

KSRP deficiency attenuates the course of pulmonary aspergillosis, associated with elevated pathogen killing activity of innate myeloid immune cells

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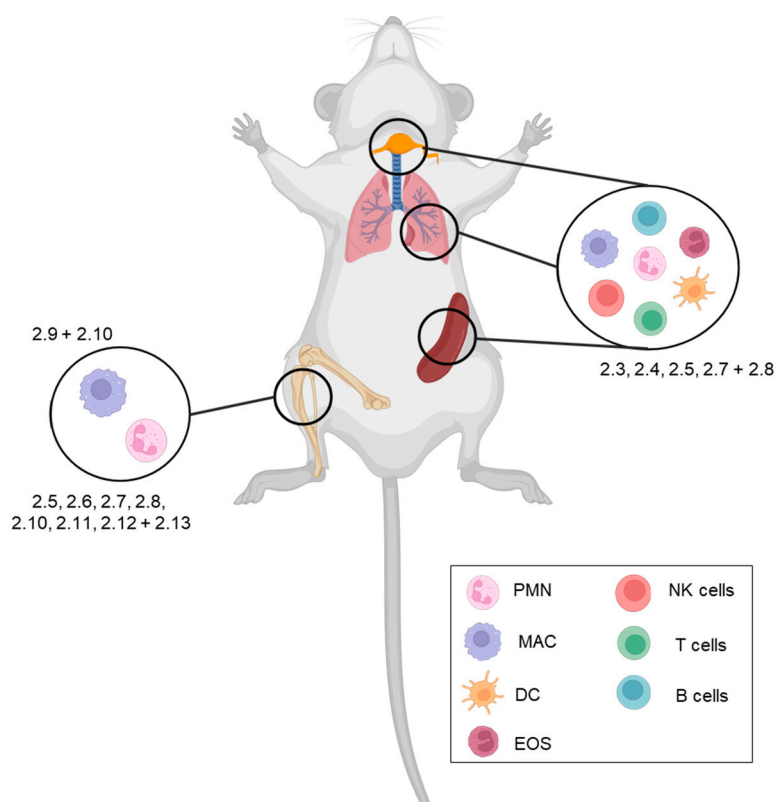


Figure S1. Graphical representation of investigated cell types of the different murine organs, as well as the references of the methods performed with them. PMN = polymorphonuclear neutrophils, MAC = macrophages, DC = dendritic cells, EOS = eosinophilic granulocytes.

