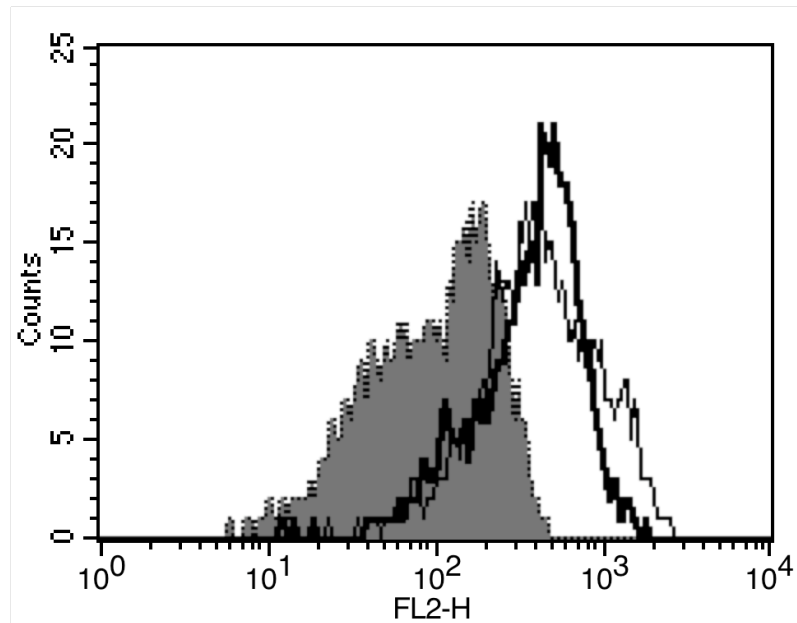


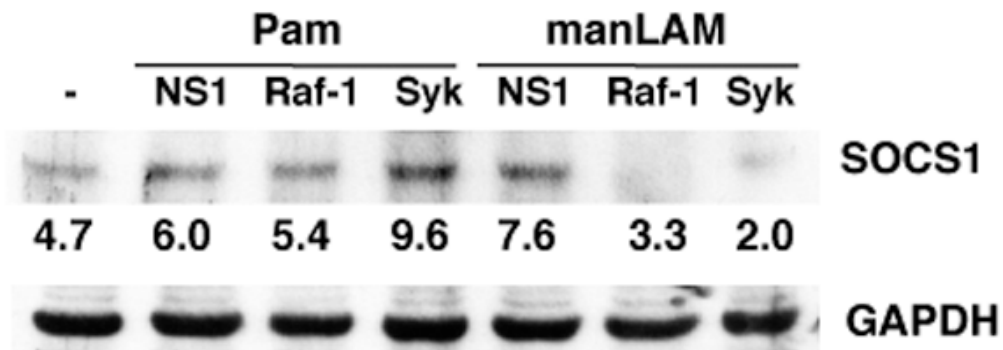
**Supplementary Figure 1. TLR2 stimulation induces higher pro-inflammatory cytokines when compared to DC-SIGN stimulation.**

DCs were stimulated with 1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  Pam<sub>3</sub>Csk<sub>4</sub> (Pam) or 5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  of manLAM for indicated times. Culture supernatants were screened for levels of IL-12p40 (A), IL-10 (B) by ELISA. Data from one of three independent experiments are shown. For C indicated cytokines and chemokines in the culture supernatants were estimated by liquichip employing the Luminex platform strictly following the manufacturer's instructions. Data from one of two independent experiments are shown.



**Supplementary Figure 2. *M. tb* infection does not alter the surface levels of TLR2 on DCs.**

Histograms depicting surface levels of TLR2 on DCs differentiated from bone marrow with GM-CSF. Shaded histogram depicts staining with streptavidin-PE; thin line depicts TLR2 levels on uninfected DCs; and the thick line depicts TLR2 levels on *M. tb* infected DCs. One of three experiments is shown.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Knockdown of Raf-1 or Syk by siRNA inhibits DC-SIGNR1 induced SOCS1 expression.**

DCs were transfected with siRNAs against Raf-1 or Syk or with non-specific control siRNAs (NS1) and later stimulated with 1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  Pam<sub>3</sub>Csk<sub>4</sub> (Pam) or 5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  manLAM for 24h. Post incubation, cytoplasmic extracts were western blotted for SOCS1 levels. Numbers below the SOCS1 blot indicate relative intensities of the bands. Data from one of two independent experiments are shown.