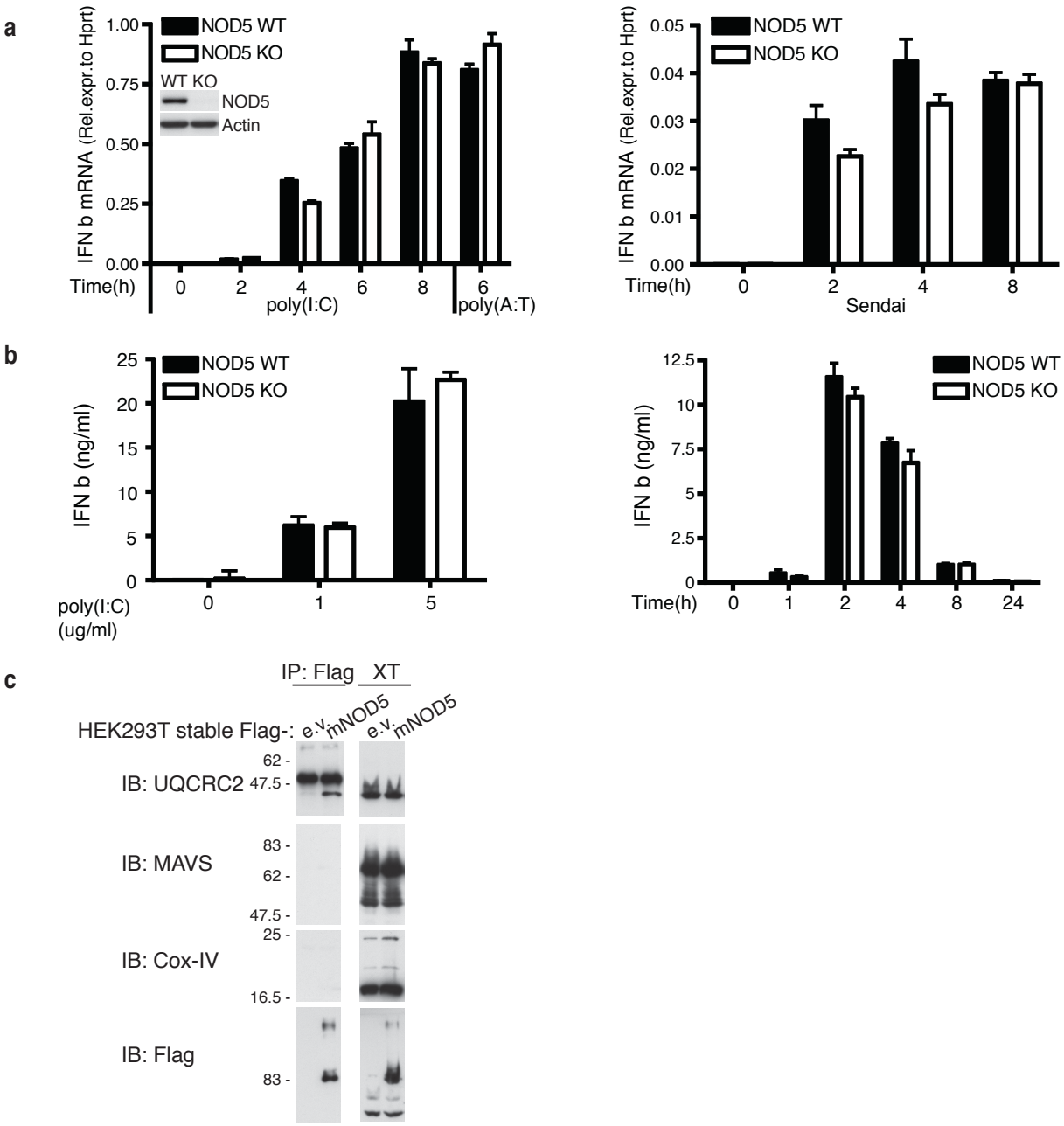

Supplementary Figure 1 - NOD5-deficiency does not affect RLR responses

(**a**) Primary WT and KO NOD5 MEFs (left) or BMDMs (right) were stimulated with 1 μg/ml of poly(I:C) or poly(dA:dT) complexed with Lipofectamine (left) or infected with Sendai virus (strain Z, 20 MOI) (right) for the indicated time. IFN-β mRNA induction was analysed by quantitative PCR. (Insert left) Primary WT and KO NOD5 MEFs cell extracts were analyzed by immunoblot using the indicated antibodies (**b**) (Left) Primary WT and KO NOD5 MEFs were stimulated with the indicated dose of poly(I:C) complexed with Lipofectamine for 24 hours. IFN-β production was assessed by ELISA. Indicated values are means ±SD of triplicate wells. (Right) WT and NOD5 KO mice (n=3) were injected intravenously with 200 μg of poly(I:C), sera were collected at indicated times and concentration of IFN-β was measured by ELISA. The error bars indicate SEM. (**c**) HEK293T cells stably transduced with an empty MSCV vector (EV) or C-terminally FLAG-tagged mouse NOD5 were lysed and immunoprecipitates (IP) and cell extracts (XT) were analyzed by immunoblot using the indicated antibodies. Results are representative of at least two independent experiments.