





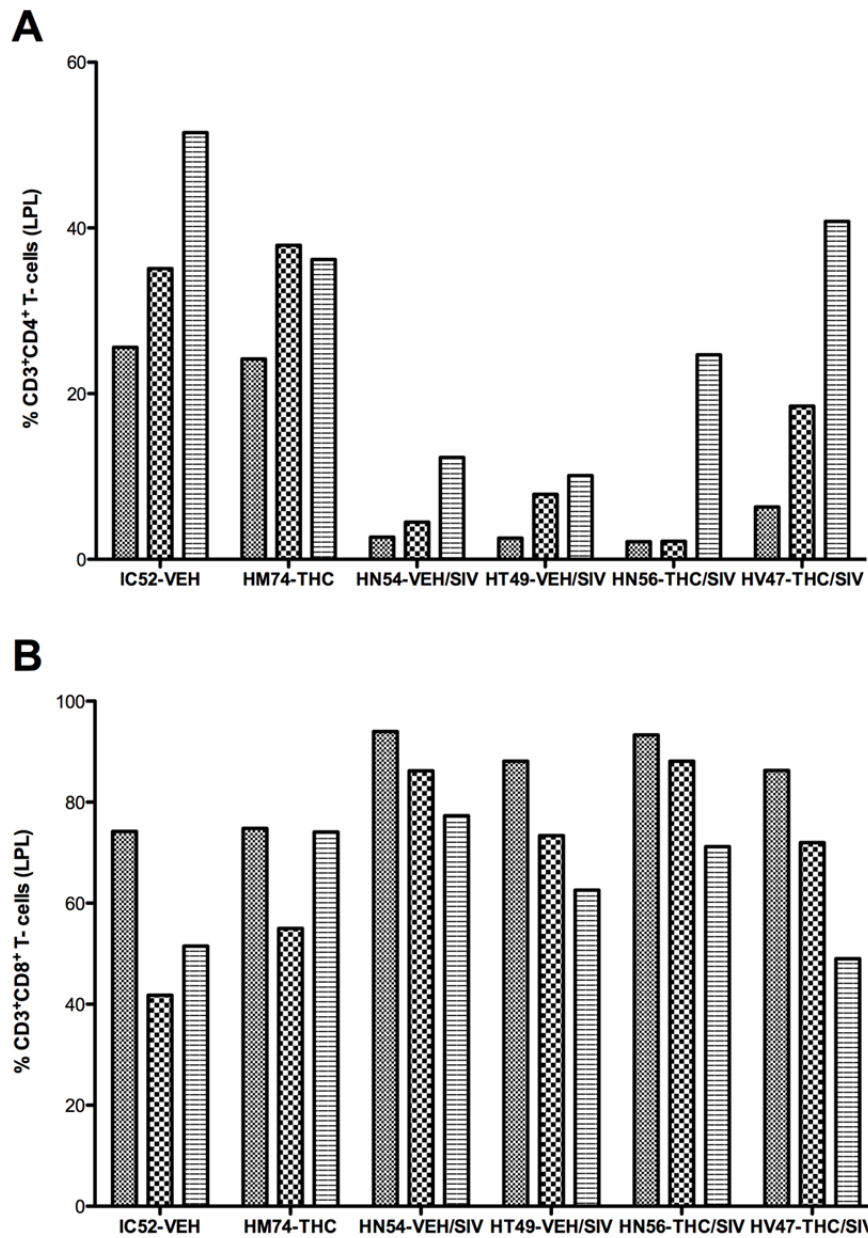
Supplemental Table 6. Schematic representation of CXCL12 $\Delta$  (Transcript variant 4) 3' UTR depicting predicted miRNA binding sites.

Alignment of CXCL12 mRNA sequence with specific miRNAs: top strand- CXCL12mRNA; bottom strand-miRNA.

