

**Phenol-soluble modulin  $\alpha 4$  mediates *Staphylococcus aureus*-associated vascular leakage by stimulating heparin-binding protein release from neutrophils**

Lin li<sup>1</sup>, Yaya Pian<sup>3</sup>, Shaolong Chen<sup>1</sup>, Huaijie Hao<sup>4</sup>, Yuling Zheng<sup>1</sup>, Li Zhu<sup>5</sup>, Bin Xu<sup>6</sup>,  
Keke Liu<sup>1</sup>, Min Li<sup>2#</sup>, Hua Jiang<sup>1#</sup>&Yongqiang Jiang<sup>1#</sup>

<sup>1</sup>State Key Laboratory of Pathogen and Biosecurity, Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing, China

<sup>2</sup>Department of laboratory medicine, Renji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China.

<sup>3</sup>Key Laboratory of infection and immunity, Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing100101, China

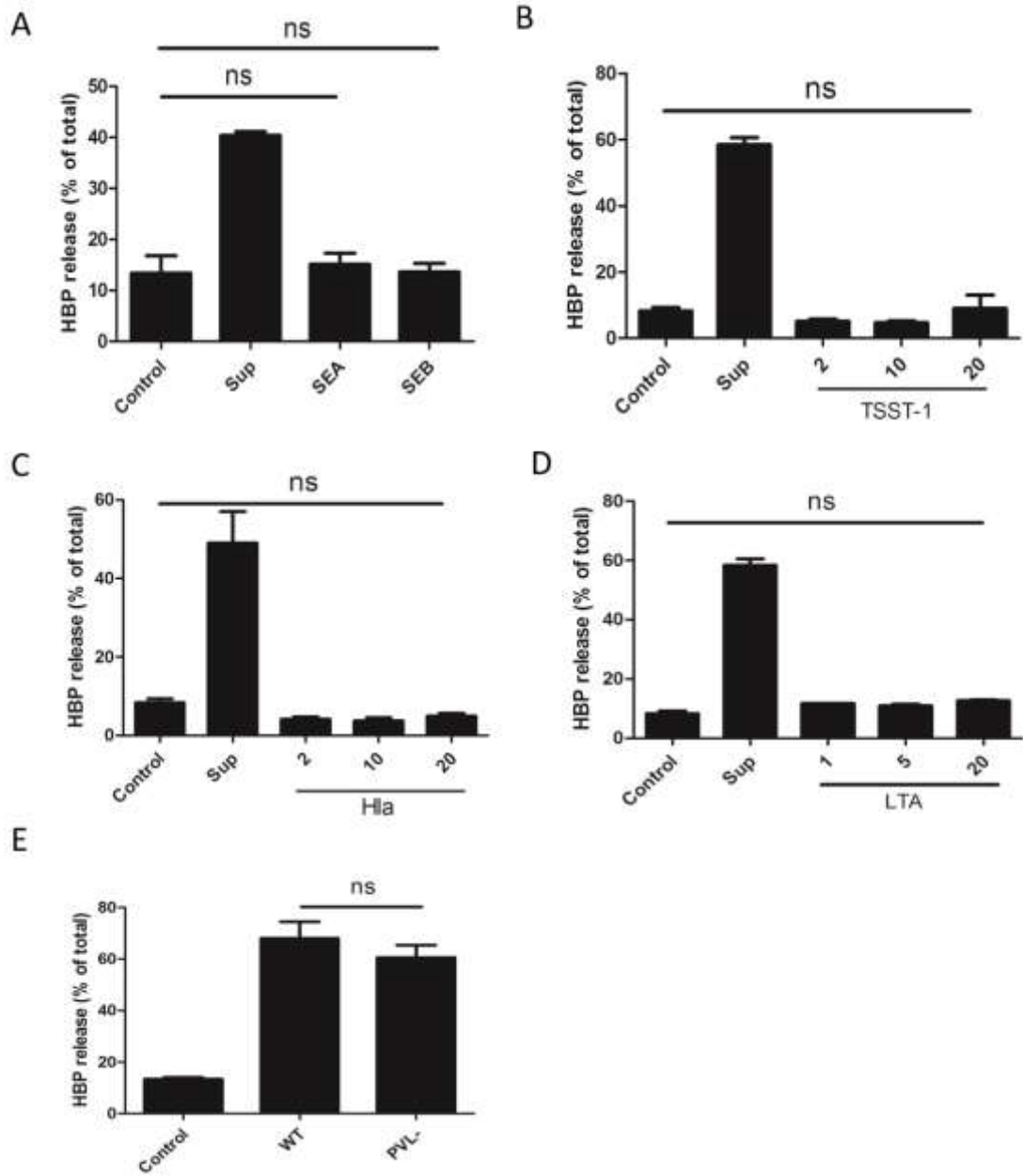
<sup>4</sup>Institution of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

