## **Supporting Information**

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**Fig. S1.** Generation of absent in melanoma 2 (Aim2)<sup>-/-</sup> mice. (A) Strategy for deleting exon 5 of mouse aim2, which encodes the initiating methionine (ATG) and the entire PYRIN domain. Gene targeting was performed in C57BL/6 C2 embryonic stem cells. (*B*) PCR genotyping of  $aim2^{-/-}$  mice. Primers 5'CCA GTG TTT CTC AAC TGT ACT GCT AT, 5'TAG GAG TGC CCT CCC TTA ATG, and 5'TTG GAG ACA GAC TCT GGT GAA G yield a 197-bp DNA fragment for the wild-type allele and a 397-bp DNA fragment for the knockout allele. (*C*) Bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs) were incubated with 1,000 U/mL IFN- $\beta$  for 5 h. AIM2 was Western blotted with 4G9.1.4 rat anti-mouse AIM2 monoclonal antibody.



**Fig. S2.** AIM2 is essential for inflammasome activation in response to dsDNA in peritoneal macrophages.  $\blacksquare$ ,  $asc^{-/-}$ ;  $\blacksquare$ ,  $nlrp3^{-/-}$   $nlrc4^{-/-}$ ;  $\blacksquare$ ,  $aim2^{-/-}$ ;  $\square$ , wt. Peritoneal macrophages were harvested 5 days after i.p. injection of 4% thioglycollate (DIFCO). These macrophages were primed with 500 ng/mL LPS for 5 h, and then, they were transfected with 1 µg/mL of the dsDNAs indicated for 16 h. As controls, LPS-primed cells were cultured in medium alone (cont) or stimulated with 5 mM ATP. Additional macrophages were not primed (cont) or were infected with Salmonella typhimurium (moi = 100). IL-1 $\beta$  secreted into the culture supernatant was measured by ELISA. Graphs show the mean  $\pm$  SD of triplicate wells and are representative of three independent experiments.







**Fig. S4.** Francisella tularensis DNA triggers IL-1 $\beta$  secretion. (*A*) Extract from *F. tularensis* ssp. novicida strain U112 was prepared in 10 mM Tris-HCI (pH 7.5) with a French press. Extract corresponding to 2 × 10<sup>6</sup> cfu was treated with nothing (cont), proteinase K (Qiagen) for 16 h at 55 °C, or DNase I (Qiagen) for 2 h at 25 °C, and then, it was transfected into BMDMs primed with 500 ng/mL Pam3CSK4 for 5 h. IL-1 $\beta$  secreted into the culture supernatant was assayed 3 h later. (*B*) **a**,  $aim2^{-/-}$ ;  $\Box$ , wt. Pam3CSK4-primed BMDMs were transfected with 1 µg/mL *F. tularensis* DNA, which was isolated from bacteria with a Qiagen DNeasy Blood and Tissue Kit. IL-1 $\beta$  secreted into the culture supernatant was assayed 16 h later. Graphs show the mean ± SD of triplicate wells and are representative of three independent experiments.



**Fig. S5.** IFN-1 facilitates formation of the AIM2-containing inflammasome. (*A*)  $\blacksquare$ , *asc*<sup>-/-</sup>;  $\blacksquare$ , *caspase*-1<sup>-/-</sup>;  $\blacksquare$ , *aim2*<sup>-/-</sup>;  $\square$ , *wt*. IFN- $\beta$  secretions by BMDMs were untreated (cont) or infected with *F. tularensis* ssp. *novicida* strain U112 and isogenic mutant  $\Delta$ FPI for 5 h. (*B*)  $\blacksquare$ , *ifnar*<sup>-/-</sup> + AIM2/GFP;  $\square$ , *ifnar*<sup>-/-</sup> + GFP. *ifnar*<sup>-/-</sup> bone marrow was transduced with pMSCV2.2-IRES-GFP–encoding mouse AIM2 or the empty parental vector after retroviral particles were generated with the Phoenix.Eco packaging cell line. Three days later, macrophages were differentiated with macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF)–containing medium, and GFP-positive cells were sorted in a FACS Aria (Becton Dickinson). These BMDMs were primed with 500 ng/mL Pam3CSK4 for 16 h and then infected with *F. tularensis* or treated with 5 mM ATP. IL-1 $\beta$  secreted into the supernatant was assayed after 5 h. Graphs show the mean  $\pm$  SD of triplicate wells and are representative of three independent experiments.