

**Supplemental Table 1**

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Fold Decrease by DTx</b>	<b>Function</b>
<b>Oas1a (2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetase 1A)</b>	<b>3.2</b>	an endogenous antiviral pathway that upon stimulation with IFN, leads to decrease in viral replication via regulation of IFN-stimulated gene expression and subsequent induction of viral mRNA degradation, inhibition of viral protein synthesis, and activation of apoptosis in virally infected cells
<b>Aif1 (Allograft inflammatory factor 1)</b>	<b>2.2</b>	AIF-1 is selectively expressed in macrophages and neutrophils; upregulated by IFN- $\gamma$ and reduced when T cell activation is inhibited
<b>Cathepsin S</b>	<b>3.2</b>	cysteine protease with potent endoproteolytic activity and a broad pH profile. Cathepsin S activity is essential for complete processing of the MHC class II-associated invariant chain within B cells and dendritic cells; upregulated by IFN gamma through IRF-1 (in human keratinocytes and in epithelial cells)
<b>Complement C1q alpha</b>	<b>2.8</b>	C1q mediates activation of the classical pathway; Is modulated by IFN gamma, IL-1, and IL-6 in resident and stimulated peritoneal macrophages and in human monocyte derived macrophages
<b>Complement C1q beta</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
<b>Complement 1, q subcomponent, C chain</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
<b>Complement 1, s subcomponent</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
<b>Complement 3a receptor 1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	Involved in proinflammatory and proapoptotic responses; message and protein expression induced in human retinal epithelial pigment cells by IFN gamma
<b>CCR2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	Binds MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, and CCL12, shown to be important in monocyte and DC recruitment; monocyte recruitment to the brain is dependent on IFN gamma in a Listeria model
<b>CD40</b>	<b>1.7</b>	Expressed by DC, B cells, Macrophages; induced by IFN gamma
<b>CD74 (invariant chain)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Early molecule required for antigen presentation; induced by IFN gamma in hepatic stellate cells; novel IFN gamma inducible murine CD74 isoform was recently discovered
<b>Epithelial stromal interaction 1 (breast)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Interferon response gene, protein involved in regulation of tumor cell properties and epithelial-mesenchymal transition
<b>Fas receptor</b>	<b>2.1</b>	Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor family, upon engagement by specific antibodies or FasL, transduces a signal for apoptosis in permissive cells; induced by IFN gamma in cultured murine renal cells and in the kidney during endotoxemia
<b>Fc receptor IgG, high affinity (Fc gamma RI) (CD64)</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Expressed on macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils, and eosinophils, Expression induced by IFN gamma in neutrophils and monocytes
<b>Granzyme A</b>	<b>1.9</b>	Also called granzyme 1, one of the serine proteases located in the granules of NK cells and cytotoxic T cells
<b>Granzyme B</b>	<b>1.9</b>	Also called granzyme 2, one of the serine proteases in NK cell and CD8 T cell granules; expression crossregulated by IFN gamma and IL-10
<b>MHC II A alpha</b>	<b>2.8</b>	Expressed on dendritic cells, macrophages, and B cells; peptides presented onto class II molecules are derived from extracellular proteins; expression in antigen presenting cells induced by IFN gamma
<b>MHC II A beta</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
<b>MHC II locus Mb1/Mb2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
<b>MHC II E alpha</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
<b>MHC II E beta</b>	<b>2.6</b>	