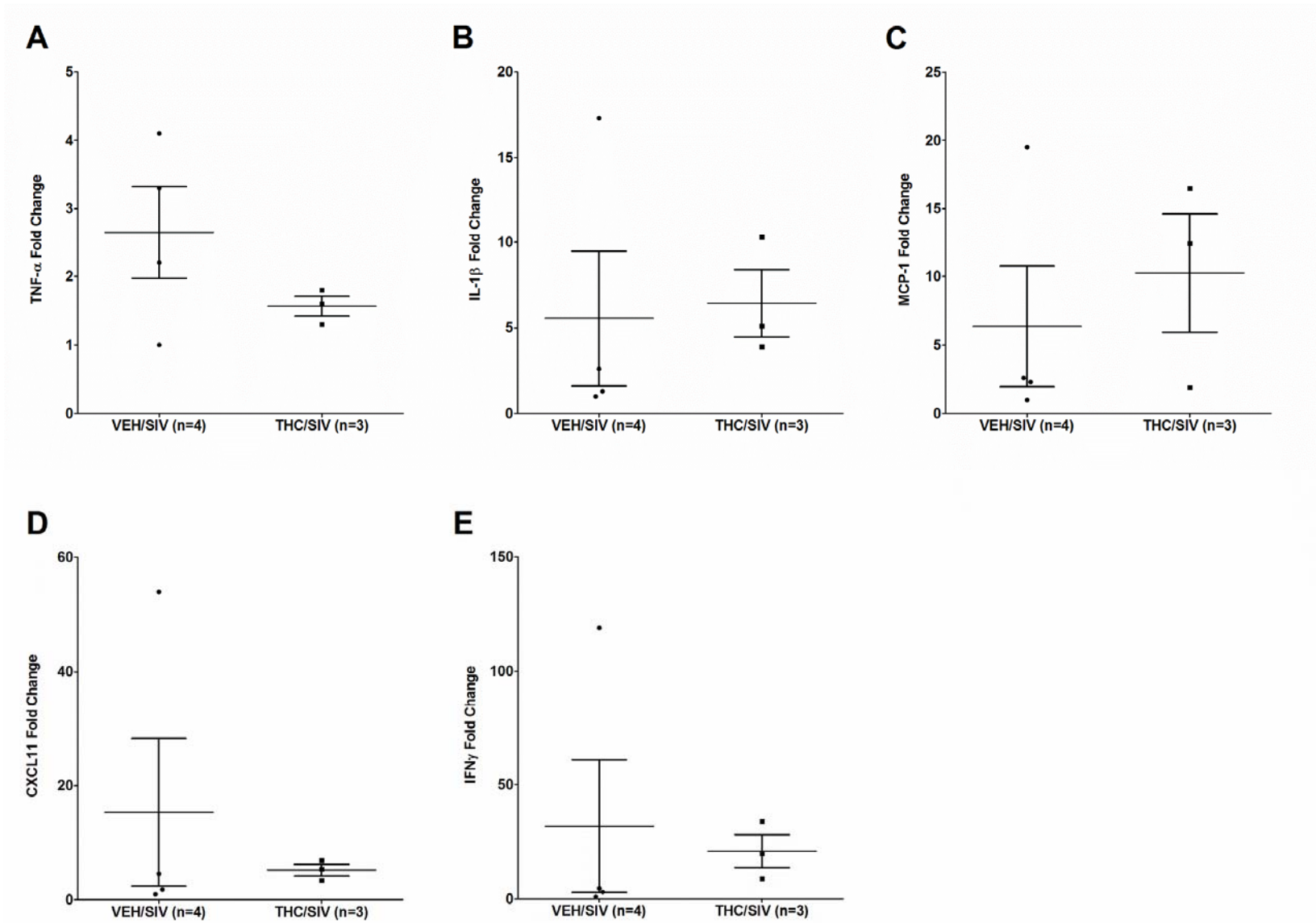
miRNA ID	GenBank Access Number	Site Conservation	Binding sites on 3' UTR	Target Site sequence	Prediction algorithm
miR-23a (prox site)	NM_001178034 mRNA Variant	Human/Chimp/Macaque/Orangutan/Mouse	503-509	5' ...UAUAUAUGAUUAUAAAUGUGAU... <span style="margin-left: 150px;">       </span> 3' CCUUUAGGGACCGUUACACUA	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)
miR-23a (idstal site)	NM_001178034 mRNA Variant	Human/Chimp/Macaque/Orangutan/Mouse	568-574	5' ...ACUAAAUUGUAUCAAAUGUGAC... <span style="margin-left: 150px;">       </span> 3' CCUUUAGGGACCGUUACACUA	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)
miR-301a	NM_001178034 mRNA Variant 4	Human/Chimp/Macaque/Orangutan/Mouse/Rat	582-588	5' ...AAAUGUGACAUUAUA-----UGCACUAG... <span style="margin-left: 100px;">       </span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;">         </span> 3' CGAAACUGUUAUGAUAACGUGAC	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)

