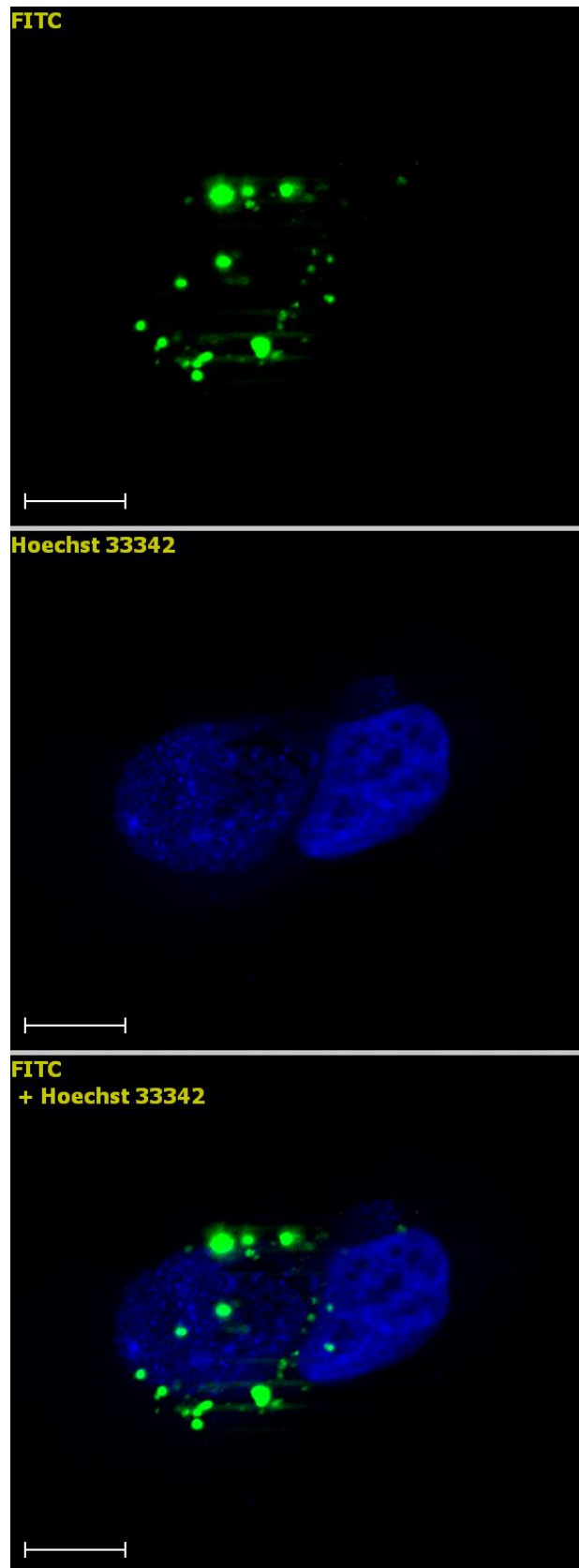


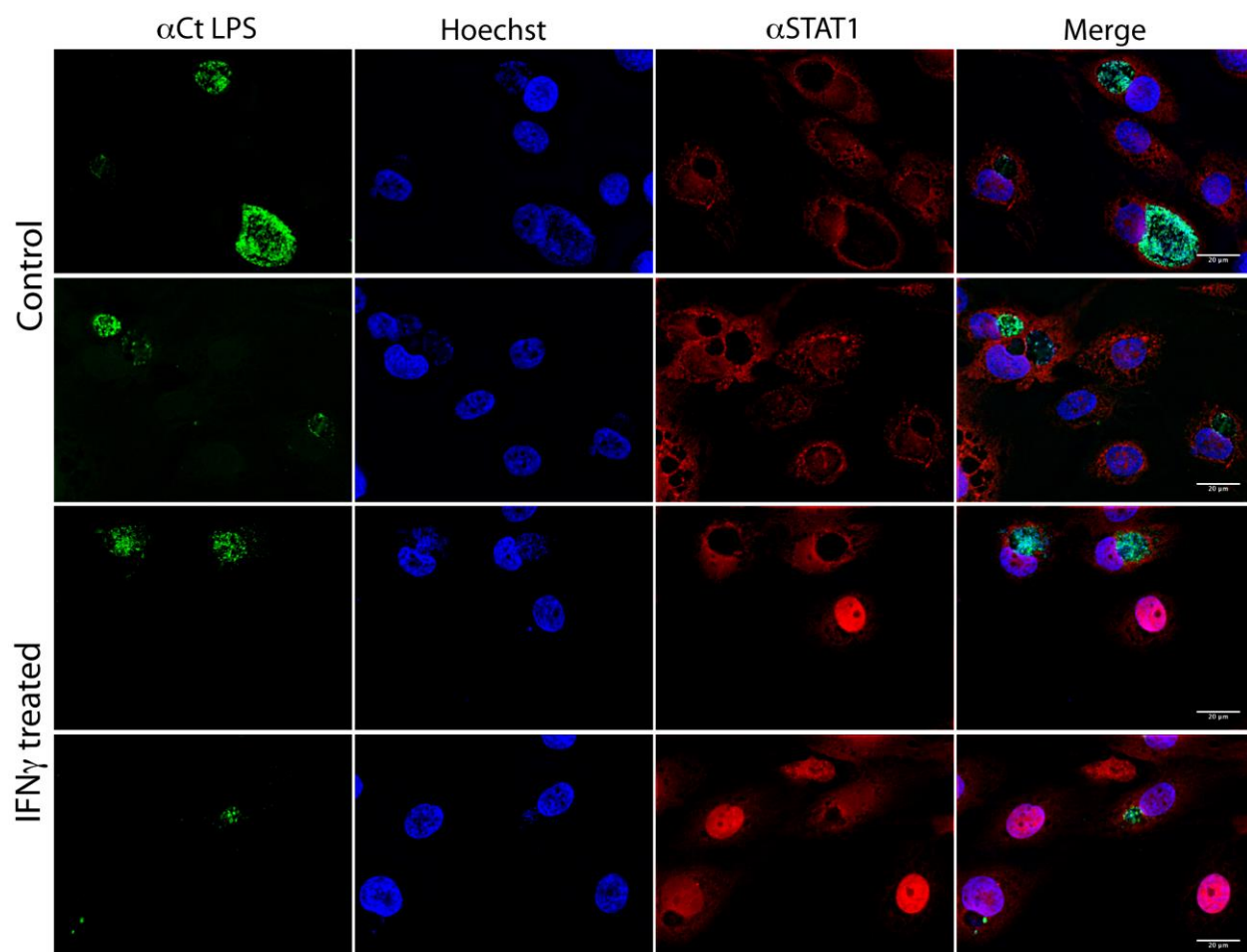
*Chlamydia trachomatis*-infected cells and uninfected-bystander cells exhibit diametrically opposed responses to interferon gamma

Joyce A. Ibane<sup>1\*</sup>, Shardulendra