

Figure S1. Absolute levels of arachidonic, linoleic, myristic, oleic and palmitoleic acids after intracellular USA300 infection. HeLa cells were infected with USA300 and exposed to heat-killed USA300 strains (MOI 100; 6 hours) and fatty acids levels were detected by GC-MS. Bar graphs show absolute levels of each fatty acid in uninfected cells (white bars), cells infected with USA300 strain (black bars) and cells exposed to heatkilled USA300 strain (grey bars). Data are expressed as means ± standard error (SE) of three independent experiments performed in triplicates. One-way ANOVA and post hoc Tukey's multiple comparison tests were performed to assess statistically significance across treatments. No significant differences were found between treatments for any of these six fatty acids. U=Uninfected cells; M=MRSA-infected cells; H=cells exposed to heat-killed bacteria.

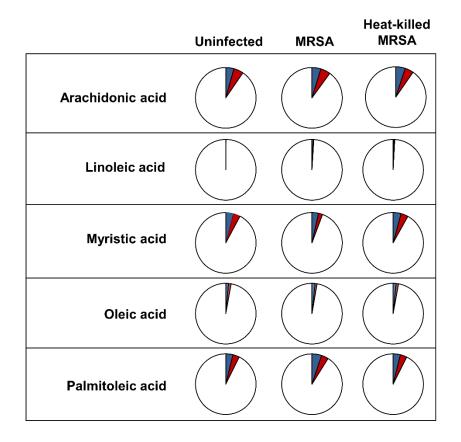


Figure S2. Labelling distribution of arachidonic, linoleic, myristic, oleic and palmitoleic acids after intracellular USA300 infection. HeLa cells were infected with USA300 and exposed to heat-killed USA300 strains (MOI 100; 6 hours) and labelling distribution was detected by GC-MS. Pie charts display the labelling pattern of each fatty acid in uninfected cells (left pie-chart), cells infected with USA300 strain (middle pie-chart) and cells exposed to heat-killed USA300 strain (right pie-chart). Within pie-charts, blue slides represent carbon coming from glucose-labelled, whereas red slides are carbon coming from glutamine-labelled and white slides show carbon from other sources.

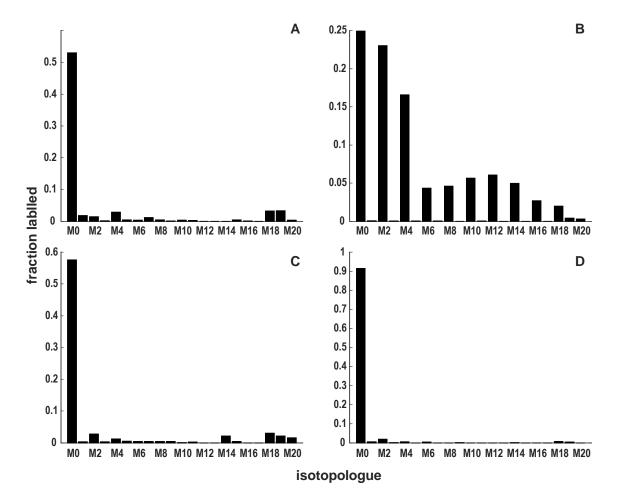


Figure S3: Isotopologue distribution of eicosanoic acid. HeLa cells, uninfected (A/C) or infected with USA300 (MOI 100; 6 hours, B/D), were grown in the presence of ${}^{13}C_6$ glucose (A/B) or ${}^{13}C_5$ glutamine (C/D). Labelling distribution was detected by GC-MS and quantified using an in-house workflow incorporating natural isotope correction. Contaminating signal for *m*+13 and *m*+17 were removed prior to plotting for clarity. These signals contributed combined relative errors of 4% and 12% for infected and uninfected samples, respectively.