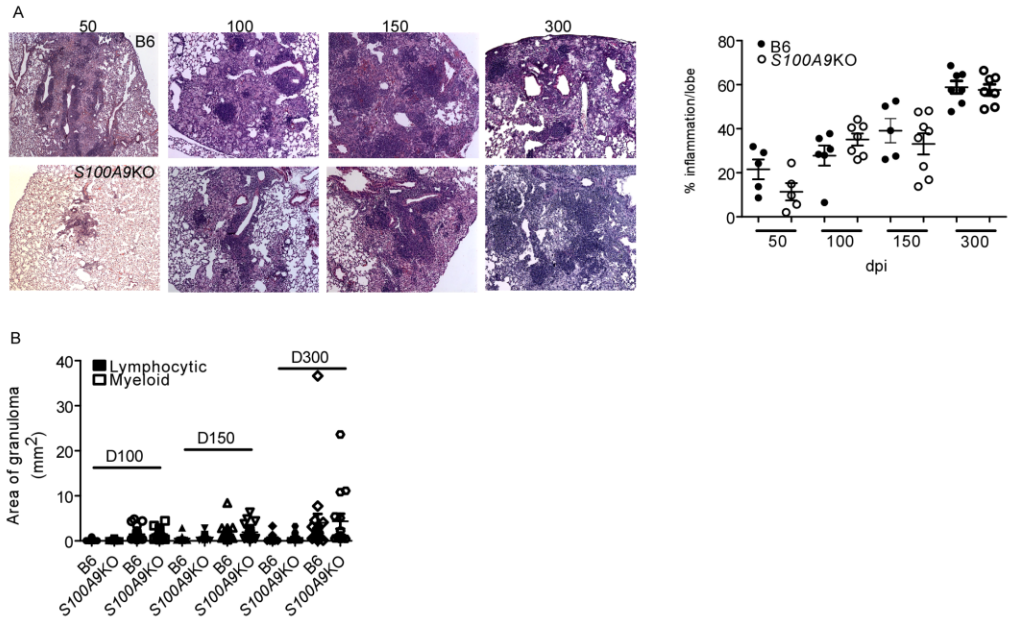


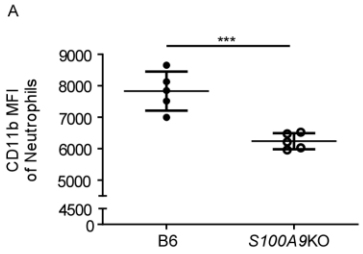
Supplemental Figure 1. Neutrophil depletion in chronic *Mtb* infection does not alter accumulation of other myeloid cell populations in the lung. B6 mice were infected with HN878 and administered IgG (n = 10) or 1A8 (n = 9-10, 300 µg/dose) i.p. at 10, 12,14,16,18 and 20 dpi. (A) Lung myeloid cell populations were enumerated in isotype and 1A8 treated mice using flow cytometry at 21 dpi. B6 mice were infected with HN878 and administered IgG (n = 4-5) or 1A8 (n = 4-5, 300 µg/dose) i.p. at 95, 97, 99, 101, 103 and 105 dpi. (B) Lung myeloid cell populations were enumerated in isotype and 1A8 treated mice using flow cytometry at 106 dpi. AMs alveolar macrophages, DCs dendritic cells, RMs recruited macrophages. Figures are depicting 1 experiment representative of 2, or combined data from multiple experiments. The data points represent the mean (±SEM) of values. (A-B) Student's t-test. P = 0.05 (*), P = 0.01 (**), P = 0.001 (***), and P = 0.0001 (****).



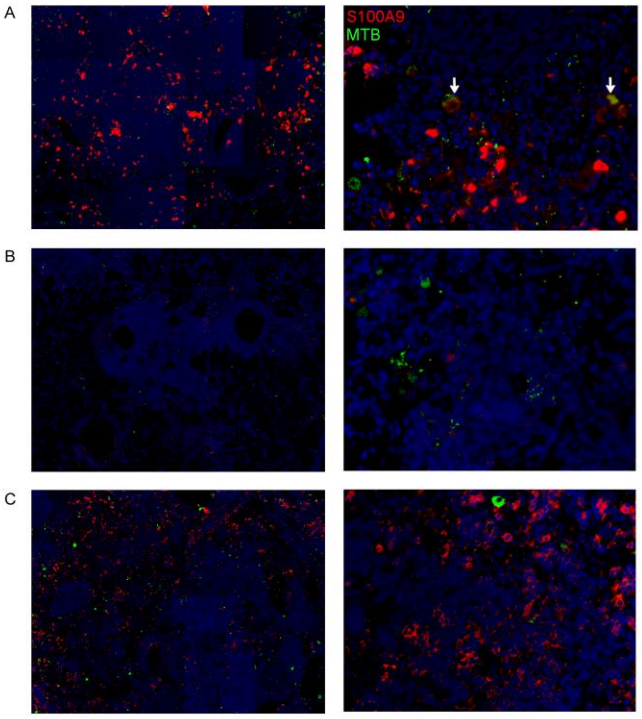
Supplemental Figure 2. S100A8/A9 deficiency does not impact susceptibility with lab-adapted *Mtb* H37Rv infection. B6 (n=4-5) and *S100A9*KO (n=5) mice were aerosol-infected with ~100 CFU of drug resistant W-Beijing strain HN563. (A) Lung and spleen bacterial burden was determined by plating at 50 and 100 dpi. B6 (n=4-5) and *S100A9*KO (n=5) mice were aerosol-infected with ~100 CFU Euro-American lab-adapted strain H37Rv. (B) Lung and spleen bacterial burden was determined by plating at 50 and 100 dpi. The data points represent the mean (±SEM) of values. (A-B) Student's t-test. P = 0.01 (**), and P = 0.0001 (****).



Supplemental Figure 3. Lack of S100A9 during chronic TB does not impact overall lung inflammation. B6 (n=5-7) and *S100A9*KO (n=5-8) mice were aerosol-infected with ~100 CFU HN878. (A) Pulmonary inflammation was assessed and quantitated on H&E stained FFPE lung sections from B6 and *S100A9*KO mice at 200× magnification. (B) Lymphoid or myeloid inflammation quantification of FFPE lung section in B6 and *S100A9*KO mice. Figures are depicting 1 experiment representative of 2, or combined data from multiple experiments. The data points represent the mean (±SEM) of values. (A-B) Student's t-test between B6 and *S100A9*KO. P = 0.05 (*), P = 0.01 (**), P = 0.001 (***), and P = 0.0001 (****).



Supplemental Figure 4. S100A8/A9 regulates CD11b expression during *M. bovis* BCG infection. B6 (n=5) and *S100A9*KO (n=5) mice were intratracheally infected with ~5×10^6 CFU *M. bovis* BCG. (A) The MFI of CD11b expression on neutrophils was determined via flow cytometry, and statistical analysis was performed using a Student's t-test between B6 and *S100A9*KO mice. The data points represent the mean (±SEM). P = 0.001 (***).



Supplemental Figure 5. *Mtb* does not co-localize with S100A9 after adoptive transfer. B6 mice were aerosol-infected with ~100 CFU HN878, and CD11b+ cells were sorted from infected B6 mice and adoptively transferred into *S100A9*KO mice. FFPE lung sections were stained for S100A9 (red), and *Mtb* (green), in (A) B6 mice, (B) *S100A9*KO mice, and (C) *S100A9*KO mice which had CD11b+ cells adoptively transferred. Left panels represent a 4×4 200× mosaic, right panels represent a 200× magnification. White arrows indicate cells co-stained with S100A9 and *Mtb*.