<sup>5</sup>State Key Laboratory of Pathogen and Biosecurity, Beijing Institute of Biotechnology, Beijing100071, China

<sup>6</sup>National Center of Biomedical Analysis, Beijing, China,

# To whom correspondence should be addressed.

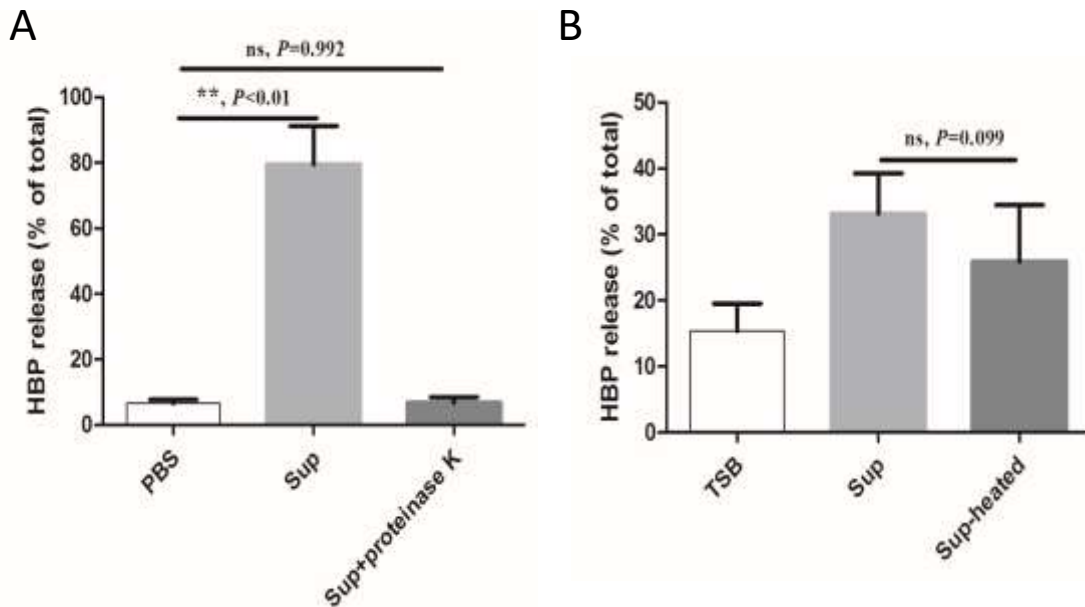
Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to M.L.(ruth\_limmin@126.com) or H.J. (email: jhua76@126.com) or Y.Q.J. (email: jiangyq@bmi.ac.cn).



**Supplementary Figure 1: Well recognized virulence factors did not induce HBP release.**

(a) Superantigen staphylococcal enterotoxin (SE) A and SEB (20 $\mu$ g/mL); (b) Toxic shock syndrome toxin (TSST-1, 2, 10, 20 $\mu$ g/mL); (c) Hemolysin- $\alpha$  (Hla, 2, 10, 20 $\mu$ g/mL); (d) cell wall composition, lipoteichoic acid (LTA, 1, 5, 20 $\mu$ g/mL) did not induce HBP

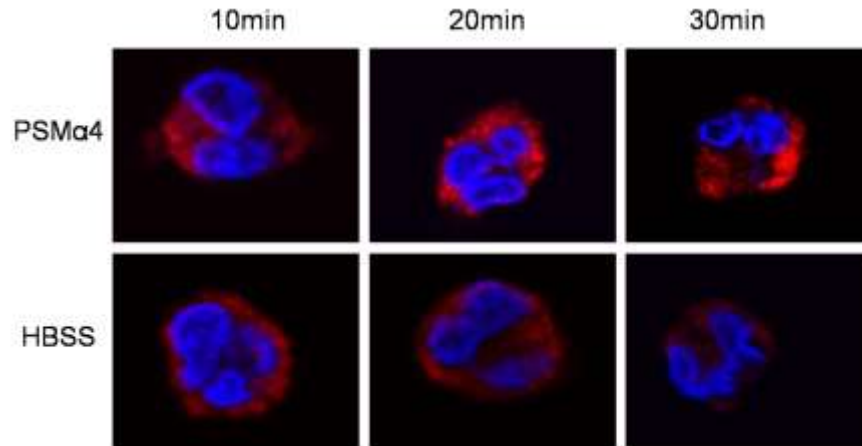
release from whole blood of healthy donors. Human whole blood (10% in the final volume of 1ml) was incubated with the each virulence factor, respectively, at 37°C for 30 minutes. One hundred  $\mu$ L supernatant was collected and HBP levels in the supernatant were detected by ELISA. (e) The supernatants of PVL-knockout mutant and the WT strains showed no significant difference in HBP release.



