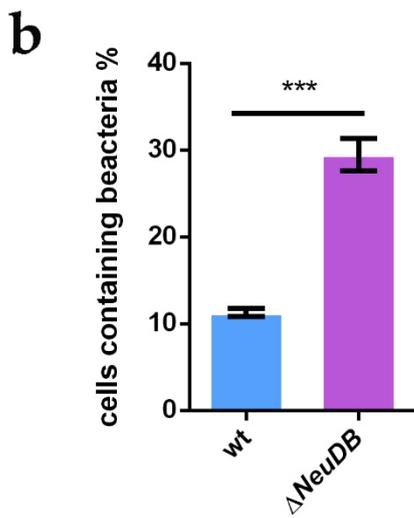
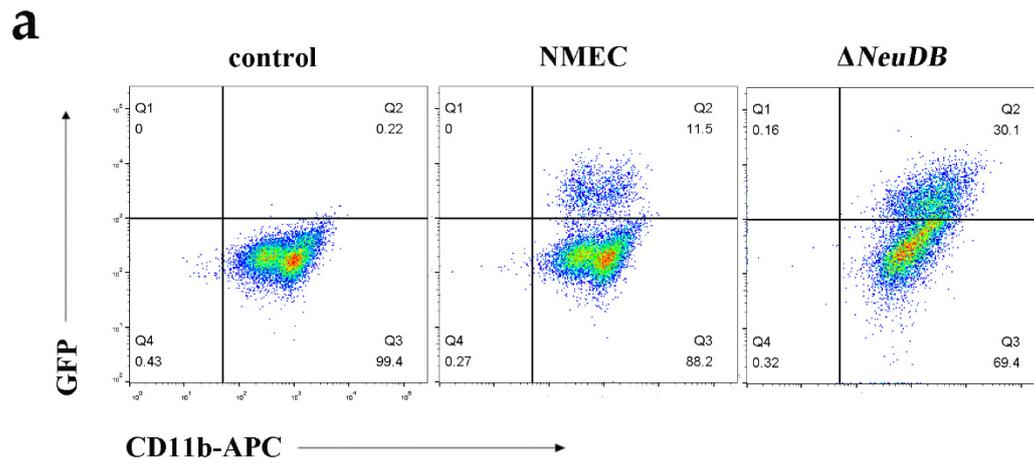


**Figure S1.** Neutrophils were recruited to CNS in response to *E. coli* K1 infection. (a) FACS (Fluorescence activated cell sorter) gating strategy used to identify neutrophils in the *E. coli* K1-infected mouse brain. (b) Confocal laser microscopy analysis of neutrophil migration in a neocortical region of *E. coli* K1-infected mouse brain. Scale bars, 50  $\mu$ 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. \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$