Table S1. Storage time of umbilical cord blood from collection at delivery until isolation of UBMC.

Subject	Time to umbilical	
number	cord blood	
	processing (hours)	
1	4	
2	3	
3	1	
4	5	
5	10	
6	11	
7	2	
8	5	
9	1	
10	6	
11	5	
12	9	
Median	5.2	
Range	1.0-11.0	

Table S2. Descriptive statistic information about the gestational age of non-infected (control) and infected preterm newborns. No significant differences were observed in the gestational age (p > 0.05, Mann Whitney U Test)

Preterm neonates		Non-infected	Infecfected
Number of samples		10	10
tio da)	Median	242,5	222
	Minimum	198	170
	Maximum	258	254

## Supplementary information: Reuschel et al., IJMS

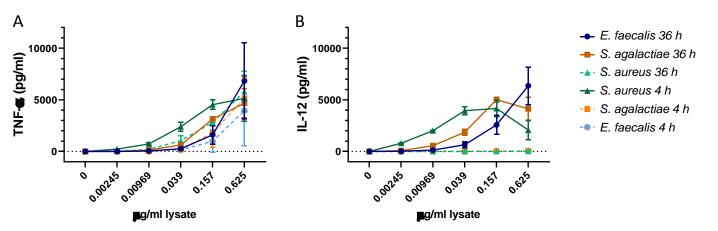


Figure S1. The culture of umbilical blood mononuclear cells with bacteria lysates for 36 h allows the detection of innate and adaptive cytokine responses. UBMC were co-cultured with media or with increasing concentrations of bacteria lysate (0.00245-0.625  $\mu$ g/ml lysate) for 4 or 36 hours. Thereafter, the levels of the innate cytokines TNF $\alpha$  (A) and of the IL-12 (B) were determined using luminex technology. The effect of the time was compared in cultures stimulated with consecutive dilutions of the same bacteria. Although the levels of both cytokines were higher after 36 h than 4 h of culture, only in the case of IL-12 this difference reached statistical significance for all three bacteria investigated (Two-way ANOVA, factor: time, p<0.05).

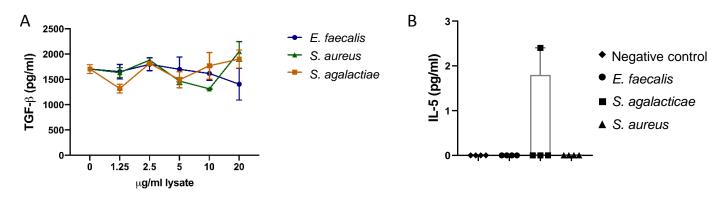


Figure S2. Co-culture of umbilical blood mononuclear cells and bacteria lysates did not significantly induced the secretion of TGF $\beta$  or IL-5. (A) No significant effect was observed for TGF $\beta$  after co-culture of UBMC with media or with increasing concentrations of bacteria extract (1.25-20 μg/ml lysate) for 36 hours (Two-way ANOVA, factor: bacteria lysate concentration, p > 0.1). (B) Similarly, incubation of UBMC with 0.157 μg/ml of the three bacteria lysate for 36 hours did not suffice to induce IL-5 secretion, that remained close to detection levels (One-way ANOVA, factor: bacteria lysate, p > 0.1).