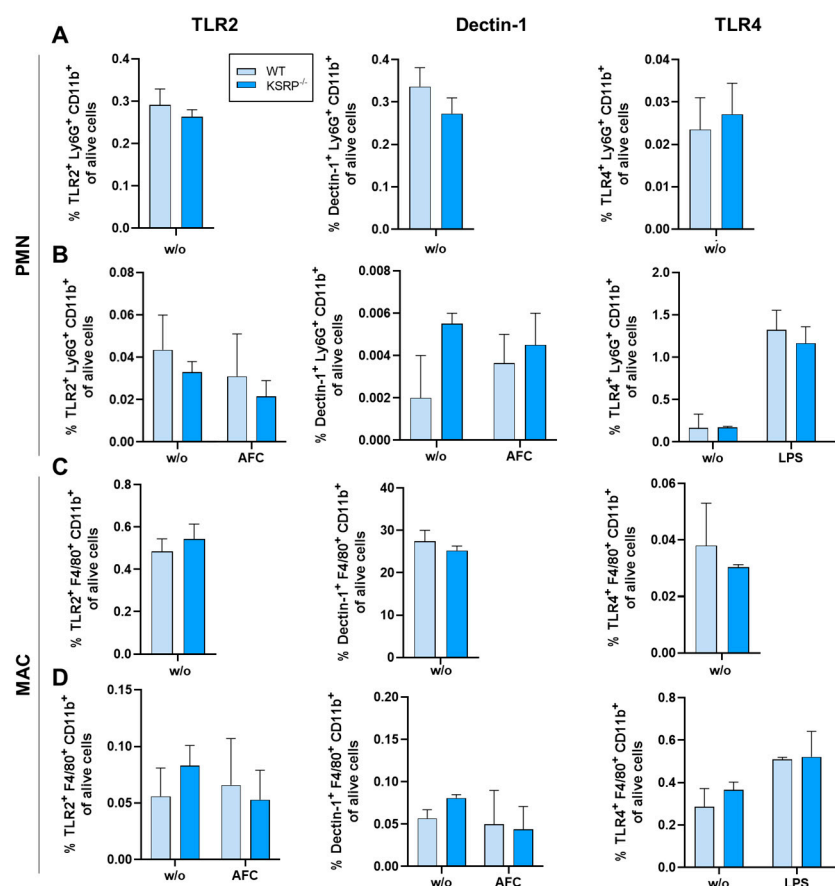


Figure S2. No genotype-dependent differences of TLR expression on splenocytes obtained from WT and KSRP^{-/-}. Freshly isolated spleen cells were stained for TLR2, Dectin-1 and TLR4 expression, with regard to PMN (A) or MAC (C). (B + D) Splenocytes were treated for 16 h without (w/o) stimulation, 1 µg/ml LPS or 2x10⁶ AFC. Flow cytometric analyses concerning TLR2, Dectin-1 and TLR4 expression on PMN (B) and MAC (D) revealed no genotype-dependent differences.

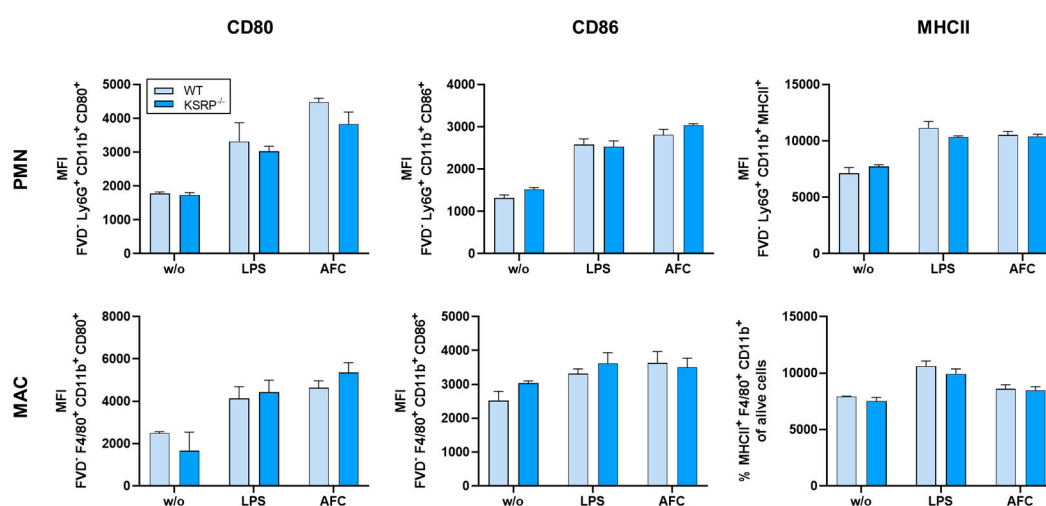


Figure S3. Stimulation of splenic PMN and MAC from WT and KSRP^{-/-} mice has no genotype-dependent impact on surface activation marker expression.

