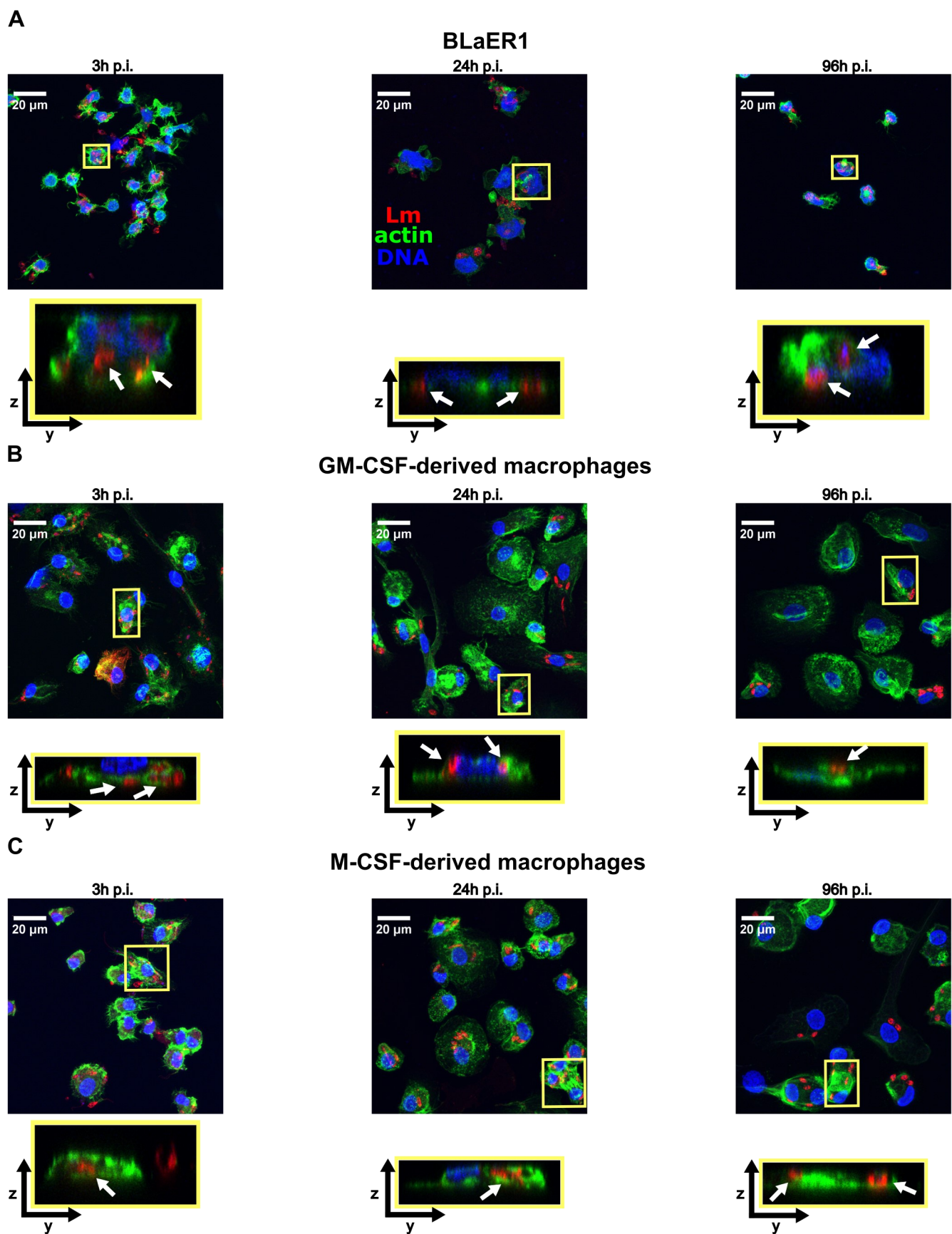