Supplemental Table 7. Schematic representation of CXCL12 targeting miRNAs that showed incremental increase in THC only, VEH/SIV and THC/SIV macaques at 60 days post SIV infection. 3' UTR depicting predicted miRNA binding sites. Alignment of CXCL12 mRNA sequence with specific miRNAs: top strand- CXCL12 mRNA; bottom strand-miRNA.

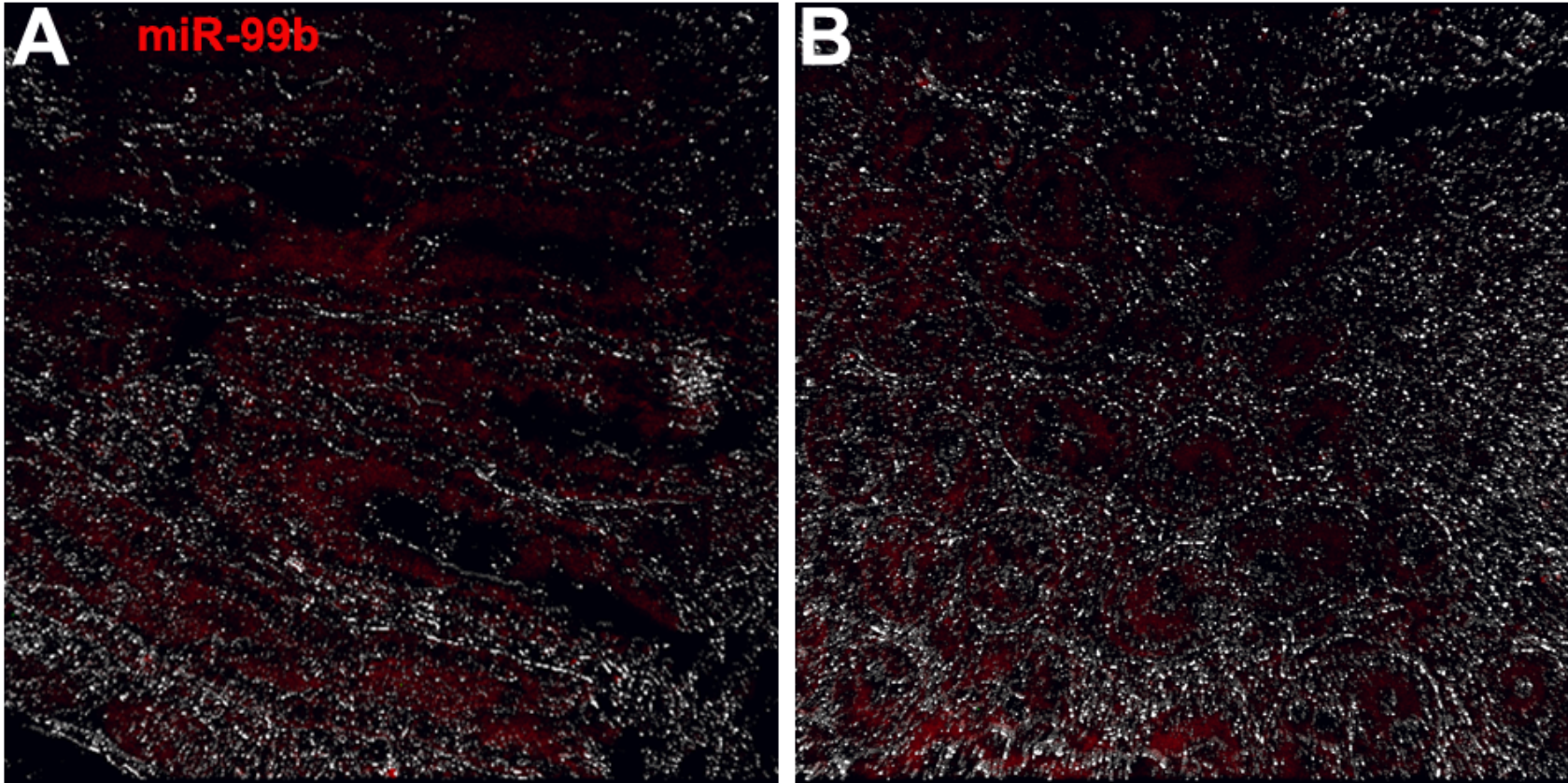
miRNA ID	GenBank Access Number	Site Conservation	Binding sites on 3' UTR	Target Site sequence	Prediction algorithm
miR-101	NM_000609 mRNA Variant 2 CXCL-12 $\beta$	Human/Chimp/Macaque/ Orangutan/Mouse	2959-2965	5' ...GUUAAAUGUGAUGAAUACUGUAU...     3'    AAGUCAAUAGUGUCAUGACAU	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)
miR-29b (prox site)	NM_000609 mRNA Variant 2 CXCL-12 $\beta$	Human/Chimp/Macaque/ Orangutan/Rat	2321-2327	5' ...UGUCCCUCCGGGACCUUGUGCUG...     3'    AUUGGCUAAAGUCUACCACGAU	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)
