Supplementary Table

Table S1. Poly I:C effect on epigenetic modifiers in human fibroblasts ($p<0.05$, 2-fold changes)

Downregulated genes
CDYL2, EHMT2, HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC5, HDAC7, TRIM73

Upregulated genes
ATF6B, AURKC, CSRP2BP, CTBP1, DNMT3A, EED, EHMT2, MLL5, MYST3, MYST4, NCOA1, NSD1, PCGF5, PCGF3, RPS6KA3, RPS6KA5, SUZ12P, TRIM3, TRIM10, TRIM14, TRIM16L, TRIM25, TRIM58, TRIM62, TRIM64, USP16, WHSC1, ZMYND17

Supplemental Figure

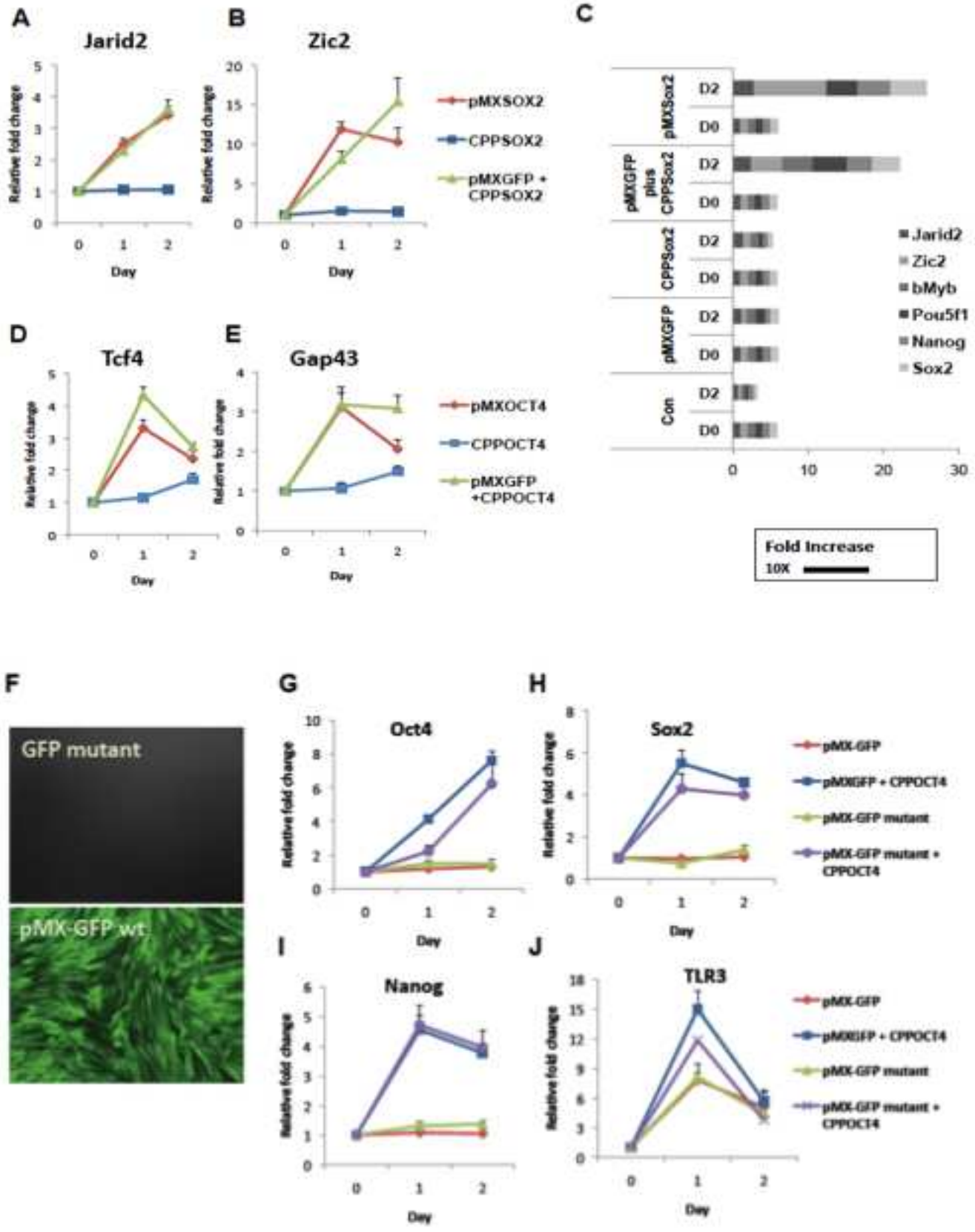

Figure S1. Irrelevant retroviral vector or non-integrating pMX-GFP accelerates CPP-induced gene expression, Related to **Figure 1**