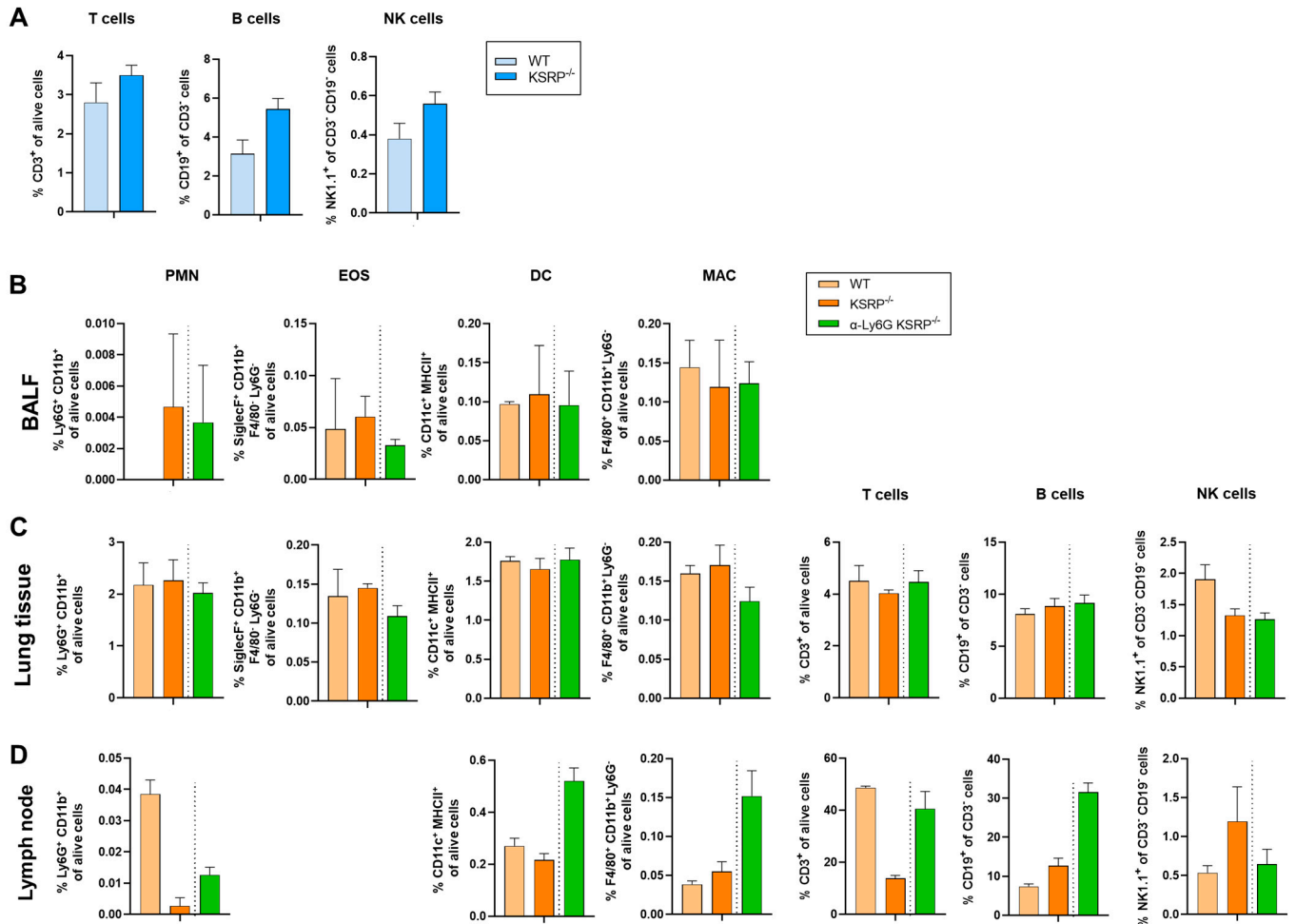


Figure S4. Flow cytometric analysis of IPA-treated mice. (A) No genotype-dependent differences were detectable regarding T, B and NK cells one day post inoculation. (B) Flow cytometric analyses of BALF (B), lung tissue (C) and the lung-associated lymph node (D) revealed significant levels of DC and T and B cells in the lymph node. PMN, EOS, DC and MAC displayed no genotype-depended differences 14 days after inoculation.