P. Sherchand<sup>2</sup>, Francis F. Fontanilla<sup>1</sup>, Takeshi Nagamatsu<sup>3</sup>, Danny J. Schust<sup>4</sup>, Alison J. Quayle<sup>2</sup> and Ashok Aiyar<sup>2</sup>

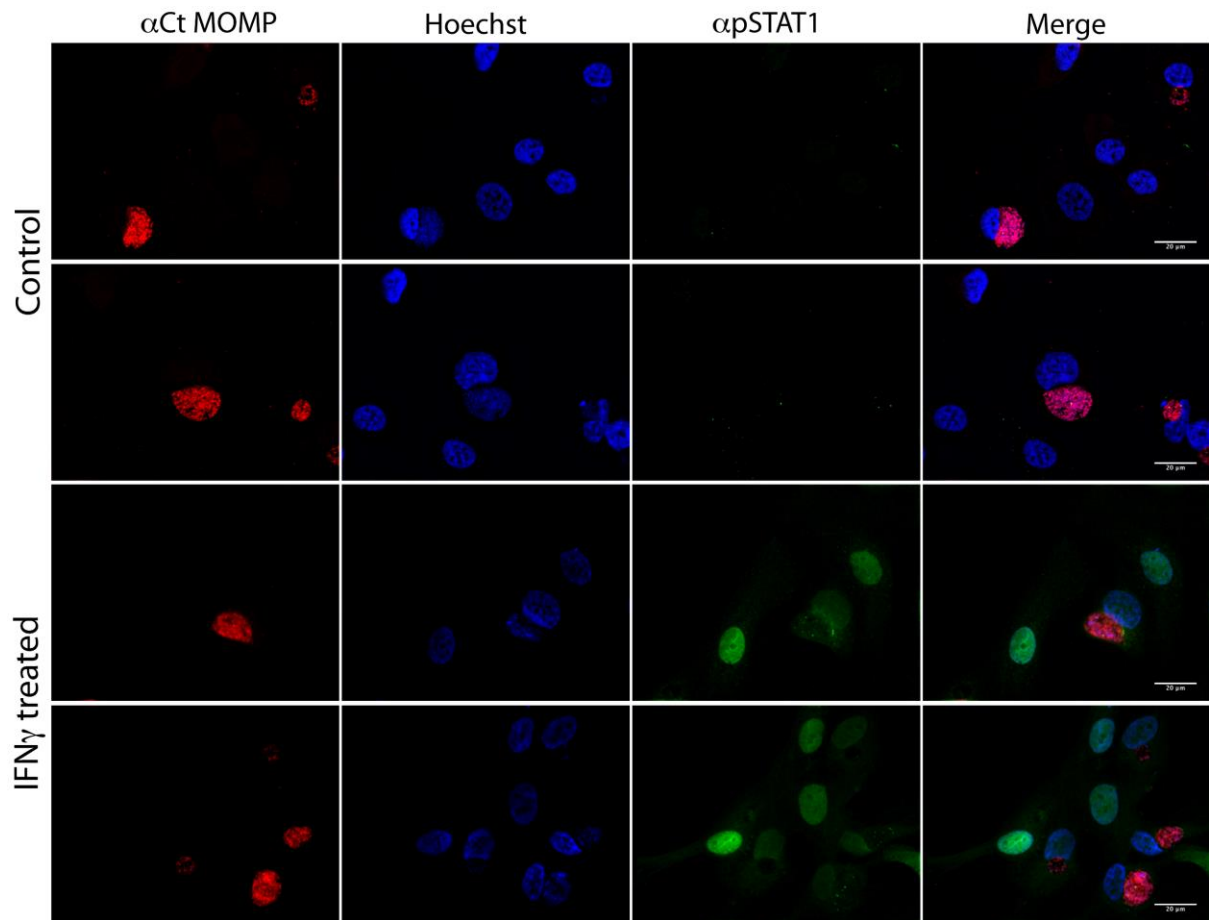
## **SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES**