Supplemental Figure

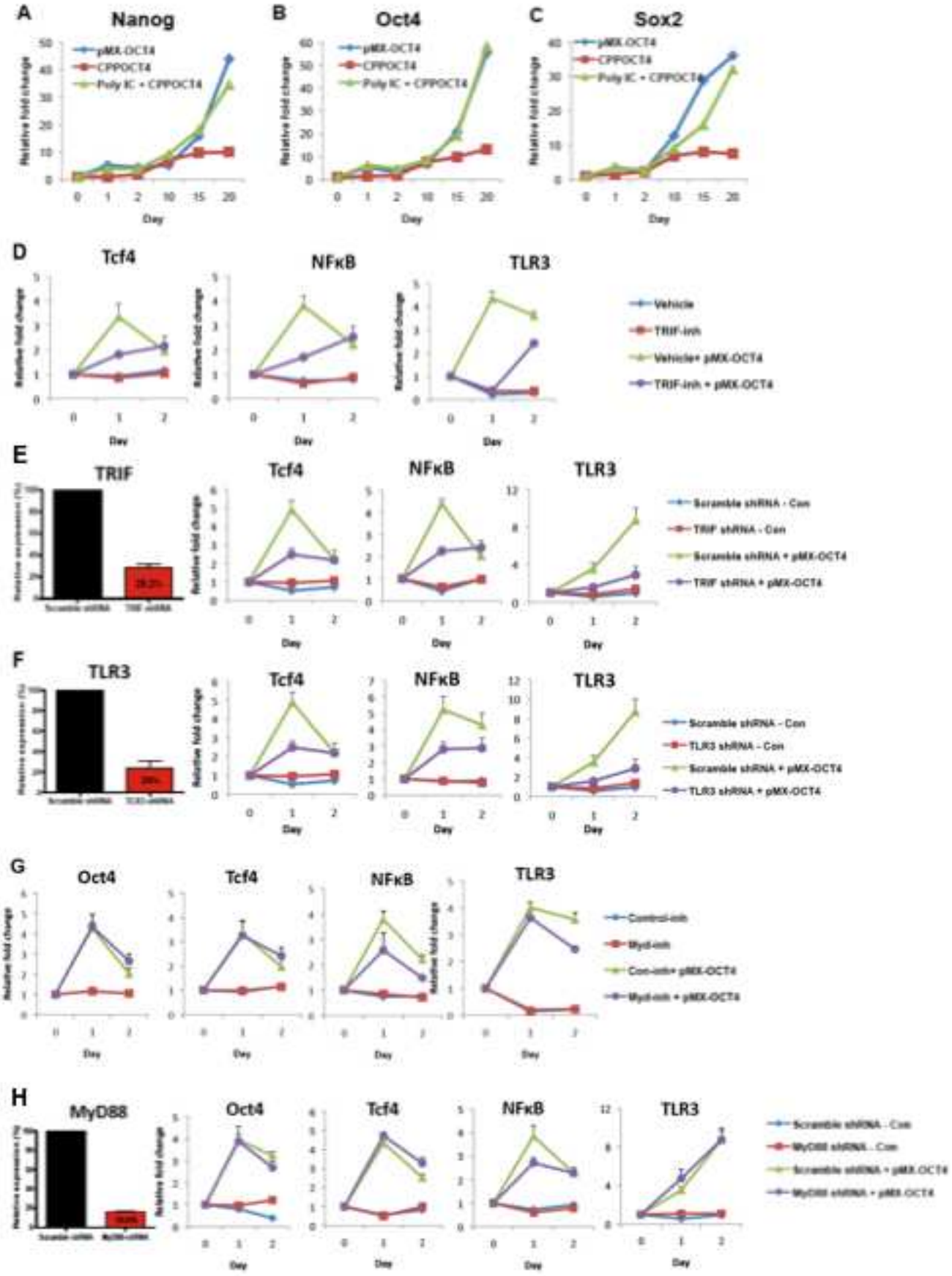

Figure S2. Gene expression induced by individual reprogramming factors expressed from viral vectors or delivered as cell-permeant peptides, Related to **Figure 1 and Figure 2**

