

Supplementary Information

Persistence and progression of staphylococcal infection in the presence of public goods

Urvish Trivedi¹, Cody Fell², Jonas S. Madsen¹, Jake Everett², Mette Burmølle¹, Kendra P. Rumbaugh², Søren J. Sørensen^{1*}

¹ Section of Microbiology, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Copenhagen, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark

² Department of Surgery, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, Texas 79430, United States of America

*Corresponding author: sjs@bio.ku.dk

Supplementary Figure 1.

a



b



Supplementary Figure 1a and b. Contribution of coagulases towards renal abscesses and splenomegaly. Mice (n=9 for each cohort) were injected in their retro-orbital plexus with 1×10^6 CFU of LAC, Δcoa , or $\Delta coa\Delta vwbp$; and cocultures of LAC and Δcoa , or LAC and $\Delta coa\Delta vwbp$. On Day 15 post-infection, the kidneys and spleens were excised, gross-examined, and photographed with a Stemi 2000-C stereomicroscope (Carl Zeiss) equipped with a DS-Fi1 camera (Nikon). (a) Image panels of all the kidneys harvested from infected animals corresponding to the data shown in Figure 1. The kidneys of animals infected with LAC, LAC and Δcoa , or LAC and $\Delta coa\Delta vwbp$ have more abscesses and an overall worse pathology than those of animals infected with only Δcoa , or $\Delta coa\Delta vwbp$. (b) Image panels of all the spleens harvested from infected animals corresponding to the data shown in Figure 1. Spleens of animals infected with LAC, LAC and Δcoa , or LAC and $\Delta coa\Delta vwbp$ were much larger than those for animals infected with only Δcoa , or $\Delta coa\Delta vwbp$. White scale bars = 5 mm.