

SI Appendix for:

CXCL5-mediated recruitment of neutrophils into the peritoneal cavity of *Gdf15*-deficient mice protects against abdominal sepsis

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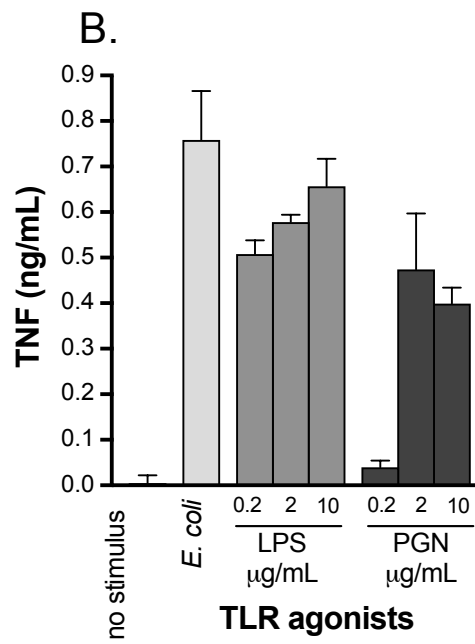
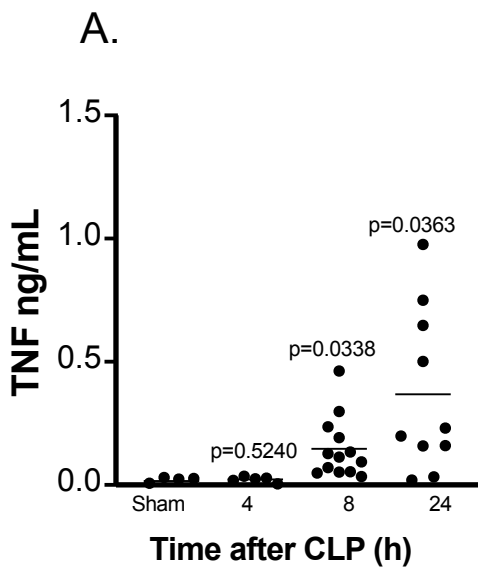
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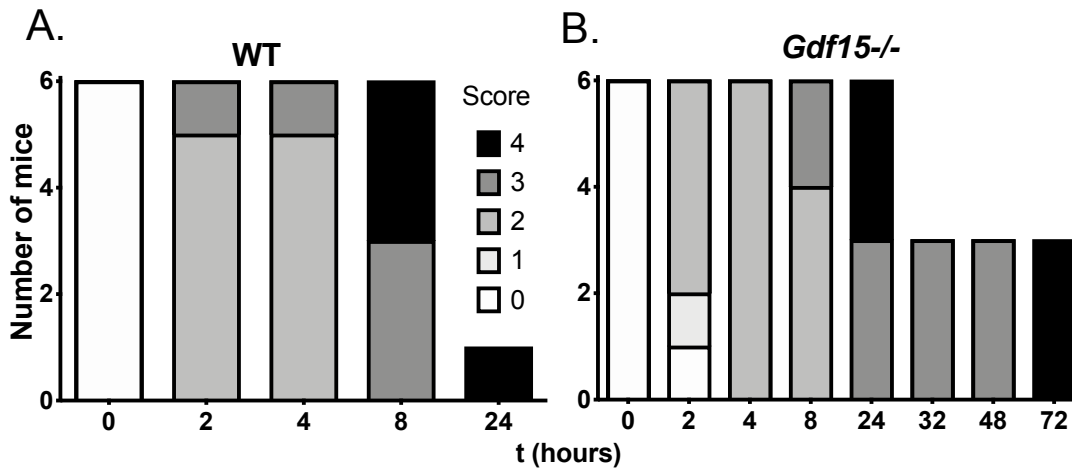
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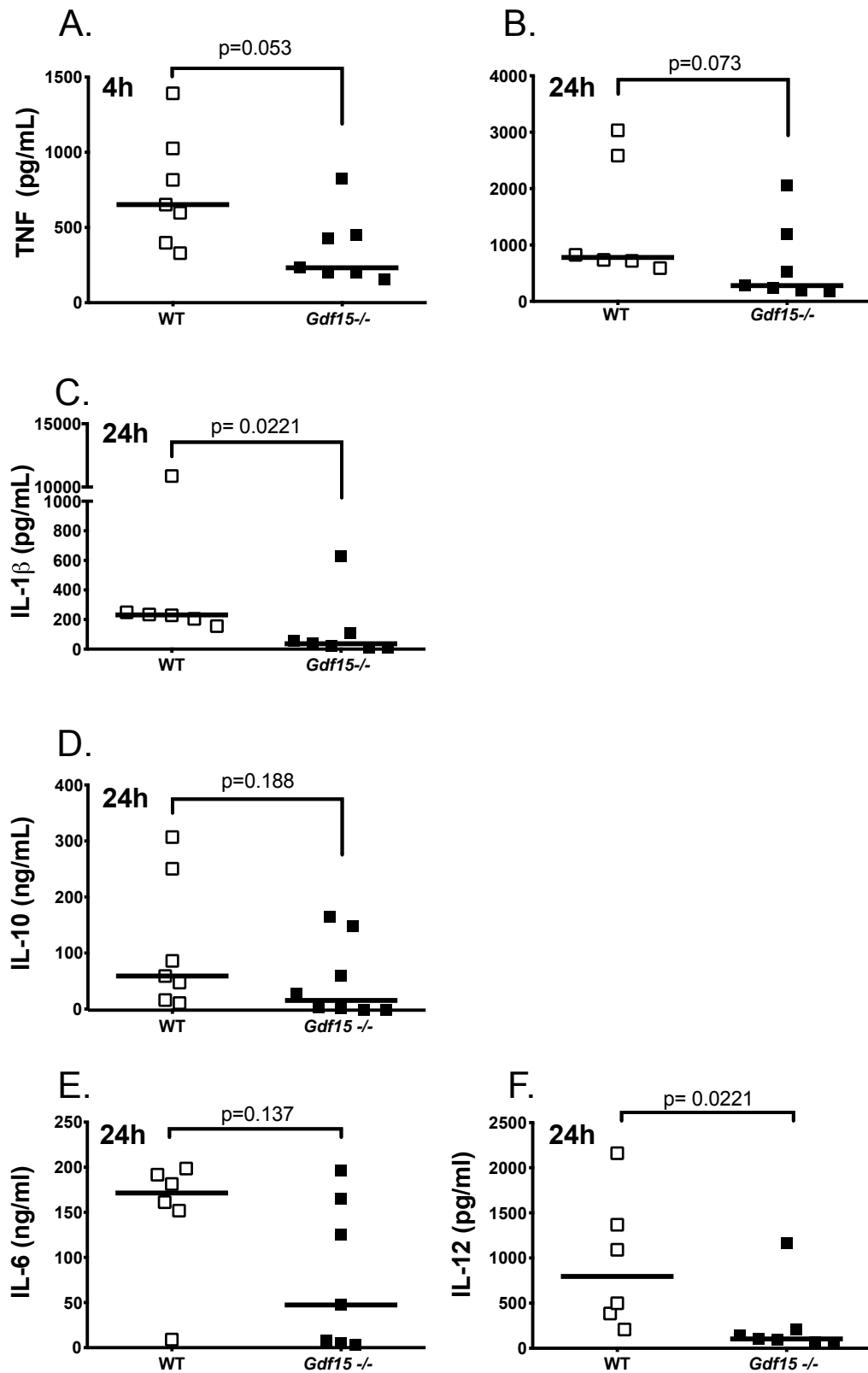
SI Appendix Fig. S1. TLR agonists induce GDF15.