<b>H-2k region</b>	<b>3.3</b>	One of the regions in the murine MHC, alleles of which determine serologically defined antigens; expression induced by IFN gamma
<b>MRNA H2-D region locus</b>	<b>2.3</b>	One of the regions in the murine MHC; H-2d locus determines a series of serologically defined antigens; expression induced by IFN gamma
<b>Interferon activated gene 205 /// myeloid cell nuclear differentiation antigen</b>	<b>2.9</b>	Expressed in monocytes, macrophages, and B cell lines; involved in the granulocyte/monocyte cell specific response to IFN gamma
<b>Interferon gamma inducible protein 47</b>	<b>3.2</b>	IFN-inducible protein GTPases expressed in B cells and macrophages that have been shown to regulate host resistance to intracellular pathogens
<b>Interferon induced transmembrane protein 6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	encode cell surface proteins that modulate cell-cell adhesion and cell differentiation
<b>Interferon gamma induced GTPase</b>	<b>3.2</b>	Interferon inducible Golgi membrane associated GTPase of the mouse whose disruption causes susceptibility to different pathogens
<b>Interferon inducible GTPase 1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Member of the interferon inducible p47 GTPases, mediates cell autonomous resistance against several intracellular pathogens
<b>Interleukin 13 receptor, alpha 2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	High affinity IL-13 receptor; In vivo prevention of IL-13Ralpha(2) expression reduces production of TGF-beta in oxazolone-induced colitis; IL-13 signaling through the IL-13a2 receptor is involved in the induction of TGFbeta1 production and fibrosis; After IFN gamma treatment, intracellular IL13a2 receptor is rapidly mobilized from vesicles and its surface expression is upregulated and IL-13 signaling is diminished
<b>Interleukin 18 binding protein</b>	<b>2.2</b>	Soluble antagonist of IL-18 and belongs to the immunoglobulin-like class of receptors; has limited amino acid sequences with those of the IL1 receptor type II; suppresses IFNgamma by binding IL-18, thus reducing Th1 responses; upregulated by IFN gamma in resident microglial cells in the CNS during multiple sclerosis-like disease in mice; overexpression in the CNS reduces Th17 responses limits disease severity
<b>Interleukin 1 beta</b>	<b>2.1</b>	Protein encoded is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family; cytokine is produced by activated macrophages as a proprotein, which is proteolytically processed to its active form by caspase 1; an important mediator of the inflammatory response, and is involved in a variety of cellular activities, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis; IFN $\gamma$ potentiates IL-1 $\beta$ release from human cells, but transiently inhibits the production of IL-1 $\beta$ from mouse cells
<b>Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist</b>	<b>2.1</b>	Member of the IL-1 family that binds to IL-1 receptors but does not induce any intracellular response; One isoform is secreted from monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, and other cells (sIL-1Ra) and another isoform remains in the cytoplasm of keratinocytes and other epithelial cells, monocytes, and fibroblasts; an additional 16-kDa intracellular isoform of IL-1Ra has recently been described in neutrophils, monocytes, and hepatic cells; IL-1Ra is important in host defense against endotoxin-induced injury; IFN-gamma inhibits IL-1ra production by human monocytes, but up-regulates its production in human alveolar macrophages at the protein and mRNA levels, also in carcinoma cell lines

<b>Interleukin 20 receptor, alpha</b>	<b>1.8</b>	Together with IL-20 receptor, beta, forms a heterodimer that is a receptor for IL-20; Highly expressed in skin, and is upregulated in psoriasis; IL-20: IL-10 family protein, produced by keratinocytes and monocytes, and maturing DCs; transmits through receptor complexes, regulates proliferation and differentiation of keratinocytes and epithelial cells during inflammation; IFN gamma inhibits IL20R1 expression;
<b>Interleukin 2 receptor, gamma chain</b>	<b>2.0</b>	protein encoded by this gene is an important signaling component of many interleukin receptors, including those of interleukin -2, -4, -7 and -21, and is thus referred to as the common gamma chain; mutations in this gene cause X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID), as well as X-linked combined immunodeficiency (XCID); Stimulation with IFN gamma induces a major increase of IL-2R gamma mRNA in monocytes in a time- and a dose-dependent manner, also increases mRNA stability,
<b>Interferon regulatory factor 8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	member of the IRF family of transcription factors important in interferon- $\gamma$ -mediated signaling and in the development and function of dendritic cells; required for Ig light but not heavy-chain gene rearrangement can activate RANTES transcription in macrophages
<b>Interferon-stimulated protein (Isq20)</b>	<b>2.4</b>	One of many proteins regulated by IFN gamma whose protein product is an effector of the antiviral state; ISG20 overexpression potently inhibits Sindbis virus replication in vitro; also inhibits viral protein and RNA biosynthesis in vitro in infected West Nile virus and Dengue virus cultures
<b>Similar to Ly-6C ///lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus C1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	Ly-6c: Expressed on neutrophils, monocytes, immature B cell populations; Is also a hemopoietic cell differentiation Ag found on a subset of CD8 T cells in the periphery; Inducible by IFN gamma, alpha, and beta
<b>Leukocyte specific transcript 1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	specific function of LST1 is not known, although expression analysis and functional data suggest an immunomodulatory role; up-regulated in response to lipopolysaccharide, IFN gamma and bacterial infection
<b>Selectin, lymphocyte (CD62L)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	a cell surface adhesion molecule that belongs to a family of adhesion/homing receptors; protein is required for binding and subsequent rolling of leucocytes on endothelial cells, facilitating their migration into secondary lymphoid organs and inflammation sites;Induced by IFN gamma