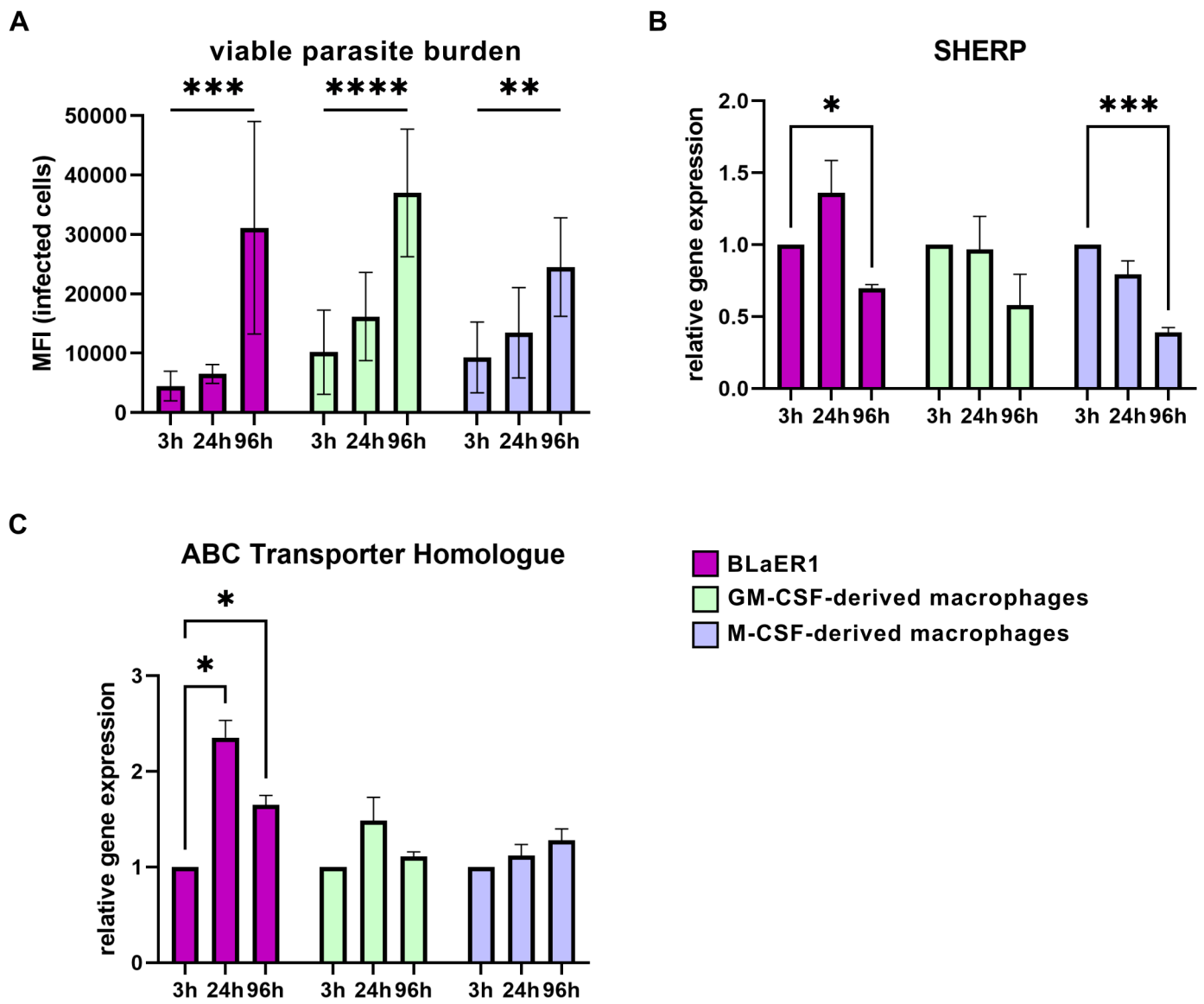