(A) TNF serum levels in mice subjected to CLP or sham surgery, quantified at the indicated time points. Each individual is represented by a circle. (B) Quantification of TNF levels in the same conditions as in Fig. 2B.



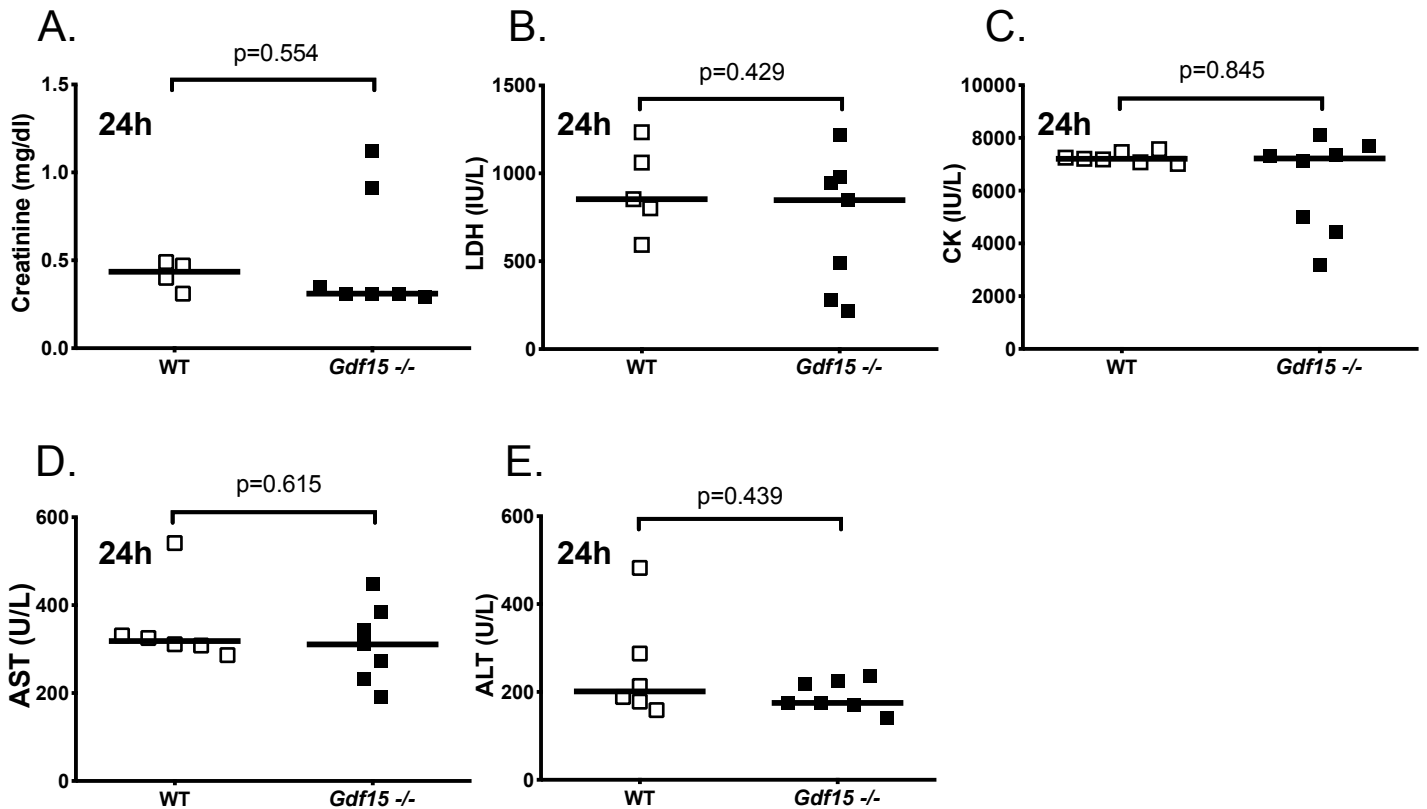
SI Appendix Fig. S2. GDF15 modulates sickness behavior.

A five-point scale to evaluate the development of sickness behaviors in WT (A) and *Gdf15*^{-/-} mice (B). At specific time points following CLP, animals were examined by two observers who independently scored the presence of specific signs of sickness. In each animal, the following four signs were evaluated: (1) Piloerection, (2) Ptosis, (3) Lethargy and (4) Huddling. All animals were observed inside their cages. Each parameter was scored as presence (1) or absence (0). Graphs represent the distribution of sickness behavior presented at each timepoint. “0” = no sickness behavior; “4” = all four signs of sickness behavior.

