Supplementary data for

Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2) engages endoplasmic reticulum stress sensor IRE1α to regulate retinal innate responses in *S. aureus* endophthalmitis

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This pdf file includes supplementary figures.

Supplementary Fig. 1

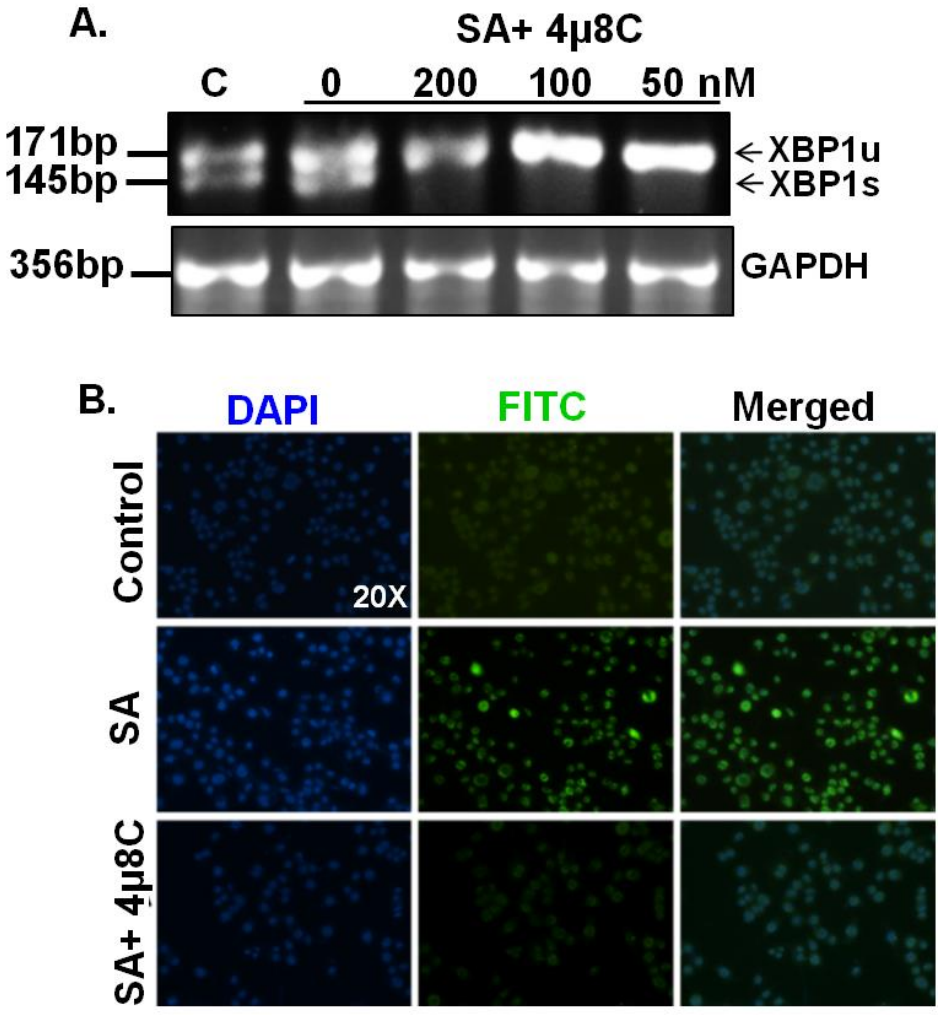

Fig. S1. (A) BV2 microglia cells (1x10^6 cells/well) were treated with different dosages of IRE1 inhibitor 4μ8C (0, 50, 100, 200 nM) 1h before *S. aureus* challenge. Eight hour following infection cells were harvested for RNA isolation and subjected to PCR for XBP1 (XBP1u: Unspliced XBP1; XBP1s: spliced XBP1) and GAPDH genes. **(B)** BV2 cells were challenged with 4μ8C (100nM) 1h before *S. aureus* challenge for 8h. Following incubation, cells were fixed and immunostained for pIRE1α.