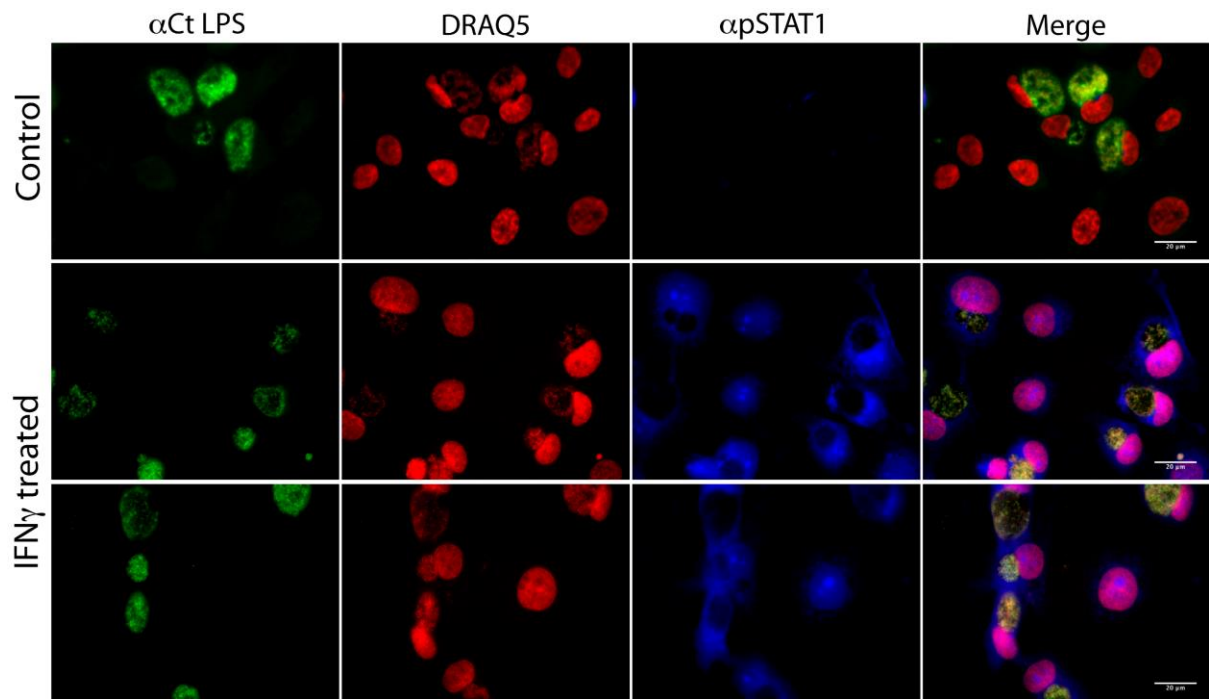
**Figure S1.** A2EN cell infected with CPP-FITC labeled *Chlamydia trachomatis* elementary bodies (EB)



**Figure S2.** STAT1 localization of *Chlamydia trachomatis*-infected A2EN cells in untreated and IFN $\gamma$ -treated cell culture monolayers. Chlamydial-LPS (green), nuclei (blue), STAT1 (red).



**Figure S3.** Phosphorylated STAT1 (pSTAT) localization of *Chlamydia trachomatis*-infected A2EN cells in untreated and IFN $\gamma$ -treated cell culture monolayers using indirect IF staining. Chlamydial MOMP (red), nuclei (blue), pSTAT (green).



**Figure S4.** Phosphorylated STAT1 (pSTAT) localization of *Chlamydia trachomatis*-infected A2EN cells in untreated and IFN $\gamma$ -treated cell culture monolayers using direct IF staining. Chlamydial-LPS (green), nuclei (red), pSTAT (blue).