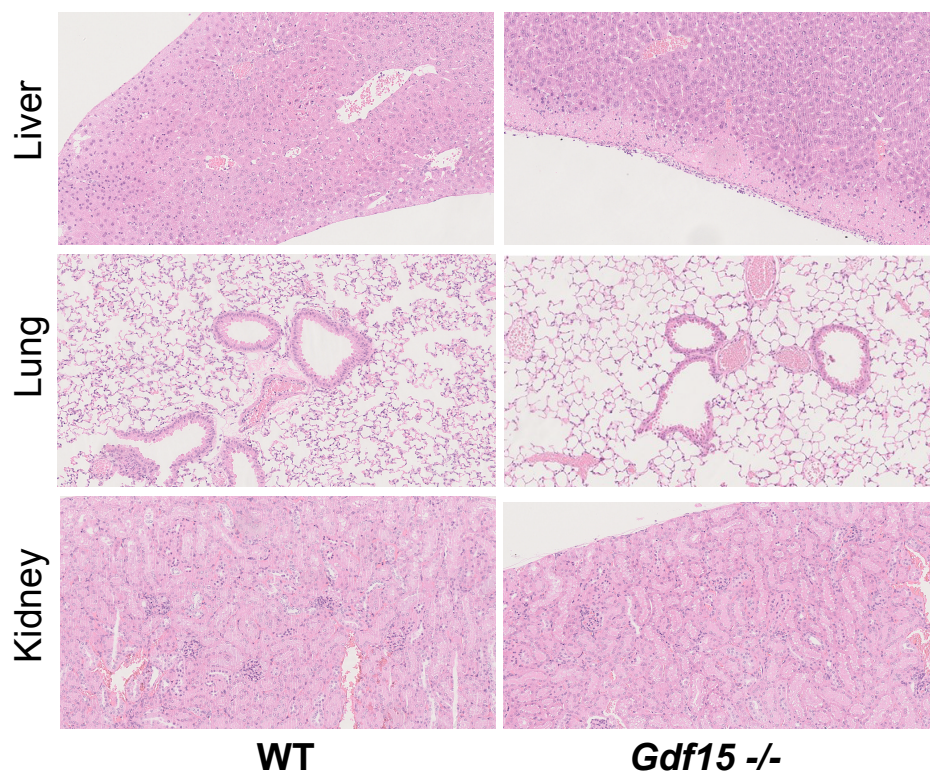


SI Appendix Fig. S3. Cytokine quantification in peripheral blood of animals after CLP. (A) Quantification by ELISA of TNF at 4 h, (B) TNF at 24 h, (C) IL-1 β at 24 h, (D) IL-10 at 24 h, (E) IL-6 at 24 h and (F) IL-12 at 24 h after CLP in WT or *Gdf15*^{-/-} mice.