**Figure 1: BLaER1 cells show a similar immunophenotype as M-CSF-derived and GM-CSF-derived macrophages.**

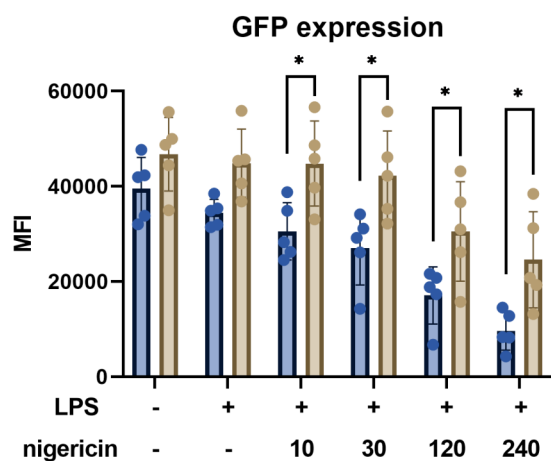
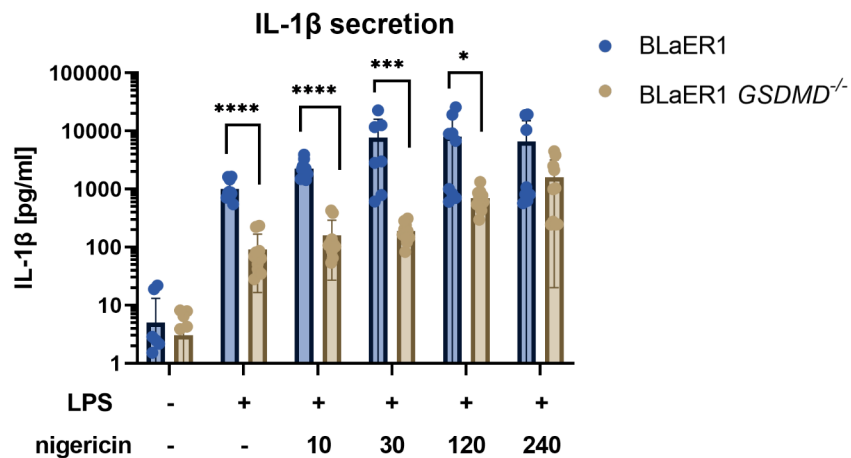


**Figure 2: BLaER1 cells are susceptible to infection with *L. major* and able to sustain the infection.**





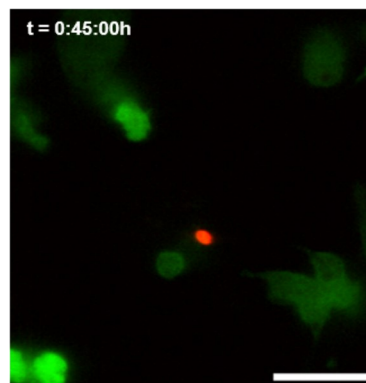
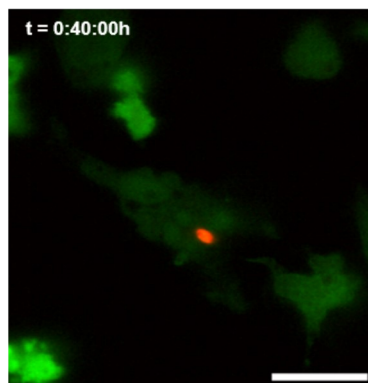
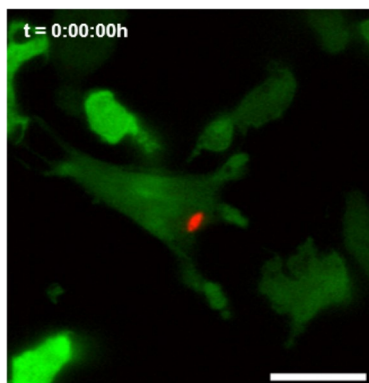
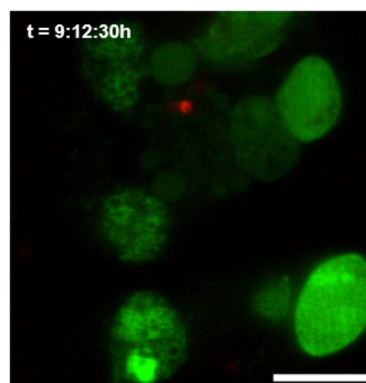
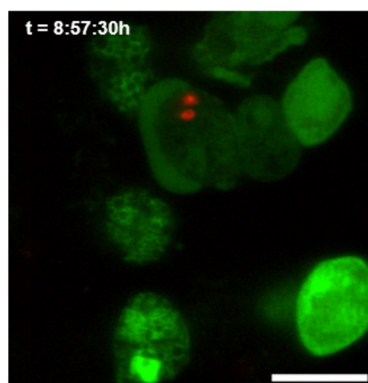
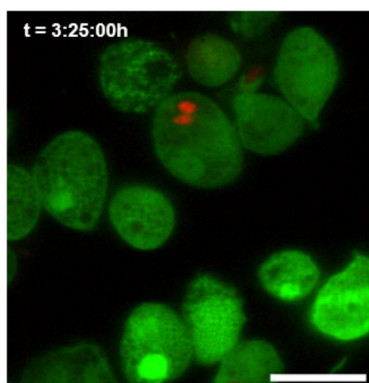
**Figure 4: BLaER1 cells support the transformation to the amastigote stage.**