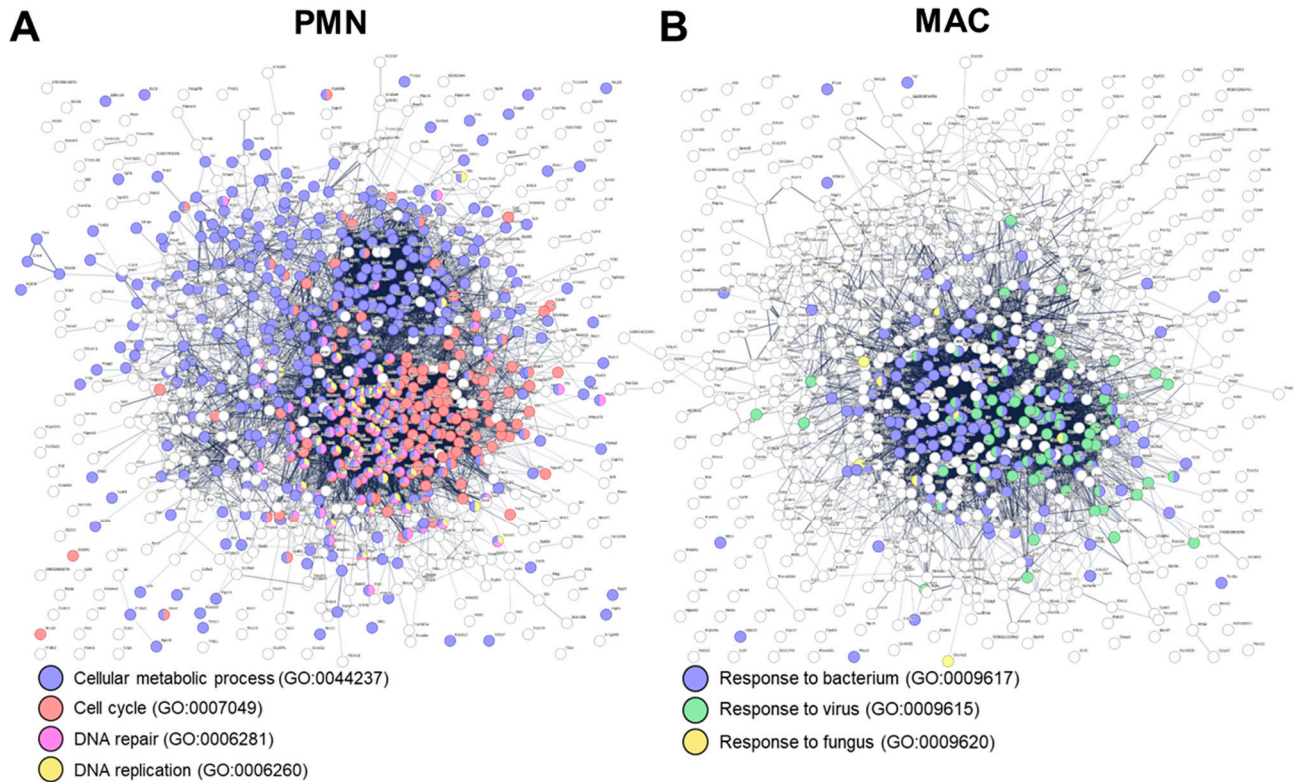


Figure S6. Genes showing differential upregulation between PMN and MAC were further analyzed for gene clusters using the STRING database. This analysis revealed that PMN (A) predominantly upregulated genes related to DNA replication (29.4%), DNA repair (18.8%), the cell cycle (14.5%), and cellular metabolic processes (6.7%). In contrast, MAC (B) displayed an upregulation of genes involved in defense against viruses (22.4%), bacteria (17.8%), and fungi (13%).

