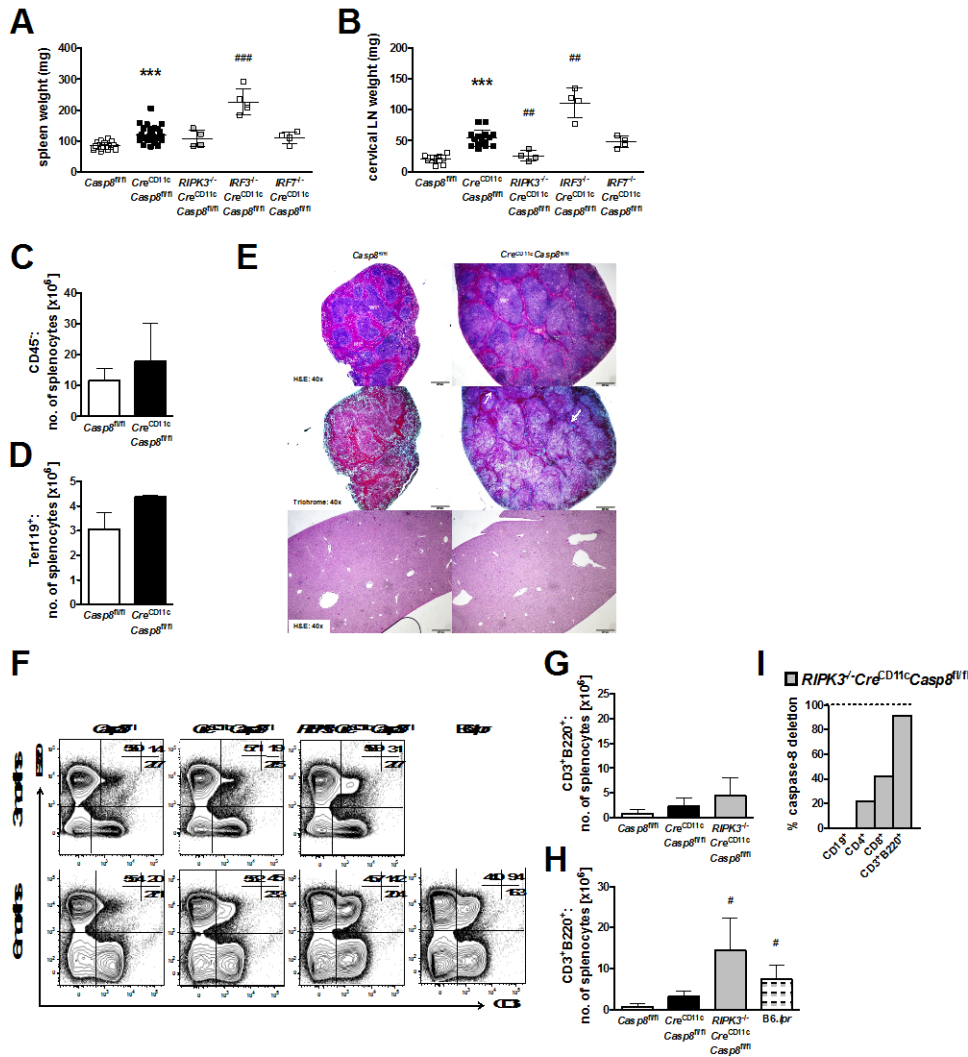
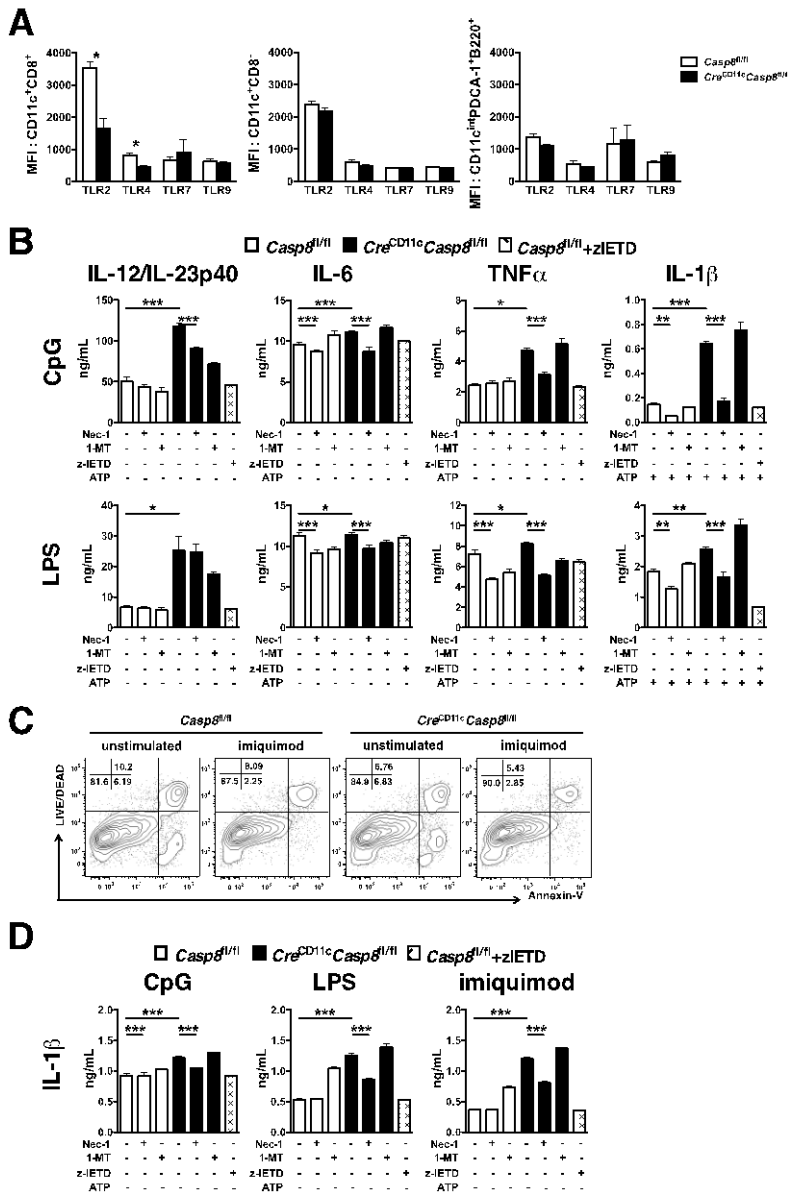


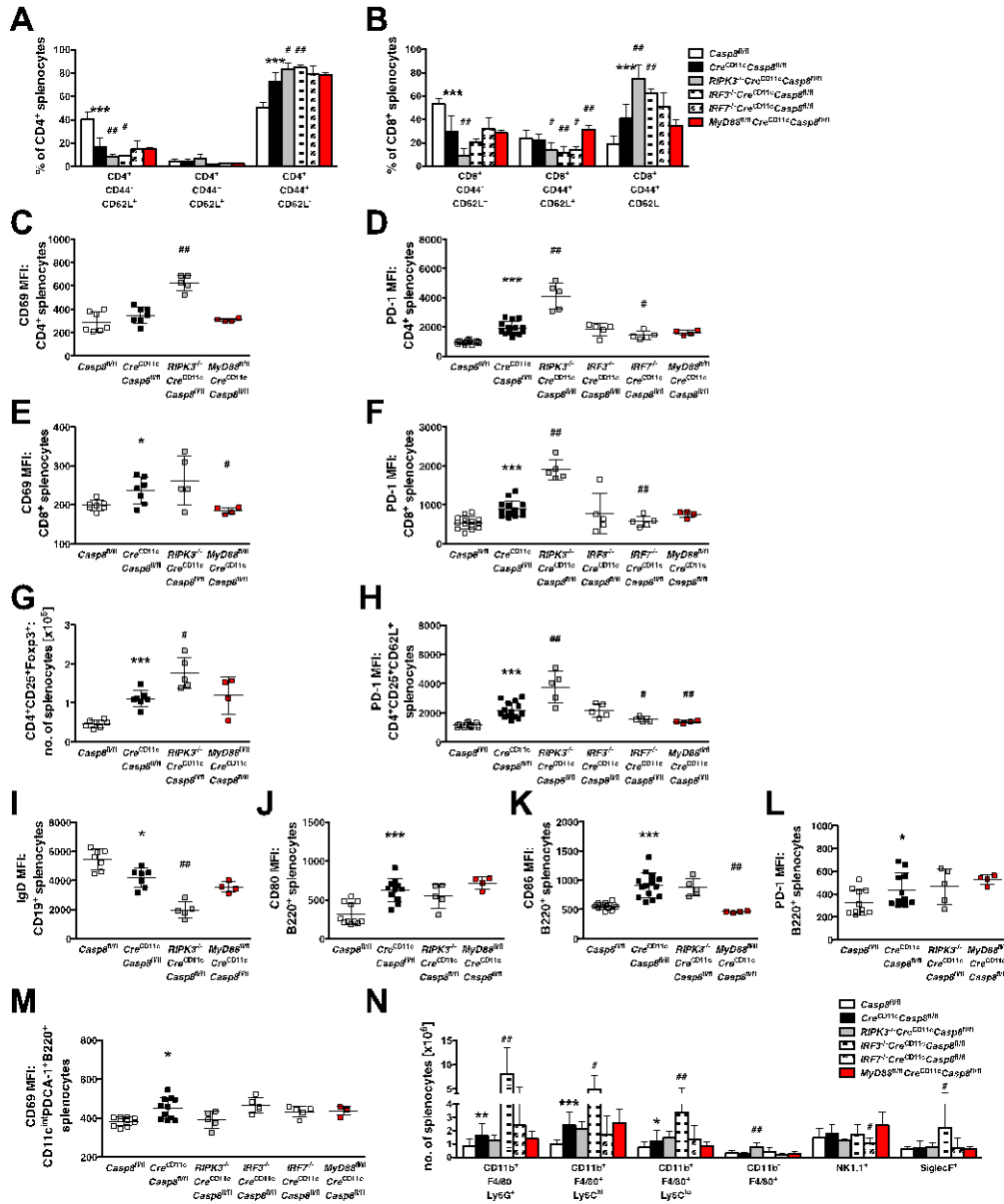
**Supplemental Figure 1. PCR for genotype validation.** (A) Splenocyte populations from  $Cre^{CD11c}Casp8^{fl/fl}$  mice were sorted as: B cells ( $CD19^+$ ),  $CD4^+$  and  $CD8^+$  T cells, NK cells ( $NK1.1^+$ ), red pulp macrophages ( $CD11b^+F4/80^+$ ), neutrophils ( $CD11b^+Ly6G^+$ ), monocytes/macrophages ( $CD11b^+CD11c^{low/negative}SSC^{low}F4/80^{low}$ ) further subdivided into  $Ly6C^-$  and  $Ly6C^+$ , pDC ( $mPDCA-1^+B220^+CD11c^{intermediate}$ ) and conventional DC ( $B220^-CD11c^+CD8^+$  and  $B220^-CD11c^+CD8^-$ ), and subjected to PCR for  $Casp8^{floxed}$  and  $Casp8^{deleted}$  alleles. (B) BMDCs generated from  $Cre^{CD11c}Casp8^{fl/fl}$  mice were subjected to PCR for  $Casp8^{floxed}$  and  $Casp8^{deleted}$  alleles. (C-D) Splenocyte populations from  $MyD88^{fl/fl}Cre^{CD11c}Casp8^{fl/fl}$  mice were sorted as in (A) and subjected to real time PCR for (C) *caspase-8* and (D) *MyD88* deletion.