Supplemental Figure

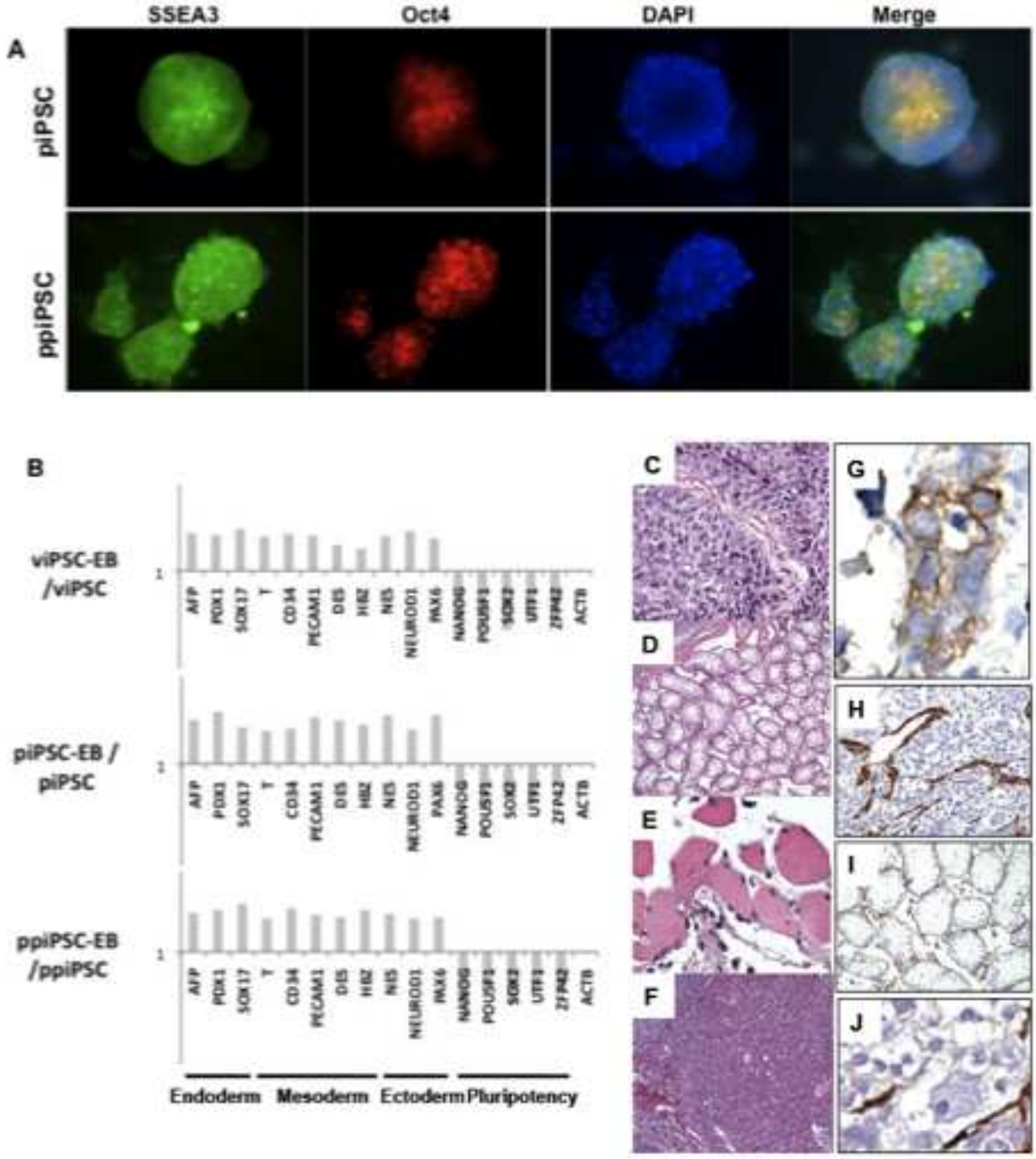

Figure S3. Characterization of Human piPSCs and ppiPSCs, Related to **Figure 6**