Supplementary Fig. 2

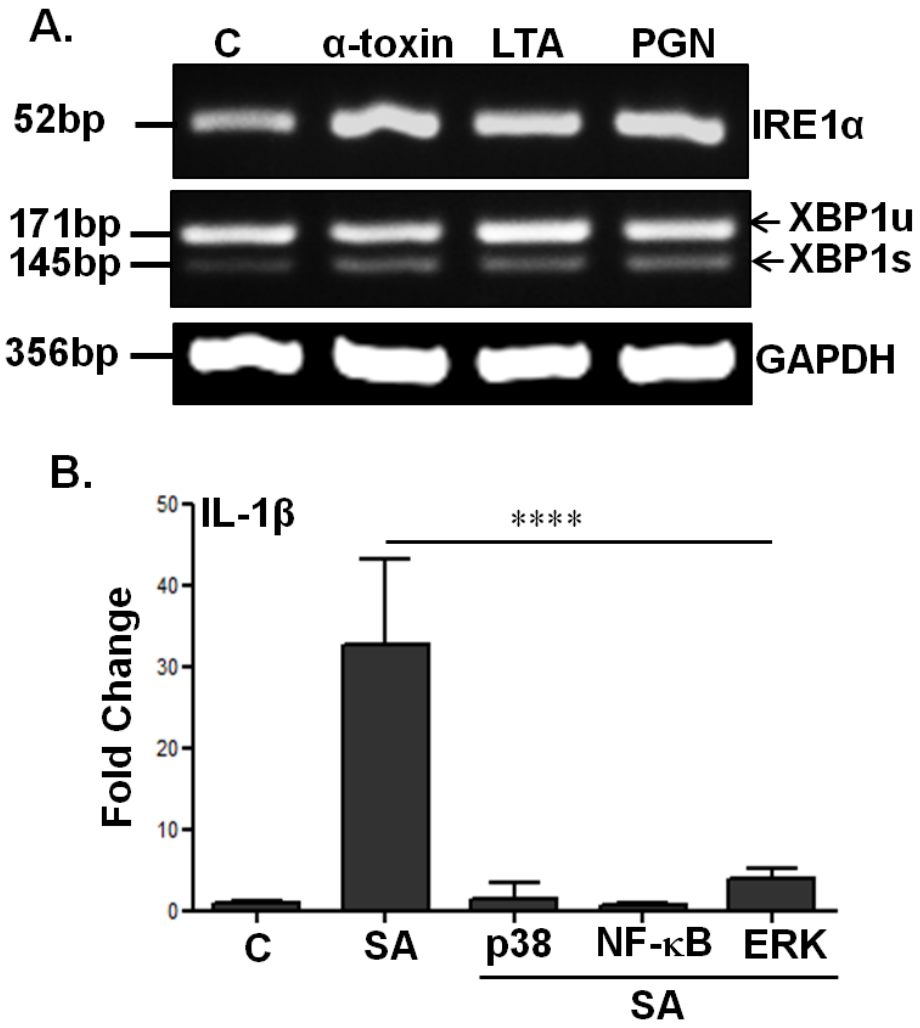

Fig. S2. (A) BV2 microglia cells ($1x10^6$ cells/well) were challenged with different *Staphylococcal* toxins/ cell wall components [α-toxin, Lipoteichoic acid (LTA), and peptidoglycan (PGN)] (10µg/ml) for 8h. Control and treated cells were harvested for RNA isolation and subjected to PCR for IRE1α, XBP1 (XBP1u: Unspliced XBP1; XBP1s: spliced XBP1) and GAPDH genes. **(B)** BV2 cells were pretreated with p38, NF- κB and ERK inhibitors followed by infection with *S. aureus*. Eight hours following infection cells were harvested for RNA isolation and subjected to qPCR for IL-1β mRNA expression. ANOVA; ****, $P<0.0001$