**Supplemental Figure 2. Phenotypes of young and aged mice.** (A-B) 2-3-month-old female *Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* (control), *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*, *RIPK3<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*, *IRF3<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and *IRF7<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* mice (n $\geq$ 4) were evaluated for (A) spleen and (B) cervical lymph node weights. (C-E) 6-8-month-old control and *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* mice (n $\geq$ 7) were evaluated for numbers of (C) CD45<sup>+</sup> and (D) Ter119<sup>+</sup> splenocytes. (E) Representative formalin-fixed spleen sections (4  $\mu$ m) stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and trichrome and formalin-fixed liver sections (4  $\mu$ m) stained with H&E. (F-H) Splenocytes from 3- and 6-month-old control, *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*, *RIPK3<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and B6.lpr mice (n $\geq$ 5) were analyzed by flow cytometry. (F) Representative CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup>CD3<sup>+</sup>B220<sup>+</sup> T-cell percentages of total splenocytes at 3 and 6 months. Numbers of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup>CD3<sup>+</sup>B220<sup>+</sup> double negative T-cells at (G) 3 and (H) 6 months. (I) Splenocyte populations were sorted as: B-cells (CD19<sup>+</sup>), CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup> and DN T-cells (CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup>CD3<sup>+</sup>B220<sup>+</sup>) and subjected to real time PCR for *caspase-8* deletion. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SD and compared by Mann Whitney test. \* denotes comparison between control and *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*, # denotes comparison between *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and *RIPK3<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*, B6.lpr, *IRF3<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* or *IRF7<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*. \*, #:p<0.05; \*\*, ###:p<0.005; \*\*\*, ####:p<0.0005.



**Supplemental Figure 3. TLR ligation does not induce cell death.** (A) Splenocytes from 6-8 month-old *Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* (control) and *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* ( $n \geq 5$ ) were analyzed by flow cytometry for expression of TLRs. (B) GM-CSF + Flt3-L-treated BMDCs from control and *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* mice were stimulated with CpG or LPS  $\pm$  Nec-1 and/or zIETD-FMK (zIETD), a caspase-8 inhibitor and/or 1-Methyl-D-tryptophan (1-MT) for 6 hours  $\pm$  ATP (5mM) and supernatants evaluated for IL-12/IL-23p40, IL-6, TNF $\alpha$ , and IL-1 $\beta$ . (C) Control and *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* BMDCs were stimulated with imiquimod (5  $\mu$ g/mL) for 6 hours and cells were stained with Annexin-V and Aqua live/dead. Representative percentages of Annexin-V- and LIVE/DEAD-stained BMDCs. (D) GM-CSF + Flt3-L-treated BMDCs from control and *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* mice were stimulated with CpG, LPS or imiquimod  $\pm$  Nec-1 and/or zIETD-FMK (zIETD) and/or 1-Methyl-D-tryptophan (1-MT) for 6 hours  $\pm$  ATP (5mM) and supernatants evaluated for IL-1 $\beta$ . Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SD and compared by Mann Whitney test.



**Supplemental Figure 4. Alterations in splenic populations.** (A-L) Splenocytes from 6-8-month-old *Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* (control), *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*, *RIPK3<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*, *IRF3<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and *IRF7<sup>-/-</sup>Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* mice ( $n \geq 4$ ) were analyzed by flow cytometry. Naive (CD44<sup>-</sup>CD62L<sup>+</sup>), memory (CD44<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>+</sup>) and effector (CD44<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>-</sup>) (A) CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell and (B) CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell numbers. CD4<sup>+</sup> (C) CD69 and (D) PD-1 expression levels and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell (E) CD69 and (F) PD-1 expression levels. Regulatory T-cell (CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup>) (G) numbers and (H) PD-1 expression level. Total B-cell (I) IgD, (J) CD80, (K) CD86 and (L) PD-1 expression levels. (M) plasmacytoid DC (CD11c<sup>int</sup>PDCA-1<sup>+</sup>B220<sup>+</sup>) CD69 expression. (N) Neutrophil (CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup>), Ly6C<sup>high</sup> macrophage (CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup>), Ly6C<sup>low</sup> macrophage (CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup>), red pulp macrophage (CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup>), NK (NK1.1<sup>+</sup>) and eosinophil (SiglecF<sup>+</sup>) cell numbers. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SD and compared by Mann Whitney test. \* denotes comparison between control and *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>*, # denotes comparison between *Cre<sup>CD11c</sup>Casp8<sup>fl/fl</sup>* and experimental knockouts. \*, #:  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*, #:  $p < 0.005$ ; \*\*\*, ###:  $p < 0.0005$ .