

Supplemental material

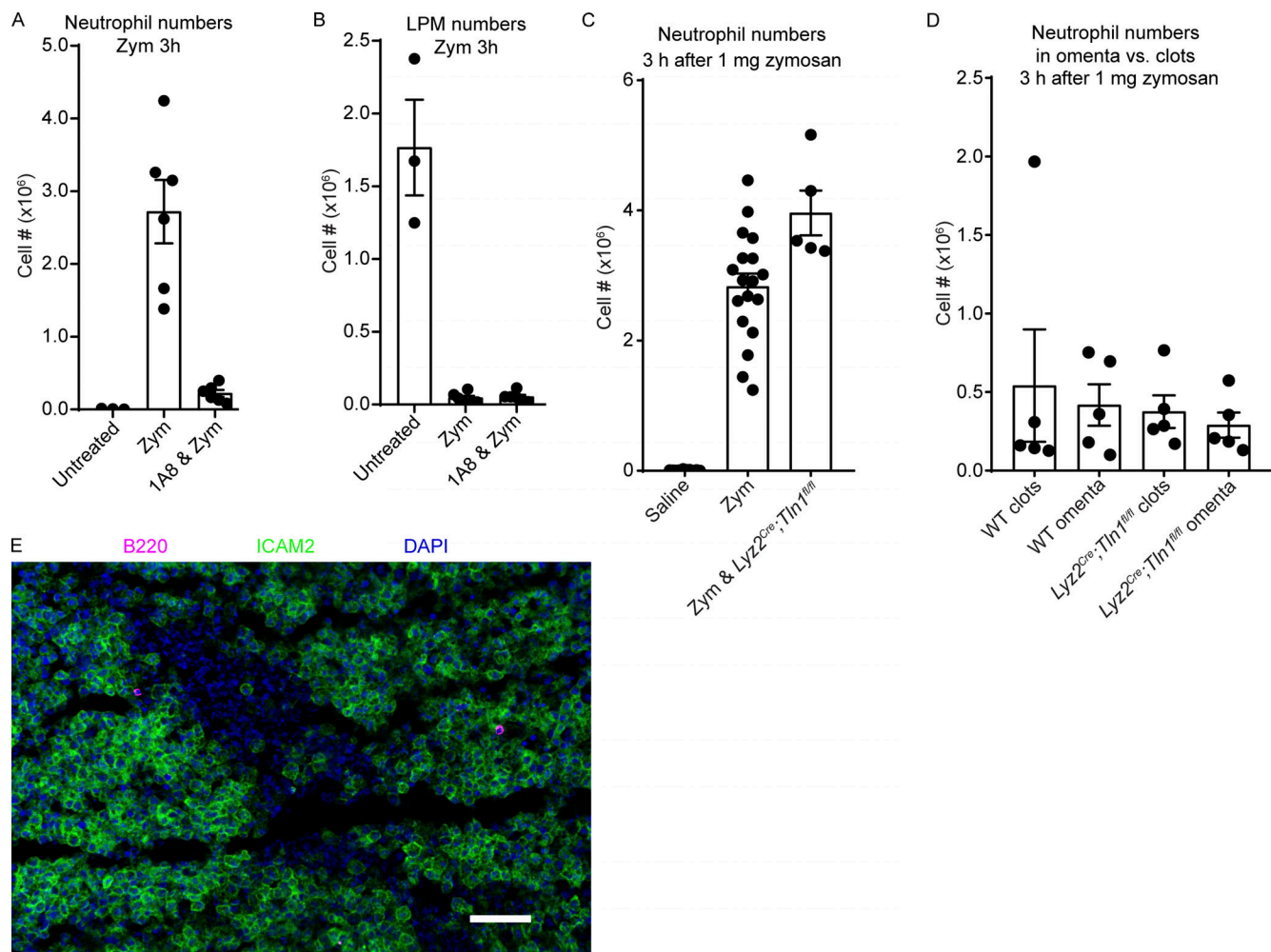
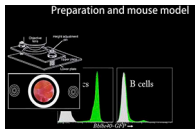
Zhang et al., <https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20182024>

Figure S1. **Coagulation and adhesion additively cooperate to account for the MDR in response to inflammation.** (A and B) Neutrophil numbers (A) and LPM numbers (B) in the peritoneal lavage at 3 h after zymosan injection with or without neutrophil depletion using an anti-Ly6G monoclonal antibody (1A8). (C) Neutrophil numbers in the peritoneal lavage at 3 h after zymosan injection in WT or Lyz2^{Cre};Tln1^{fl/fl} mice. (D) Neutrophil numbers in omenta or clots at 3 h after zymosan injection in WT or Lyz2^{Cre};Tln1^{fl/fl} mice. (E) A representative image of a peritoneal clot for B220 in magenta, ICAM2 in green, and DAPI in blue. Scale bar represents 50 μ m. Error bars represent \pm SEM.

Video 1. Intravital imaging of peritoneal macrophages through the intact abdominal wall. An intravital preparation for two-photon imaging through the intact abdominal is schematically depicted. *Bhlhe40^{GFP}* mice were used to visualize peritoneal macrophages, as LPMs were high expressers of GFP in this mouse model, and B cells, another numerous leukocyte population in the steady state peritoneum, were GFP negative. GFP⁺ macrophages were observed between organs, which also showed some parenchymal cells with detectable GFP expression. Imaging in the steady state revealed nonadherent GFP⁺ macrophages flowing in the spaces between organs. Injection of Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated heat-killed *E. coli* into the peritoneal space during imaging revealed that GFP⁺ macrophages accumulated in clusters on the mesothelial surfaces of organs. It appears as though bacteria floating by are captured by the adherent cluster of macrophages. More than three mice were imaged to draw conclusions about macrophage behavior in the steady state and after bacterial introduction. The frame rate is 23.98 frames per second.



Video 2. Intravital imaging of a clot after removal from a mouse 3 h after injection of GFP-*E. coli*. Clots were removed at 3 h after *E. coli* was injected i.p. and placed in a chamber for two-photon microscopy to be assessed ex vivo. Video 2 shows *E. coli* in green; *Lyz2^{Cre};R26^{LSL-TdTomato}* mice were used to reveal myeloid cells in clots that appear to have engulfed bacteria. Video 2 progresses from a rotating view of a full clot to a more magnified view of the clot. To see individual cells, a short stack of z-projections was examined. A zoom-in of these stacks revealed bacteria within macrophages in the last segment of the video. The frame rate is 23.98 frames per second.