**A****B**

**Figure 5: BLaER1 *GSDMD*<sup>-/-</sup> cells are more resistant to pyroptosis than BLaER1 wild type cells**

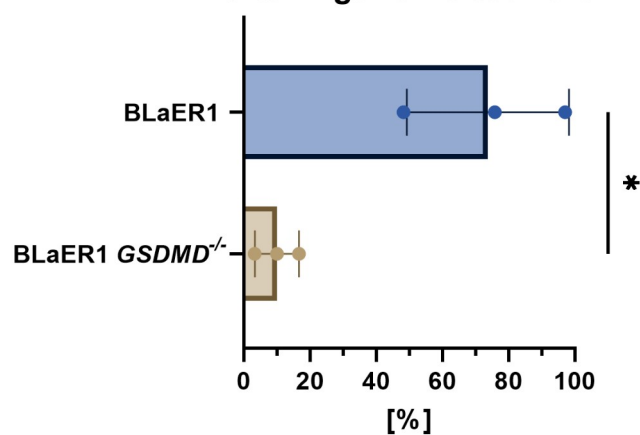
A

BLaER1

BLaER1 *GSDMD*<sup>-/-</sup>

B

percentage of infected cells  
releasing parasites within 8 h  
after nigericin treatment



C

time of parasite release  
after pyroptosis induction

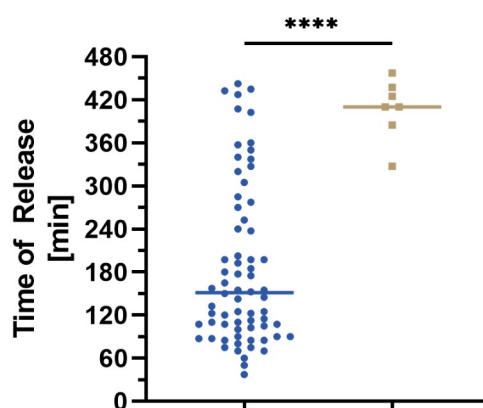
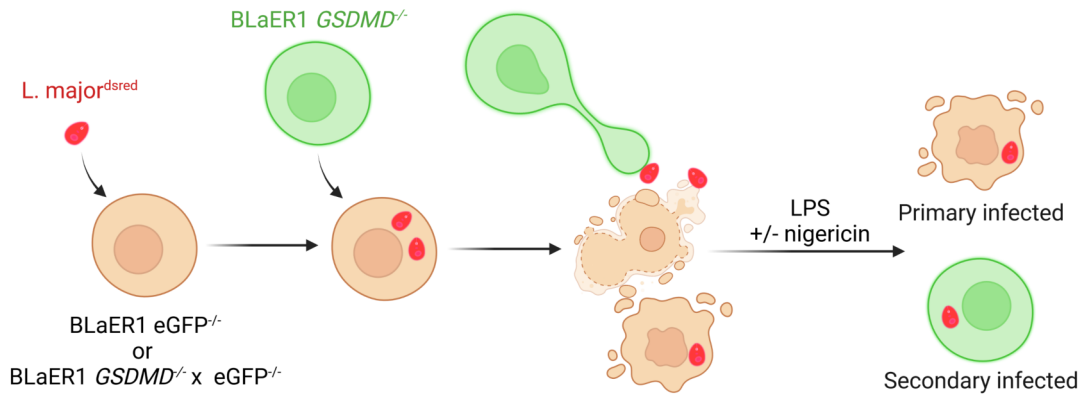
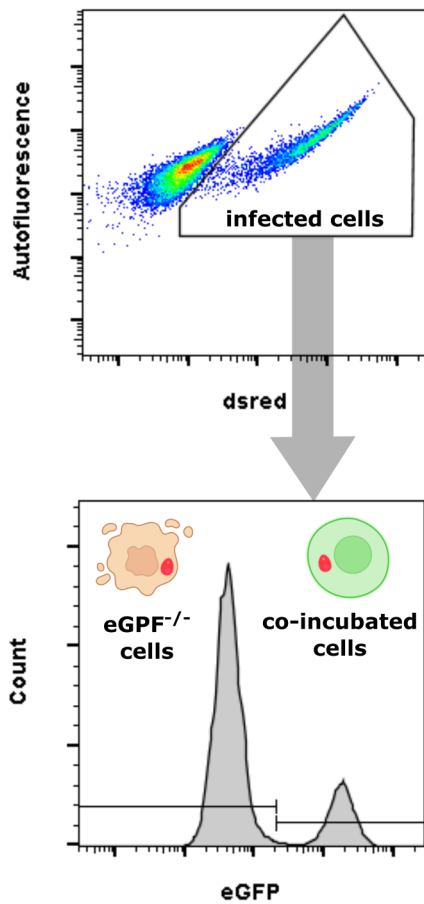