miR-29b (distal site)	NM_000609 mRNA Variant 2 CXCL-12 $\beta$	Human/Chimp/Macaque	2732-2738	5' ...UGAUCGCCUUUCCCA-GGUGCUAC...            3'    AUUGGCUAAAGUCUACCACGAU	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)
miR-130a	NM_199168 mRNA Variant 1 CXCL-12 $\alpha$	Human/Chimp/Macaque/ Orangutan/Mouse/Rat	1466-1472	5' ...AAAUGUGACAUUAUAUGCACUAG...     3'    UACGGGAAAAUUGUAACGUGAC	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)
miR-101	NM_199168 mRNA Variant 1 CXCL-12 $\alpha$	Human/Chimp/Macaque/ Orangutan/Rat	1510-1516	5' ...AUGGUUAUAAACGUCCUACUGUAU...     3'    AAGUCAAUAGUGUCAUGACAU	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)
miR-130a	NM_001178034 mRNA Variant 4 CXCL-12 $\Delta$	Human/Chimp/Macaque/ Orangutan/Mouse/Rat	582-588	5' ...AAAUGUGACAUUAUAUGCACUAG...     3'    UACGGGAAAAUUGUAACGUGAC	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)
miR-101	NM_001178034 mRNA Variant 4 CXCL-12 $\Delta$	Human/Chimp/Macaque/ Orangutan/Rat	626-632	5' ...AUGGUUAUAAACGUCCUACUGUAU...     3'    AAGUCAAUAGUGUCAUGACAU	TargetScan (38), miRanda (44)