**Supplementary Figure 2. USA300 supernatant induces HBP release from whole blood in a proteinase K-sensitive and heat-insensitive manner**

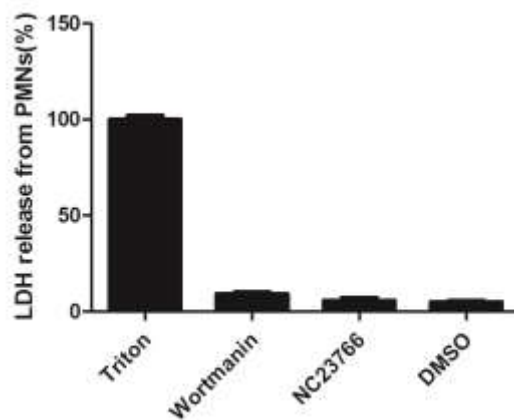
**A.** Proteinase K treatment completely abolished supernatant-induced HBP release from whole blood. The supernatant was treated with 100  $\mu$ g/mL proteinase K at 37°C for 1 h.  
**B.** Heat treatment of the supernatant (100°C for 15 min) did not significantly affect the induction of HBP release.



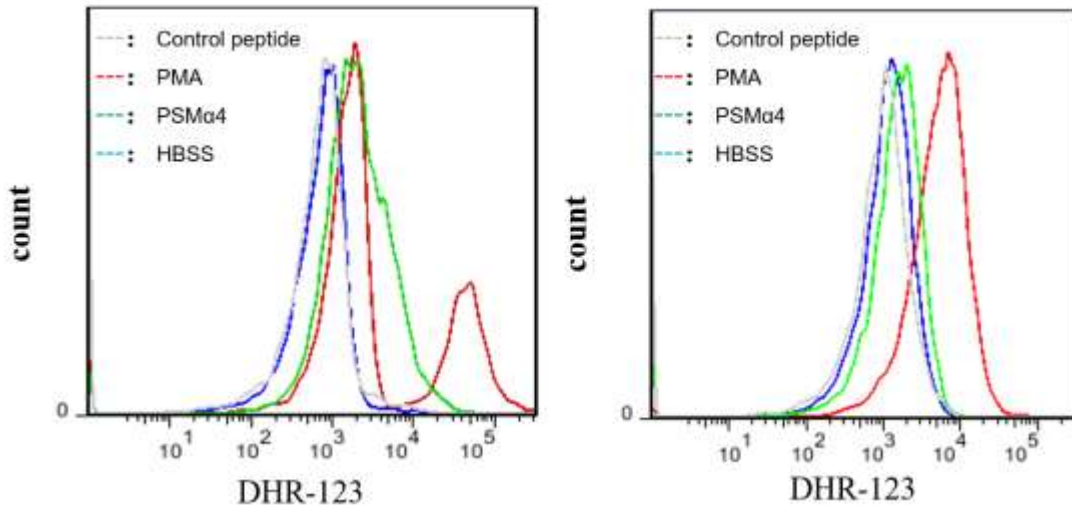


**Supplementary Figure 4. PSM $\alpha$ 4 induces CD63 translocation from the cytoplasm to the cell membrane**

Human PMNs were incubated with 10  $\mu$ g/mL PSM $\alpha$ 4 at 37°C for 10, 20, or 30 min, stained with mouse monoclonal antibody against CD63 and TRICT-conjugated anti CD63 antibody (red) and DAPI (blue), and analyzed by confocal microscopy.



**Supplementary Figure 5. The PI3K and Rac inhibitors show no cytotoxicity on PMNs.** PMNs were incubated with 1  $\mu$ M wortmannin, 50  $\mu$ M NSC23766, or equal amounts of DMSO at 37°C for 1 h. The supernatant was collected and LDH release was measured. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \* $P < 0.05$ .



**Supplementary Figure 6. PSM $\alpha$ 4 stimulates ROS production from PMNs.** PMNs were incubated with 10  $\mu$ g/mL of PSM $\alpha$ 4 without (A) or with 10% serum (B). ROS production was detected by flow cytometry, and PMA was used as the positive control.