

Figure S1. Neutrophils were recruited to CNS in response to *E. coli* K1 infection. **(a)** FACS (Fluorescence activated cell sorter) gating strategy used to identify neutrophils in the *E. coli* K1-infected mouse brain. **(b)** Confocal laser microscopy analysis of neutrophil migration in a neocortical region of *E. coli* K1-infected mouse brain. Scale bars, 50 μ m. **(c)** Flow cytometric analysis of neutrophil counts in the mouse brain at 4, 12, 24 and 48 h after intravenous injection with *E. coli* K1.

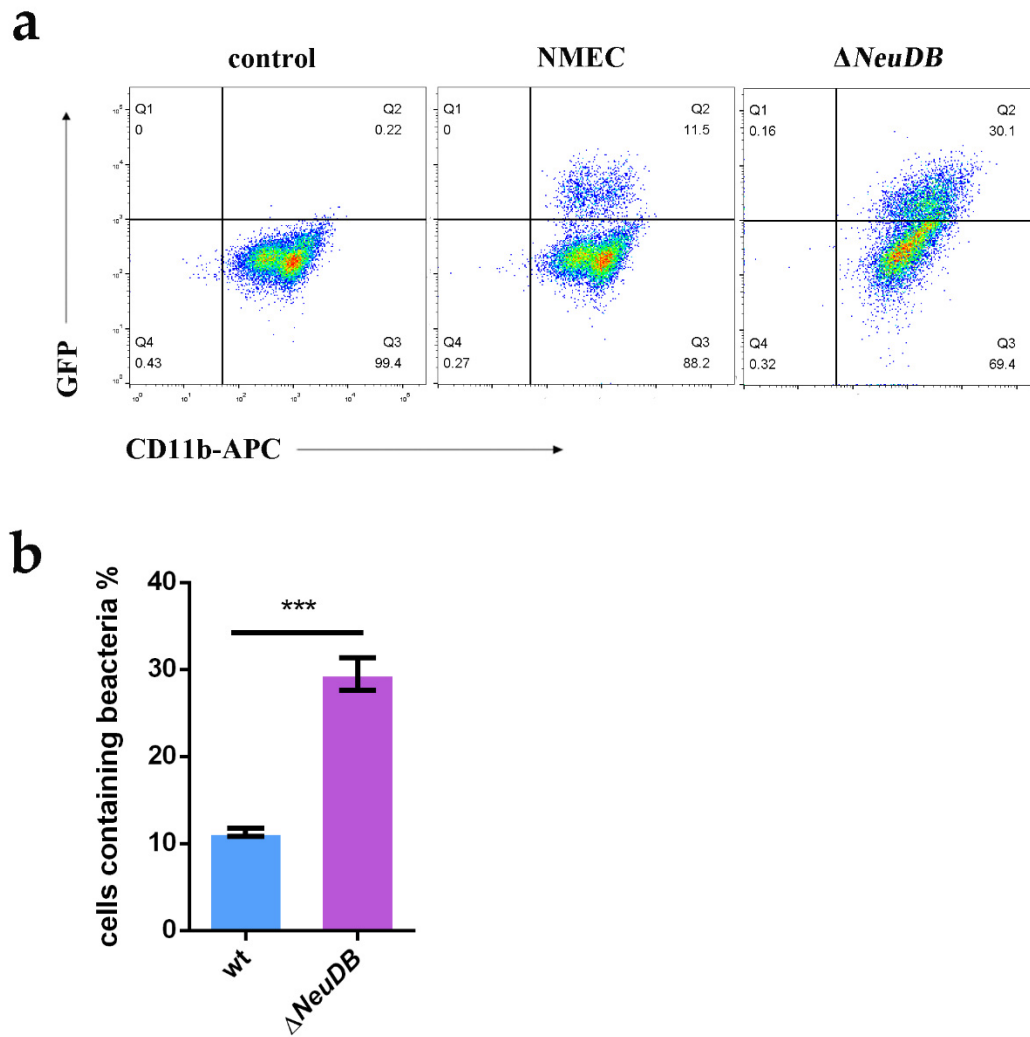


Figure S2. K1 capsule helps *E. coli* K1 to resist phagocytosis by microglia. **(a,b)** Flow cytometry analysis of microglia that contain bacteria when culturing microglia with *E. coli* K1 wild-type (wt) or K1 capsule-deficient strain ($\Delta NeuDB$) *E. coli* K1. *** $p < 0.001$