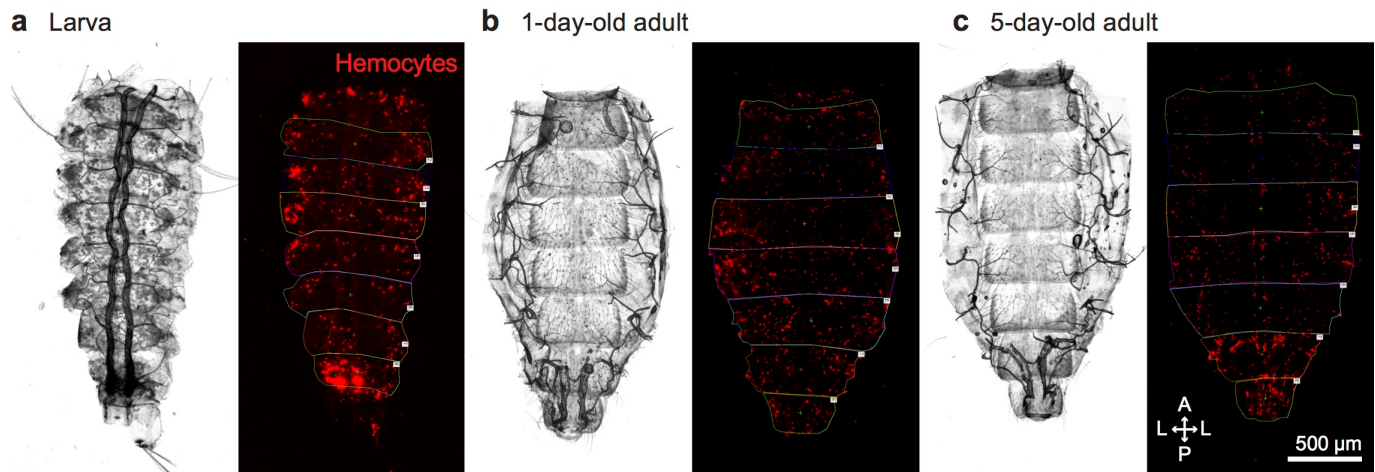


***Anopheles gambiae* larvae mount stronger immune responses against bacterial infection than adults: evidence of adaptive decoupling in mosquitoes**

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Parasites & Vectors, 2017



Additional file 1: Figure S1. Fluorescence emitted by sessile hemocytes in larvae and adults was measured using custom-drawn regions of interest. Representative images of dissected larva (a), 1-day-old adult (b) and 5-day-old adult (c) dorsal and lateral abdomens imaged under bright-field and fluorescence illumination at 24 h post-infection with *E. coli*. Hemocytes were stained with CM-DiI (red). Seven custom regions of interest (ROIs), encompassing abdominal segments 2–8, were used to quantify mean fluorescence intensity of CM-DiI stained hemocytes. ROIs delineated the dorsal (tergum) and lateral (pleuron) abdominal cuticle that lies between the abdominal sutures of adjoining abdominal segments. Directional arrows: A, anterior; P, posterior; L, lateral.