

Figure S1: Differential training effects are not a function of dose. (A) TNF ELISA from supernatants of macrophages stimulated with LPS for eight hours, after training with the indicated doses of zymosan or  $\beta$ -glucan from ETSU. (B) qPCR for *IL12B* in macrophages, same conditions as (A).

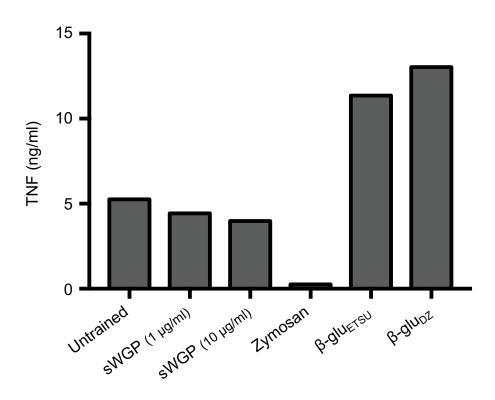
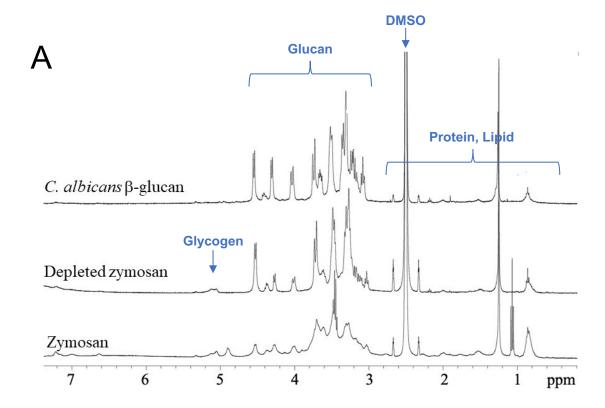


Figure S2: Soluble β-glucans do not induce immune training. TNF ELISA from supernatants of macrophages stimulated with LPS for eight hours, after training with the indicated ligands; sWGP = soluble whole glucan particle,  $\beta$ -glu<sub>ETSU</sub> =  $\beta$ -glucan from East Tennessee State University,  $\beta$ -glu<sub>DZ</sub> = depleted zymosan



В

	% carbohydrate	% glycogen	% glucan	1-6 sidechain length	branching frequency
Zymosan	ND	29%	ND	ND	ND
Depleted zymosan	85%	11%	80%	4.2 repeats	12.4 repeats
ETSU β glucan	~100%	0%	~100%	12.8 repeats	14.6 repeats

**Figure S3: NMR analysis of Dectin-1 ligands. (A)** NMR traces of each ligand. **(B)** Table of features of the carbohydrate component derived from NMR analysis; ND = unable to determine.

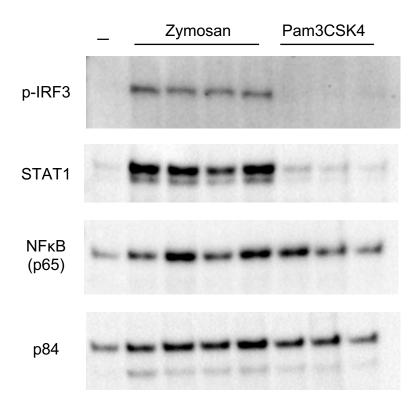


Figure S4: Pam3CSK4 does not activate IRF3-STAT1 axis. Immunoblot of nuclear extracts from Day 0 monocytes stimulated with Zymosan (1  $\mu$ g/ml) or Pam3CSK4 (100 ng/ml) for two hours; four replicates of each condition.