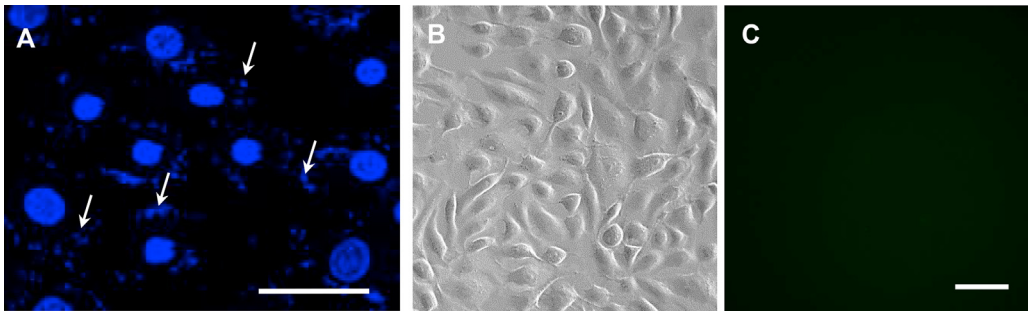

FIG E1. Heat treatment of *Alternaria* extract inhibits DNA release. **(A)** eDNA *(white arrows)* detected by DAPI staining of hBE cell monolayers exposed to *Alternaria* (100 μg/mL) for 30 minutes (400×; scale bar 10 μm). (**B** and **C**) DNA release indicated by YoYo-1 fluorescence does not occur when hBE cells are stimulated with heat-treated (100°C for 10 minutes) *Alternaria* extract (200×; scale bar 10 μm).

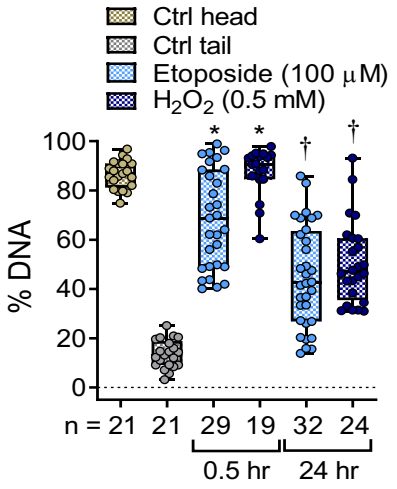

FIG E2. Apoptosis induction and H_2O_2 exposure elicits sustained DNA fragmentation. The apoptosis inducer etoposide (100 μmol) and H_2O_2 (0.5 mmol) produced DNA fragmentation after 0.5 hours, and partial repair was observed after 24 hours (*P < .0001 compared to control [tail]; †P < .0004 compared to etoposide or H_2O_2 at 0.5 hours, respectively; Brown-Forsythe and Welch ANOVA followed by Dunnett T3 posttest).

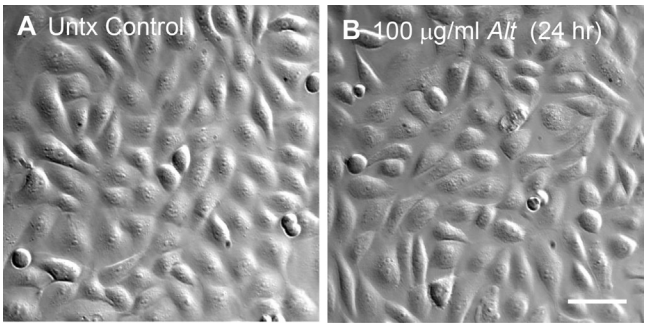

FIG E3. hBE cells remain viable after 24 hours of exposure to *Alternaria*. **(A)** Phase contrast image (original magnification 200×) of untreated control hBE cells before *Alternaria* (100 μg/mL) exposure. **(B)** Appearance of cells after continuous *Alternaria* treatment for 24 hours (scale bar = 10 μm).

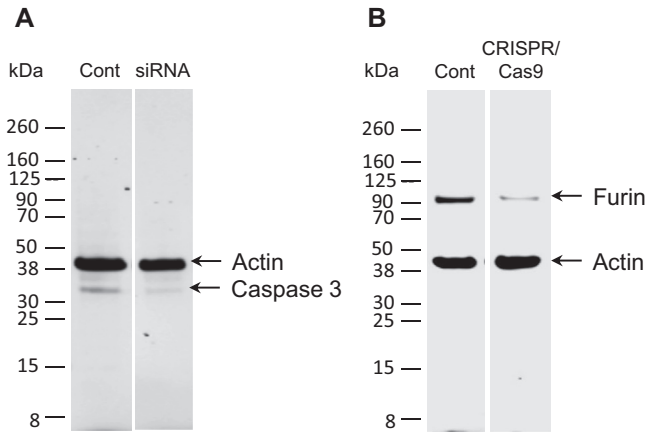

FIG E4. RNA interference and CRISPR/Cas9 knockdown of caspase-3 and furin. **(A)** Representative Western blot showing ~85% knockdown of caspase-3 protein expression in cells treated with siRNAs targeting caspase-3 (n = 3). **(B)** Representative Western blot showing that CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing of furin in hBE cells produced 93% knockdown of furin protein expression (n = 3).

FIG E5. Sequence of human pro–caspase-3. Amino acid sequence of human pro–caspase-3 showing the location of a furin cleavage site *(red)* in the C-terminal region of the enzyme.

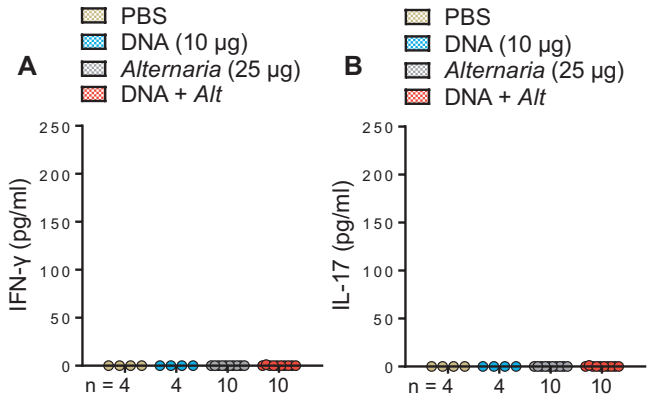

FIG E6. *Alternaria* does not induce IFN-γ or IL-17 secretion. (**A** and **B**) Submaximal, intranasal (i.n.) *Alternaria* (25 μg) exposure does not stimulate IFN-γ or IL-17 release into BAL fluid, and coadministration of mouse genomic DNA (10 μg) does not alter or amplify the response.