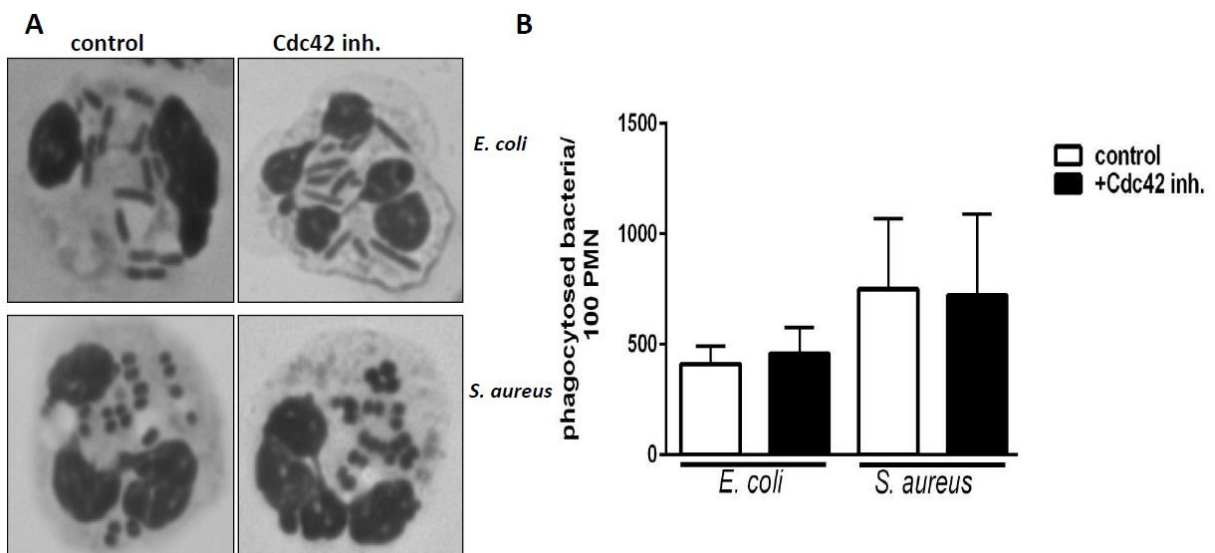


Suppl. Figure 1: Effect of Cdc42 inhibition on ROS production

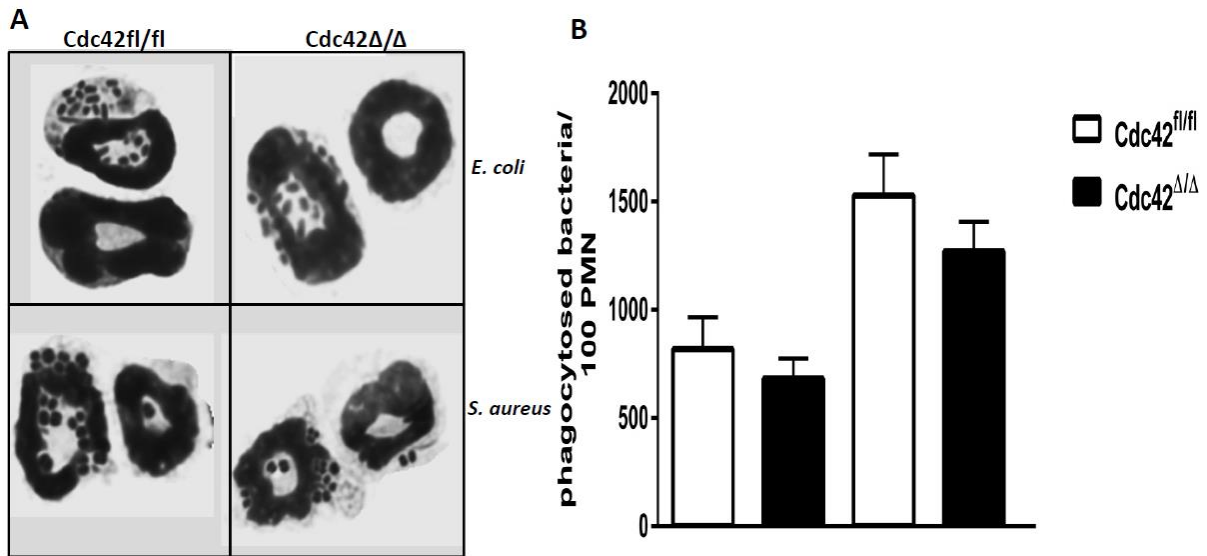
Primary human neutrophils were incubated with or without 10 μ M casin. Subsequently, luminol was added and the ROS production of **unstimulated cells** or in response to **100 ng/ml LPS, 10 nM C5a or 1 μ M fMLP** was measured. The release of H₂O₂ (lumiol chemiluminescence) was detected for 1 hr at 37 °C. Line graph of one representative experiment showing the luminol chemiluminescence over time.



Suppl. Figure 2: Inhibition of Cdc42 does not change the phagocytosis of *E. coli* or *S. aureus* by human neutrophils

Freshly isolated human neutrophils, treated with or without 10 μ M casin were incubated with *Escherichia coli* or *Staphylococcus aureus* for 30 min at 37 °C and subsequently cytocentrifuged. **(A)** Representative microscopy images of cells showing phagocytosed *E. coli* and *S. aureus*. **(B)** Bar graphs

representing the number of phagocytosed *E. coli* or *S. aureus* by 100 untreated (white bars) or casin treated cells (black bars). Data show mean \pm SD from four independent experiments.



Suppl. Figure 3: The absence of Cdc42 does not change the phagocytosis of *E. coli* or *S. aureus* by murine neutrophils

Freshly isolated bone marrow derived murine neutrophils from Cdc42^{fl/fl} and Cdc42^{Δ/Δ} mice were incubated with *Escherichia coli* or *Staphylococcus aureus* for 30 min at 37 °C and, subsequently, cytocentrifuged. **(A)** Representative microscopy images of Cdc42^{fl/fl} and Cdc42^{Δ/Δ} cells showing phagocytosed *E. coli* and *S. aureus*. **(B)** Bar graphs represent the number of phagocytosed *E. coli* or *S. aureus* by 100 Cdc42^{fl/fl} (white bars) or Cdc42^{Δ/Δ} cells (black bars). Data show mean \pm SD from four independent experiments.