Serologic markers of organ damage

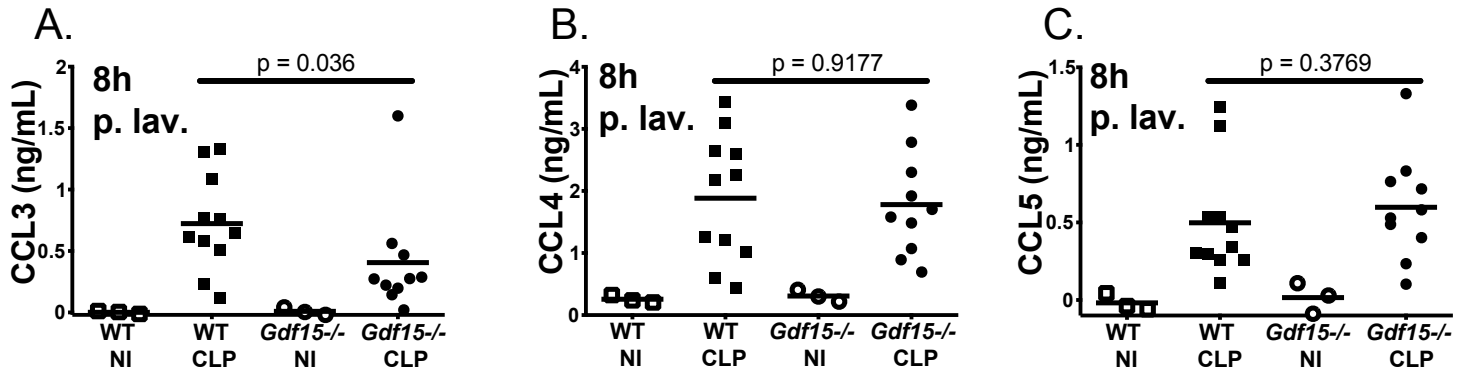


F. Pathology of target organs of sepsis

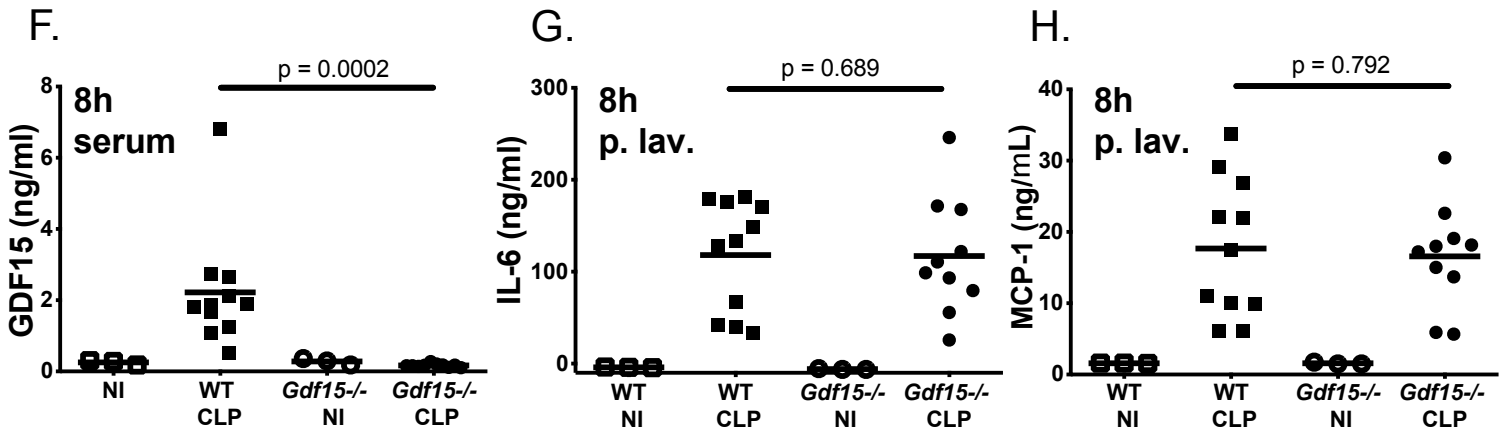
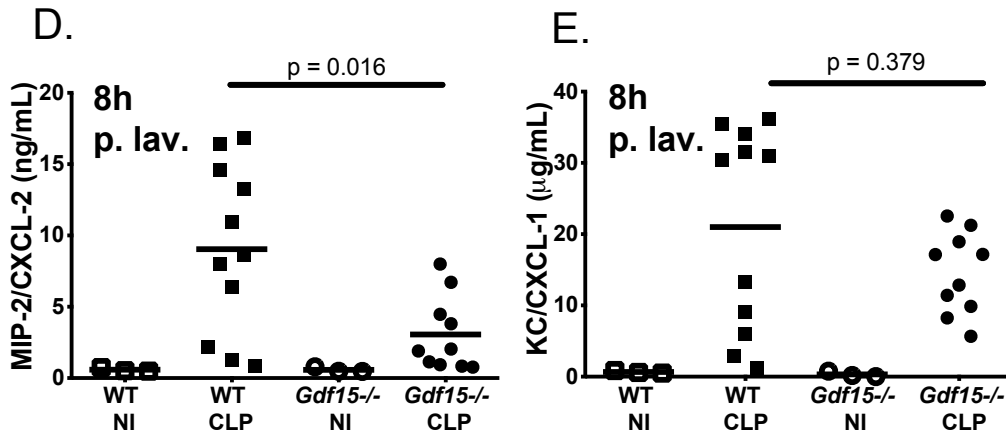


SI Appendix Fig. S4. WT and *Gdf15*^{-/-} mice have similar degrees of tissue damage after CLP. (A), Colorimetric quantification of serum levels of creatinine, (B) LDH, (C) CK, (D) AST and (E) ALT 24 h after CLP in WT and *Gdf15*^{-/-} mice. (F) Histology analysis of HE stains of liver, lung and kidney from WT and *Gdf15*^{-/-} mice 24 h after CLP.

CCR1 ligands



CXCR2 ligands



SI Appendix Fig. S5. Cytokine and chemokine quantification in the peritoneal lavage and peripheral blood from mice after CLP. Quantification by ELISA of the CCR1 ligands (A) CCL3, (B) CCL4, (C) CCL5 and the CXCR2 ligands (D) MIP-2/CXCL-2 and (E) KC/CXCL-1 in the peritoneal lavage of WT and *Gdf15*^{-/-} mice 8 h after CLP. Quantification by ELISA of (F) GDF15, (G) IL-6 and (H) MCP-1 from WT and *Gdf15*^{-/-} mice 8 h after CLP.

Supplementary Table I
Sepsis cohort characterization. Separation based on mortality at day 28.

Variable	Non-survivors (n=10)	Survivors (n=30)	<i>Statistical Testing</i>
Age	75.8 ± 13.39; 77 (72; 85.5)	65.73 ± 20.79; 71 (58.5; 80)	W = 191 p = 0.2054
Gender	4 Male : 6 Female	14 Male : 16 Female	Fisher Exact Test; p=1
SAPS II	64.40 ± 11.18; 65.5 (60.25; 70.50)	50.6 ± 13.15; 53 (43.50; 58.50)	W = 244.5 p = 0.003289
APACHE II	31.71 ± 9.11 (3 NA); 34 (28; 35.50)	23.79 ± 4.84 (11 NA); 25 (21.5; 27)	W = 108 p = 0.01741
SOFA_D1	10.42 ± 3.53; 11.5 (8.25; 12.75)	8.33 ± 2.72 (3 NA); 8 (7; 10.5)	W = 188 p = 0.07023