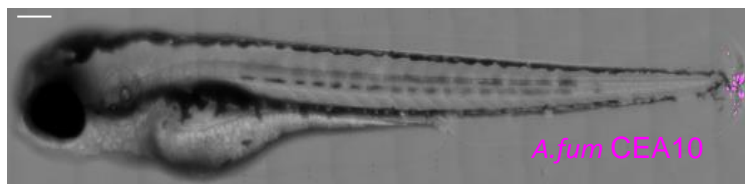


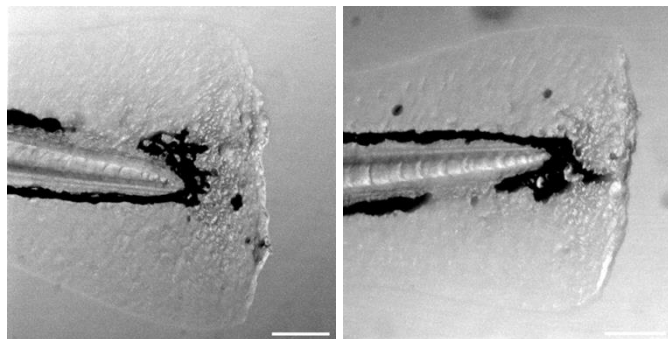
A.



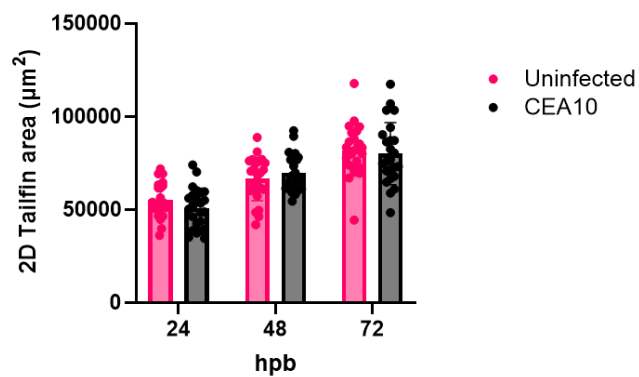
B.

Uninfected 48hpb

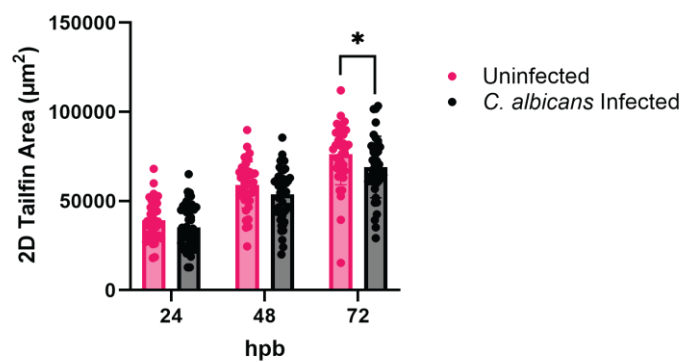
A. fumigatus
Infected 48hpb



C.



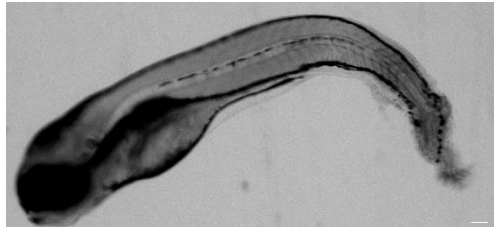
D.



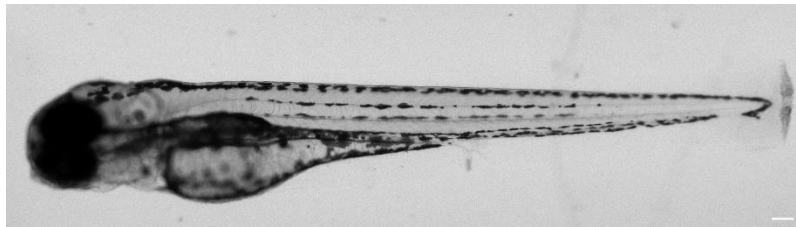
Supplemental Fig 1. Tail fin regrowth is not impaired by infection.

3-dpf wild-type larvae were injured and infected with either *A. fumigatus* CEA10 (RFP) or *C. albicans* (dTomato). Control fish were uninfected. (A) Representative image of entire wild-type larvae infected with *A. fumigatus* CEA10 (RFP) (scale bar 25 μ m). Note fungi localized only at the edge of the tail fin (B) Representative brightfield images of larvae infected with *A. fumigatus* CEA10 or uninfected at 48hpb. (C) 2D-tail fin area at 24-72 hpb of larvae uninfected or infected with *A. fumigatus* CEA10. (D) 2D-tail fin area at 24-72 hpb of larvae uninfected or infected with *C. albicans*. (For all graphs, each data point represents data from an individual fish. Results represent data pooled from 3 independent experiments. n= 24-30 larvae per condition. Statistics determined by multiple Mann-Whitney tests or multiple student's t-tests.)

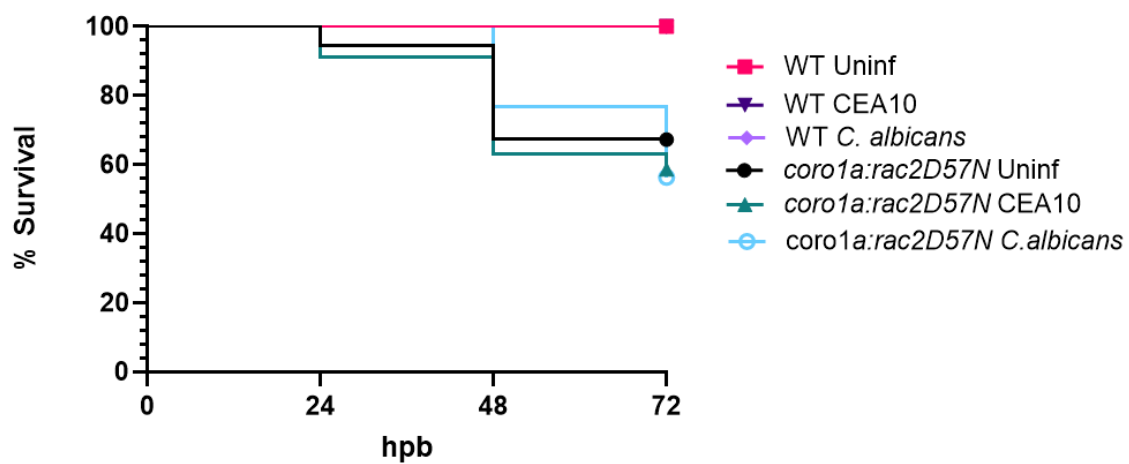
A. *coro1a:GFP-rac2D57N* uninfected



WT uninfected



B.



Supplemental Fig 2. Macrophage and neutrophil deficient larvae are more susceptible to burn wound.

3-dpf *coro1a:GFP-rac2D57N* (GFP) or wild-type larvae were thermally injured and infected with *A. fumigatus* CEA10 or *C. albicans* and imaged at 24 hpb. (A) Representative brightfield image of entire uninfected wild-type or *coro1a:Rac2D57N* infected larvae (scale bar 200μm). (B) Kaplan-Meier survival curve of infected versus uninfected wild-type and *coro1a:GFP-rac2D57N* larvae.