Supplemental Figures

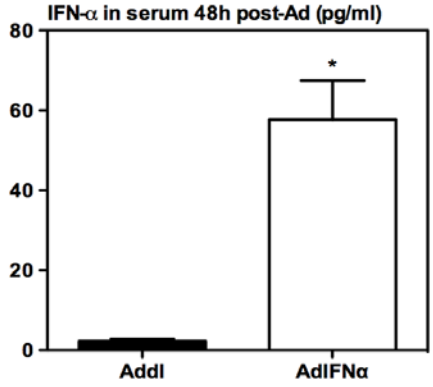

Figure S1. Level of IFN-α in the serum following AdIFN-α pre-treatment. Mice were infected with 10^7 pfu of AdIFN-α or AddI, and IFN-α was measured in the serum at 48h. Results are from one experiment, n=3/group. Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM. *, $p < 0.05$.

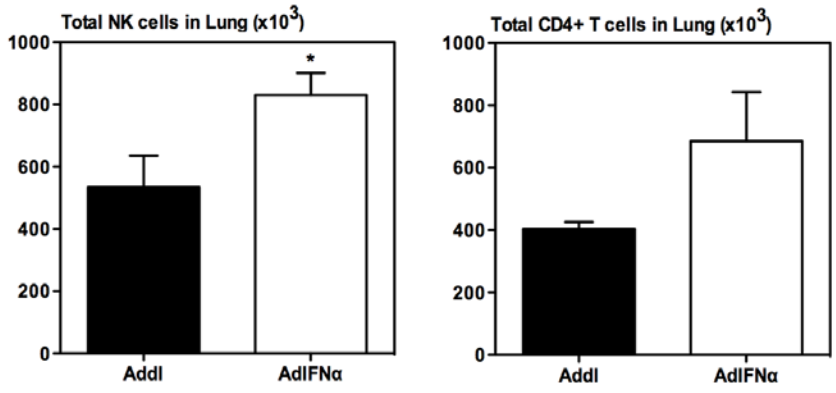

Figure S2. Transgenic expression of IFN-α leads to rapid cellular infiltration in the lungs of *S. pneumoniae* infected mice by 20h post-*Strep* infection. NK cell and CD4+ T cell numbers in the lung were assessed by flow cytometry in AdIFN-α or AddI treated mice at 20h post-*Strep* infection. Results are from one experiment, n=5/group. *, $p < 0.05$.

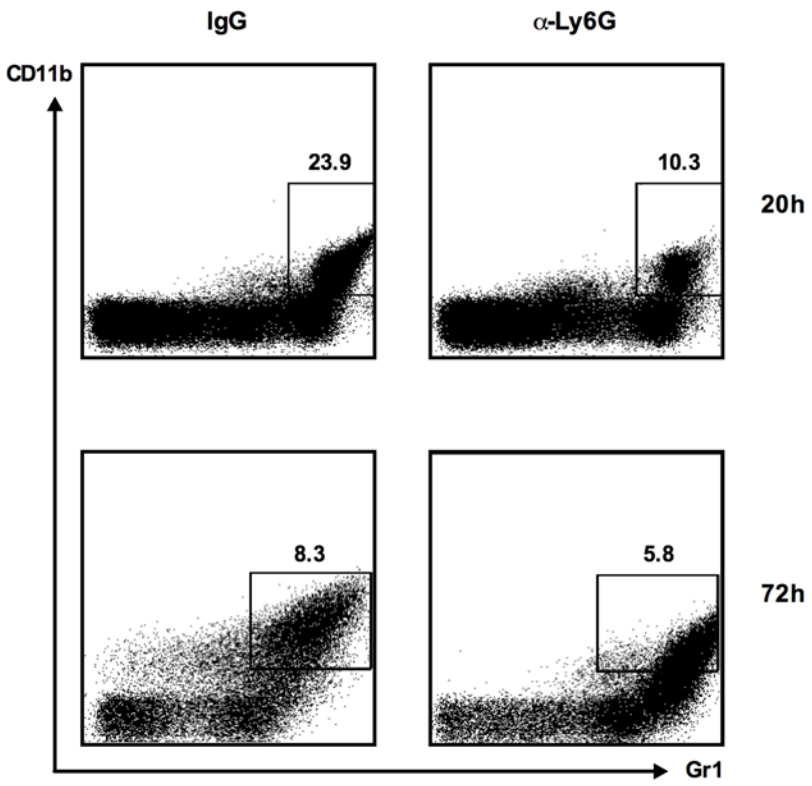

Figure S3. Neutrophil depletion during transgenic expression of IFN-α and pneumococcal infection. Female C57BL/6 mice were infected with 10^7 pfu AdIFN-α and 48h later with 10^4 cfu of *S. pneumoniae*. At 4h before *Strep*. infection 50 μg of α-Ly6G depleting antibody or IgG control were administered intranasally. FACS analysis was performed to determine the number of neutrophils in the lungs at 20h and 72h post-*Strep.* The dot plots show representative populations from the lung. Results are from one experiment, n=3/group.

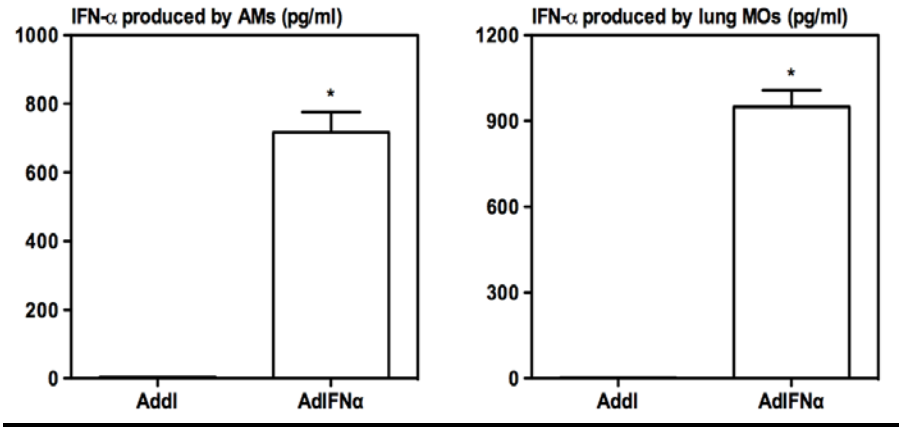

Figure S4. Levels of IFN-α following *in vitro* infection of macrophages by AdIFN-α. Alveolar macrophages and purified lung macrophages (pooled CD11c+ and CD11b+) were infected with AdIFN-α or AddI for 3h, and the following day *S. pneumoniae* was added to the cells. Phagocytosis was allowed to occur for 1h and then bacterial killing was allowed for another 1h. IFN-α was measured in these supernatants. Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM of triplicate wells/group, representative of three independent experiments. *, $p < 0.05$.