Figure 6: Pyroptosis resistance leads to delayed parasite release from BLaER1 *GSDMD*<sup>-/-</sup> compared to wild type BLaER1

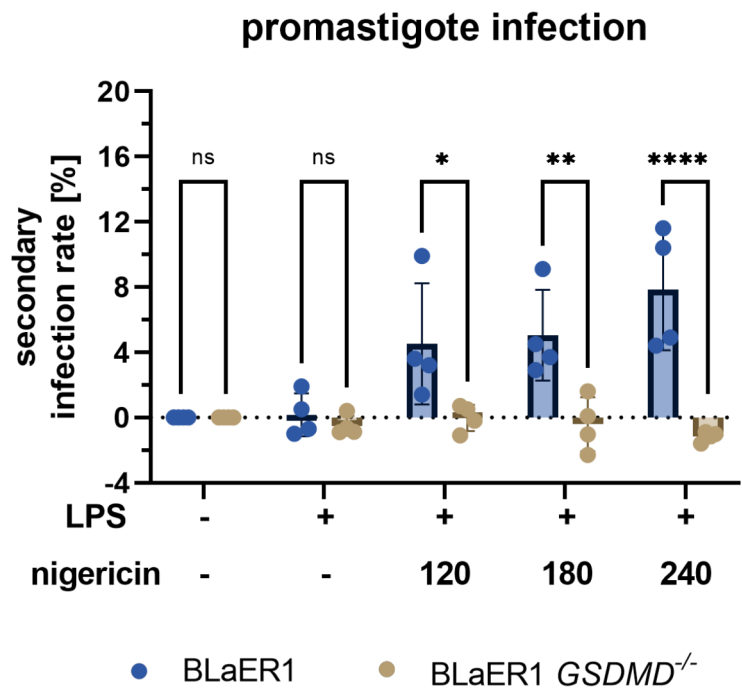
**A**



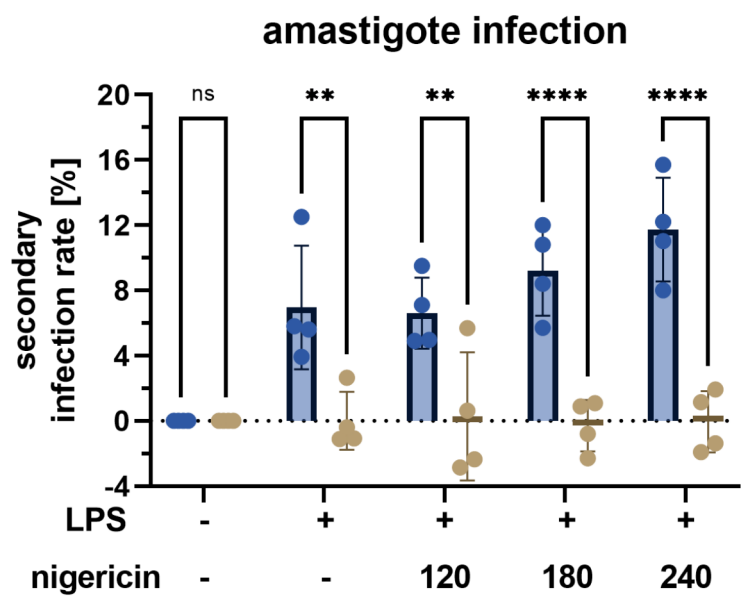
**B**



**C**



**D**



**Figure 7: Parasite exit and re-infect new host-cells in pro-inflammatory microenvironment.**