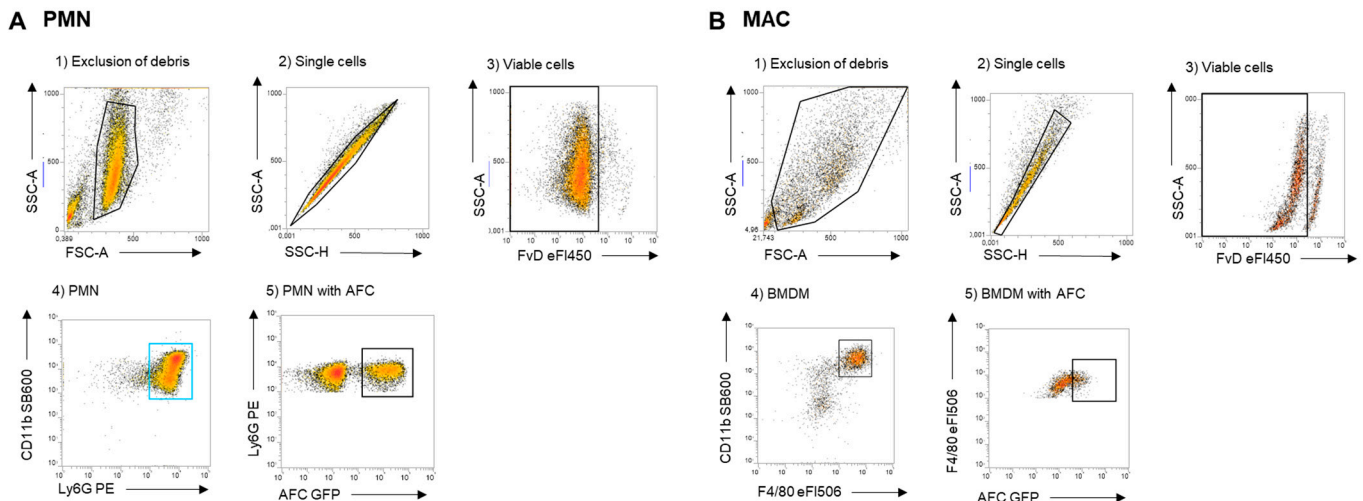


Figure S7. Gating strategy to evaluate phagocytic uptake of GFP-labeled AFC for PMN (A) and MAC (B).

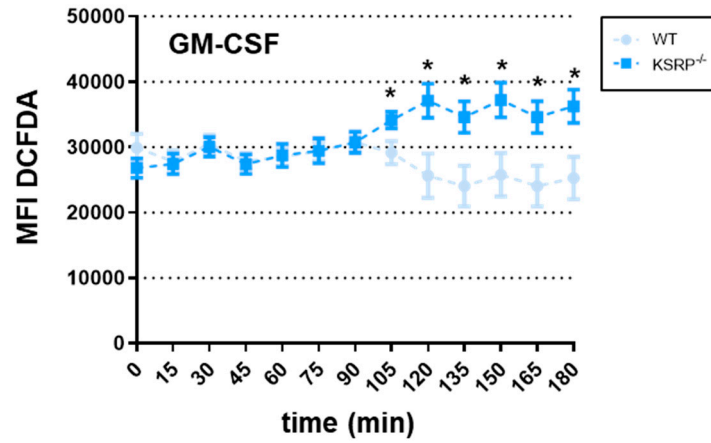


Figure S8. PMN from KSRP^{-/-} mice produced significantly higher levels of ROS following stimulation.