Supplemental Figure

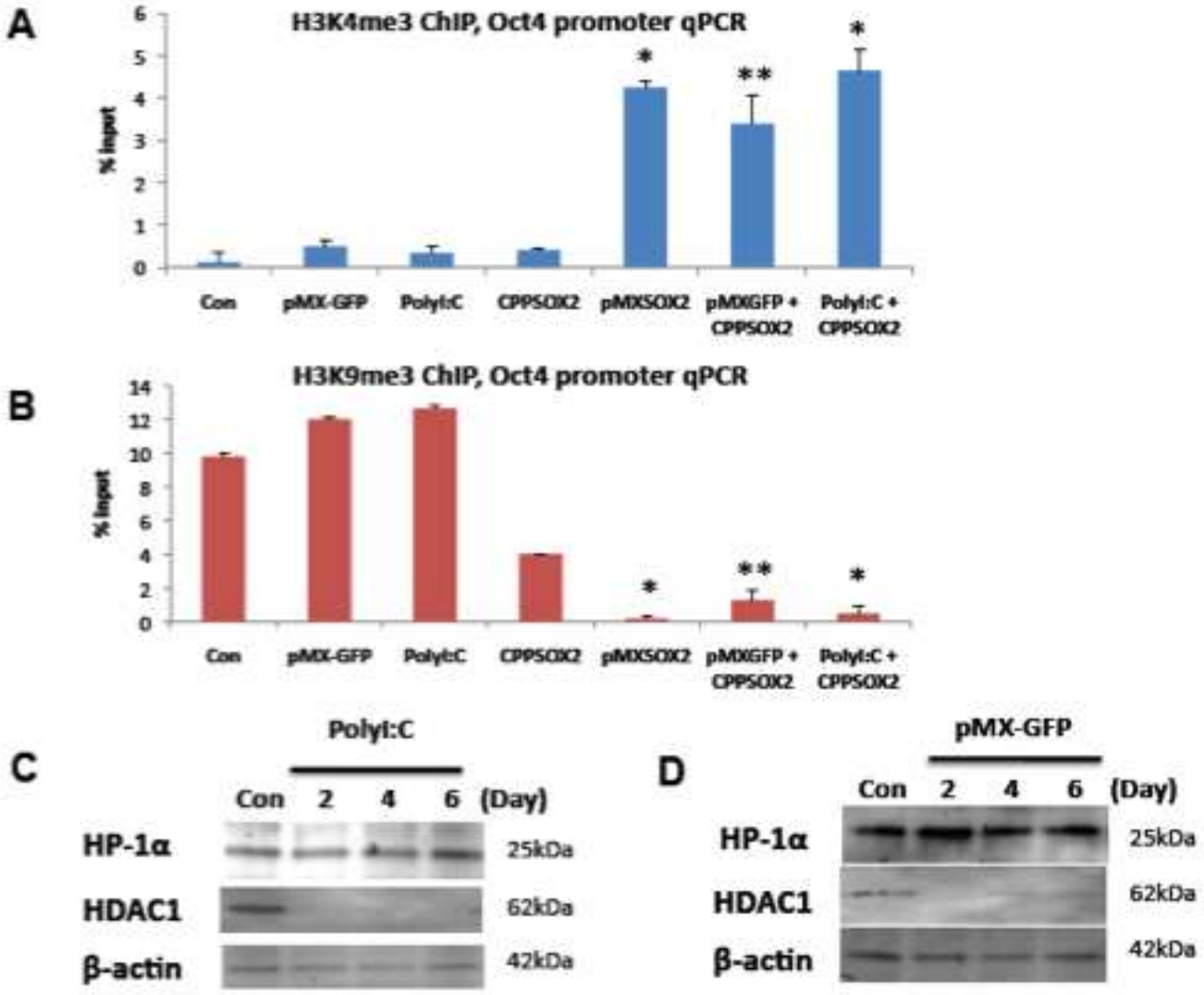

Figure S4. Poly I:C/Viral particles promote early epigenetic modification.