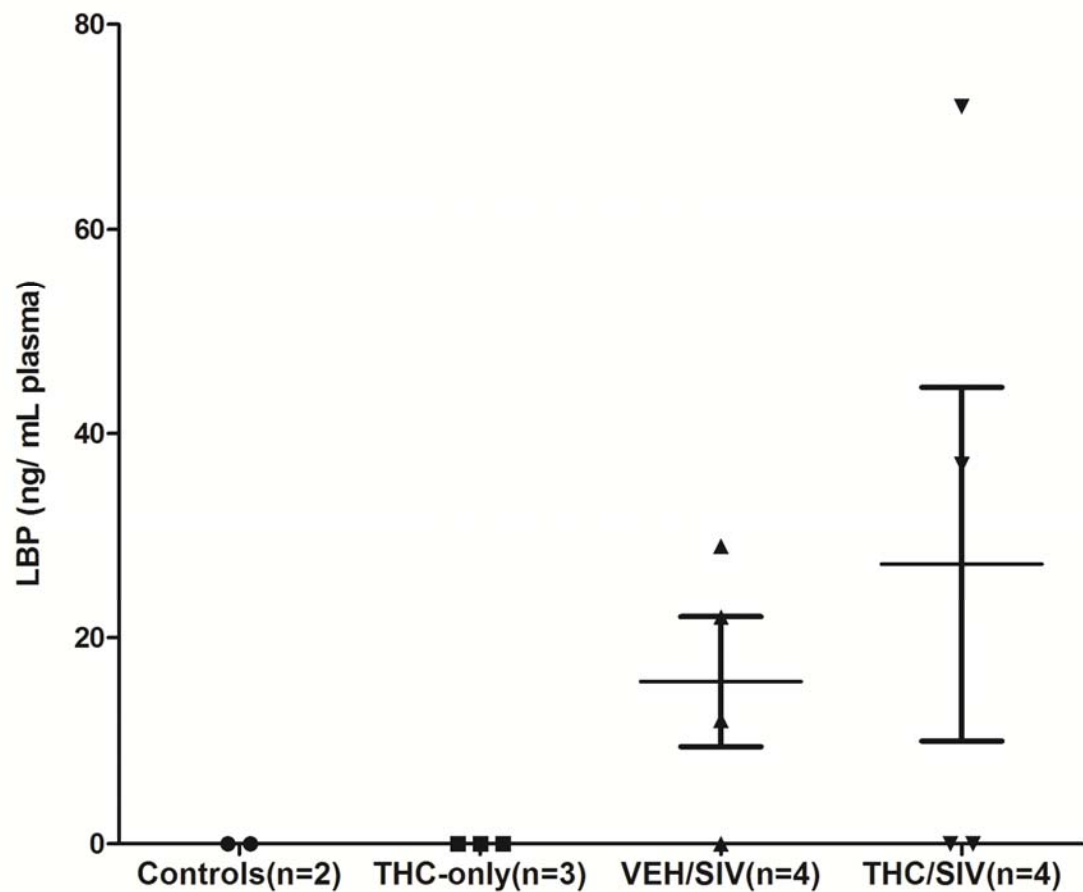
Supplemental Figure 1. Percentage of CD4<sup>+</sup> (**A**) and CD8<sup>+</sup> (**B**) T cells among duodenal lamina propria leukocytes (LPLs) isolated at 14, 30 and 60 days post SIV infection (DPI). The cells were first gated on singlets followed by lymphocytes, CD3 and then on CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+/-</sup> and CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+/-</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T- cell subsets.



Supplemental Figure 2. qRT-PCR demonstrated no difference in duodenal proinflammatory cytokine (TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , MCP-1, CXCL11, IFN- $\gamma$ ) mRNA expression between VEH/SIV (n=4) and THC/SIV (n=4) macaques at 60 days post SIV infection.



Supplemental Figure 3. miR-99b localized to duodenal epithelium and lamina propria cells of both uninfected control macaques (**A-B**). Note the markedly weak miR-99b signal intensity compared to the VEH/SIV (Figure 4**A-B**) and THC/SIV (Figure 4**D-E**) macaques.



Supplemental Figure 4. Lipopolysaccharide-binding protein (LBP) was measured in plasma as a marker of microbial translocation. The plasma LBP concentrations (ng/ml plasma) did not differ statistically between VEH/SIV and THC/SIV groups at necropsy (60 days post SIV). Data were analyzed using non-parametric kruskal wallis test using the Prism v5 software (GraphPad software). The error bars represent standard error of mean LBP levels within each group.