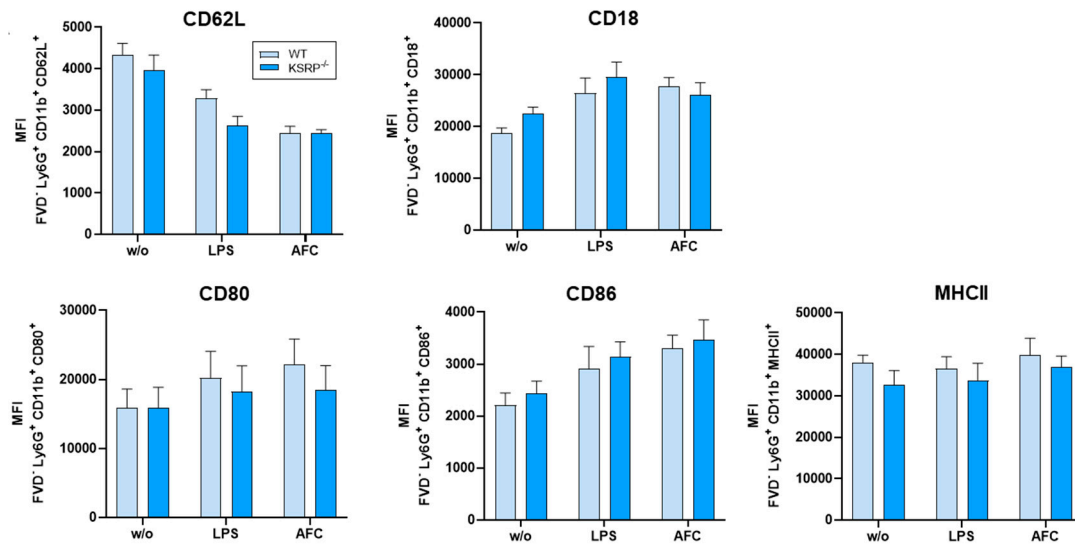


Figure S9. Stimulation of bone-marrow-derived PMN from WT and KSRP^{-/-} mice has no genotype-dependent impact on (early) surface activation marker expression.

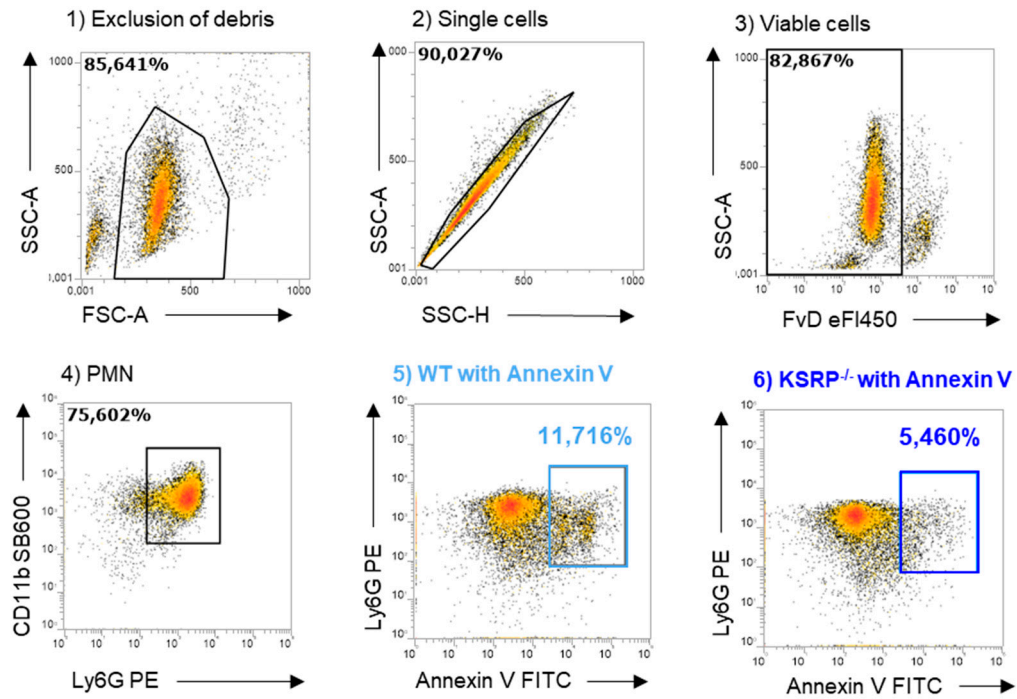


Figure S10. Gating strategy to evaluated apoptosis levels of PMN in WT and KSRP^{-/-} mice.