Supplemental Figure

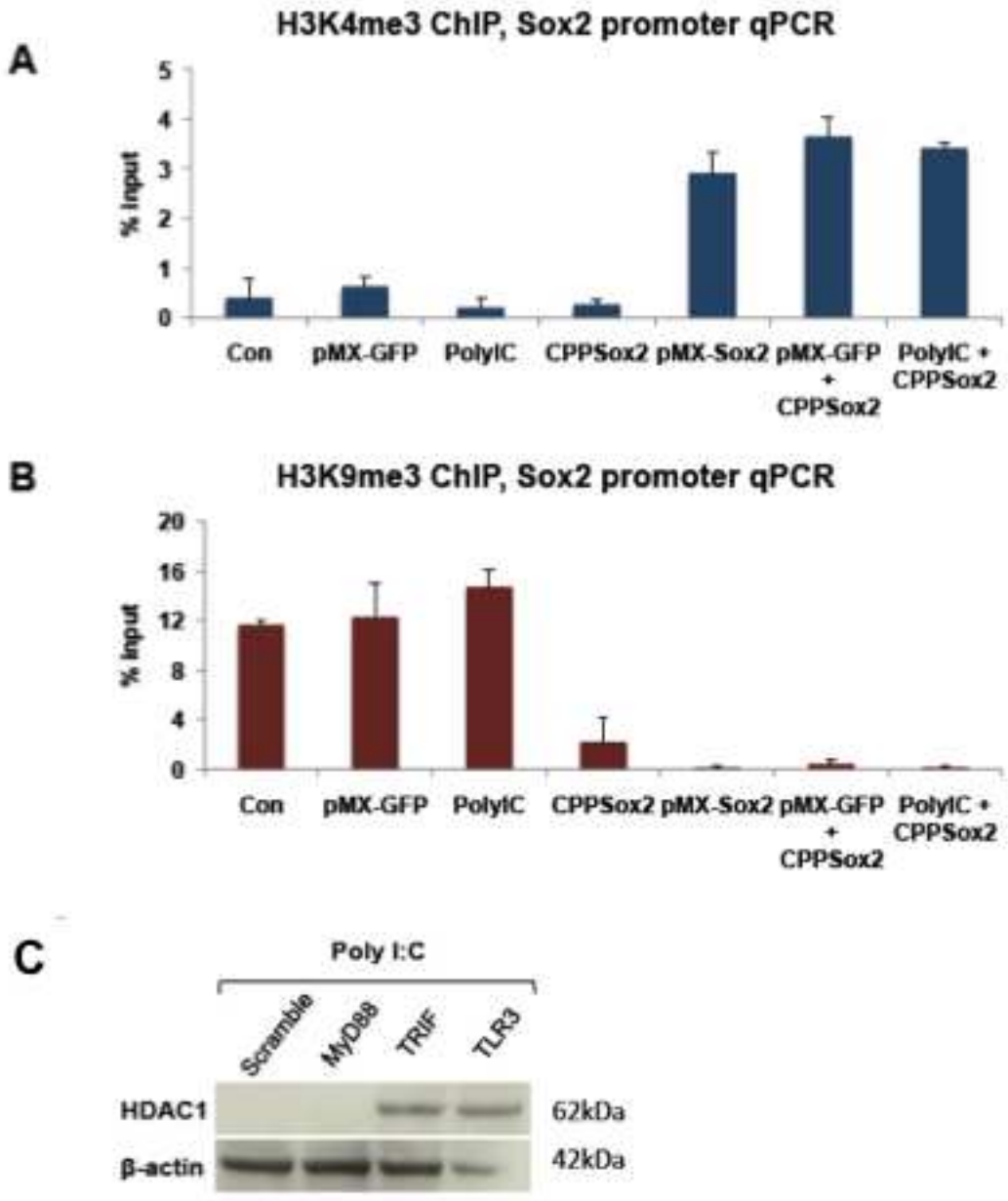

Figure S5. Poly I:C/Viral particles promote epigenetic modification.

Supplemental Figure

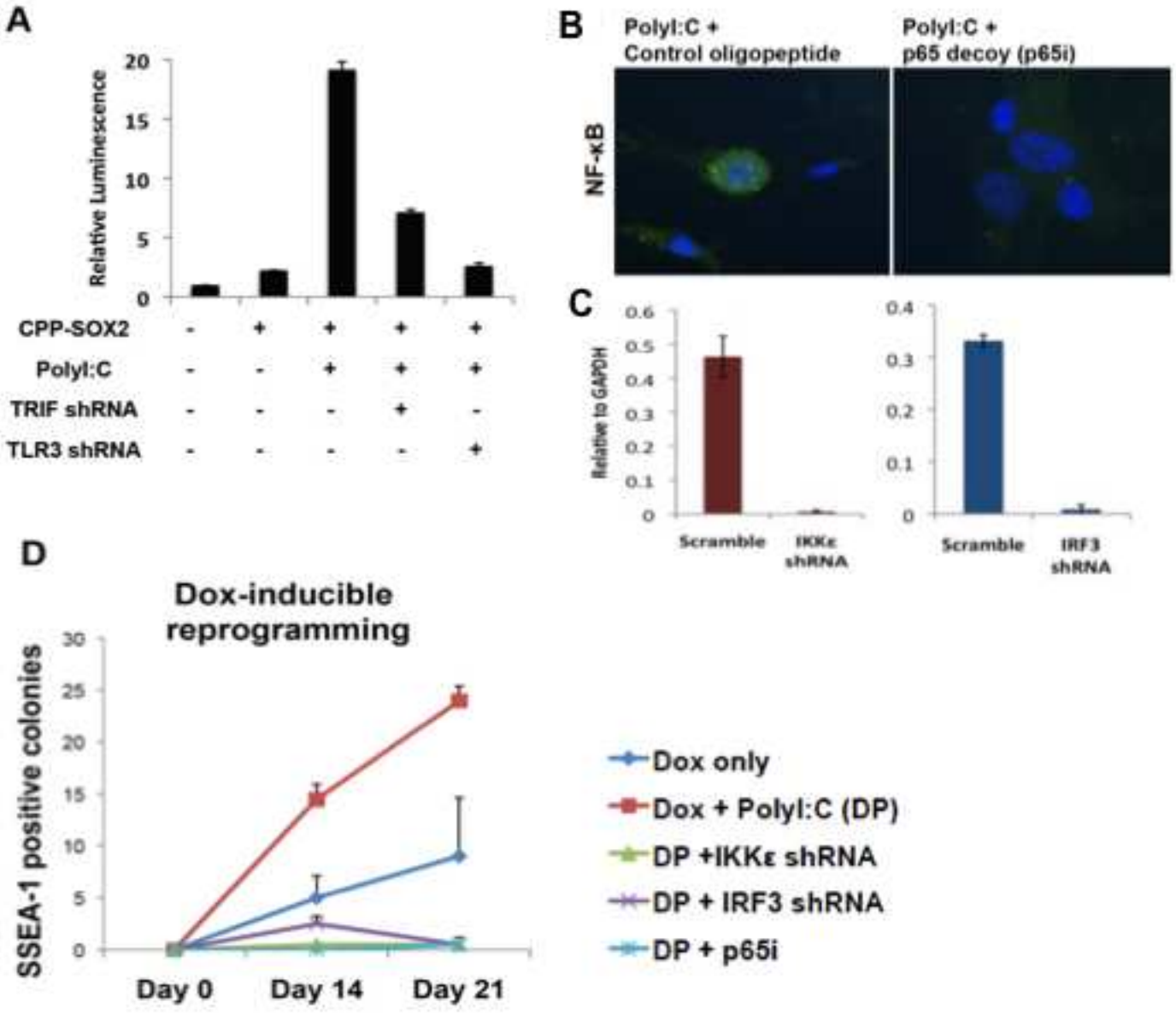

Figure S6. NF-κB, IKKε or IRF3 inhibition impairs Doxycycline inducible reprogramming.

Supplemental Figure

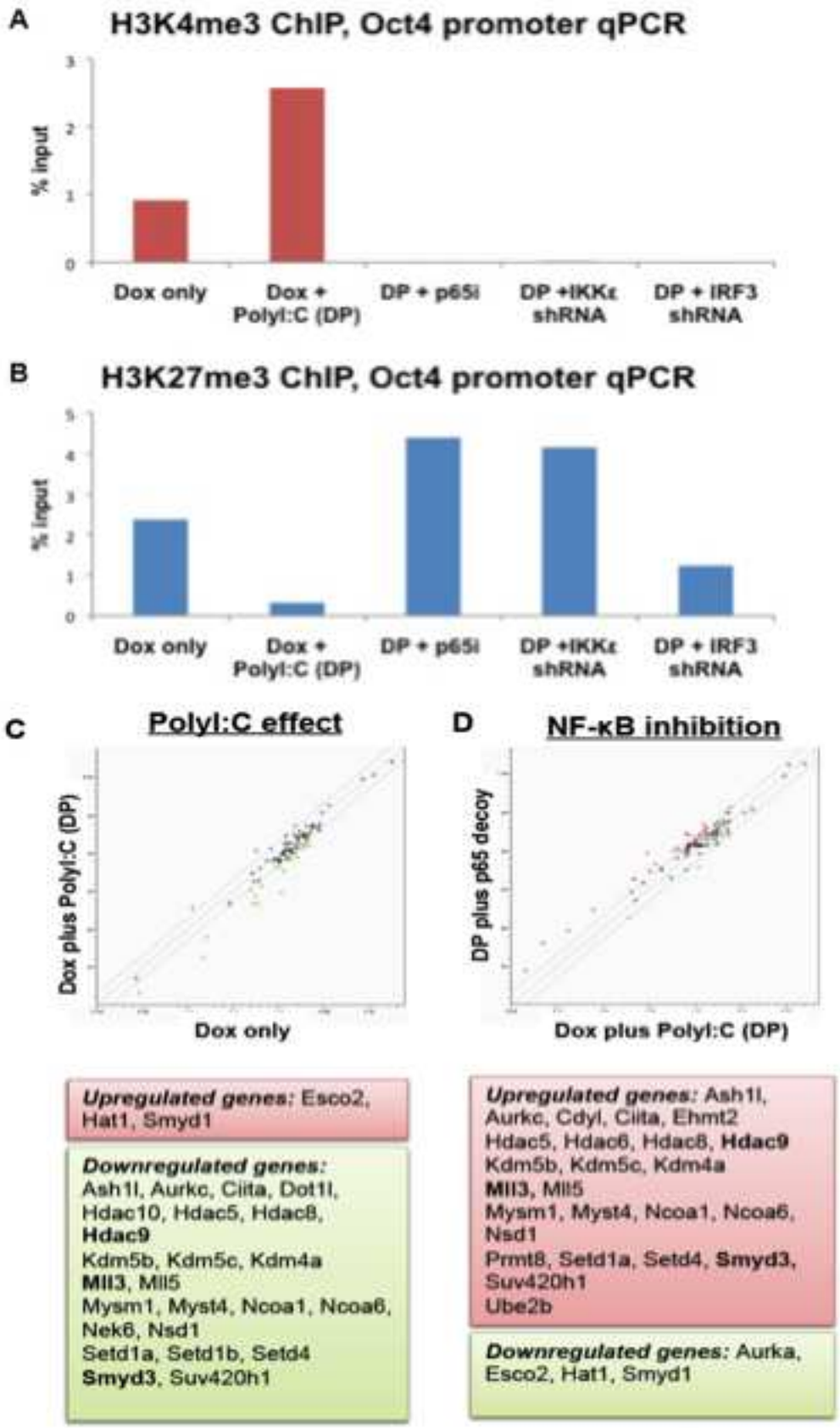

Figure S7. NF-κB, IKKε or IRF3 inhibition blocks the poly I:C-induced epigenetic modification in Dox-MEF.