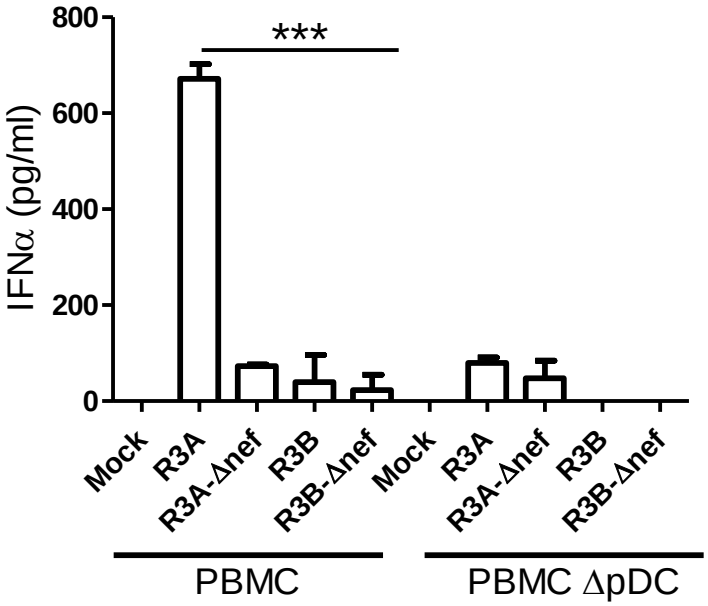
Figure S1.

A.



B.

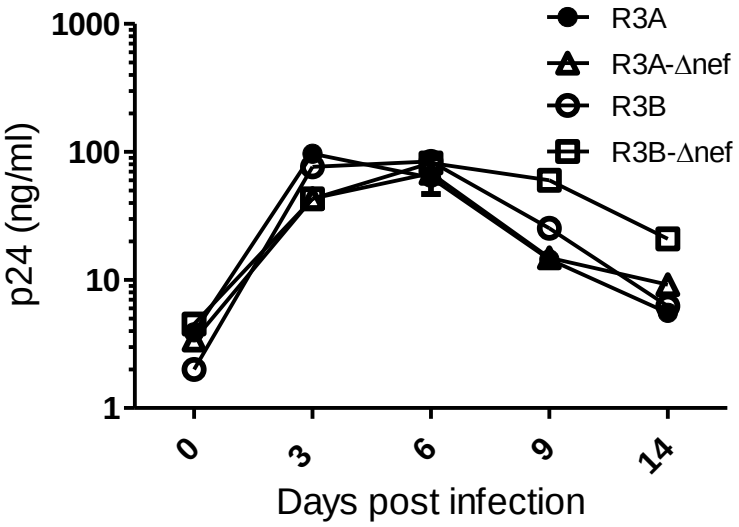


Figure S1. (A) pDCs are the major source of IFNα after stimulation with HIV-1 R3A isolate. Total PBMCs and pDC-depleted PBMCs were stimulated with 10 ng of R3A, R3B, R3A-Δnef and R3B-Δnef. IFNα was measured by Elisa at 96h after stimulation. (B) The replication kinetic of R3A, R3B, R3A-Δnef and R3B-Δnef in PHA-activated PBMCs. PHA- PBMCs were inoculated with 293T-derived viruses and supernatants from cell cultures were harvested every 3 days to measure p24 by Elisa. Statistically results are displayed by comparing all groups respect to R3A. *** $p \leq 0.001$.

Figure S2.

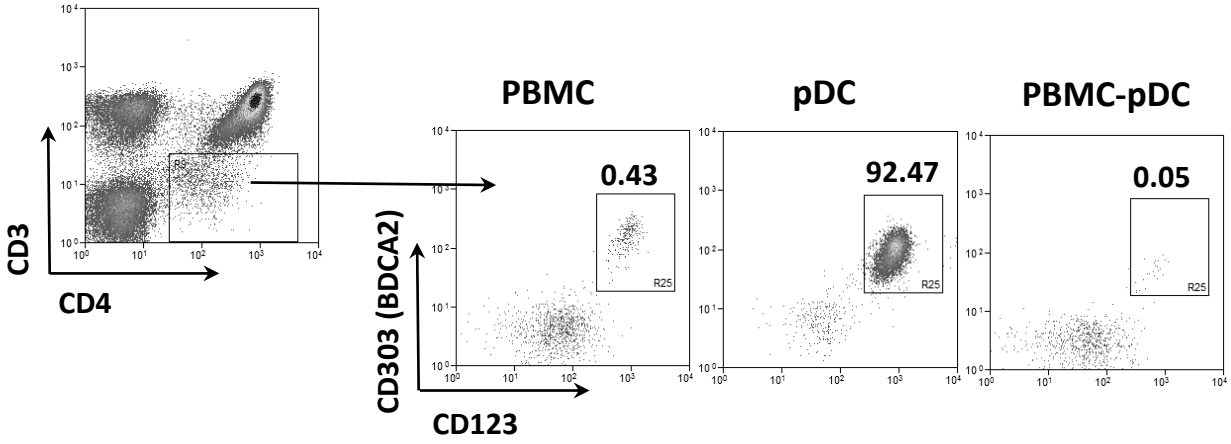


Figure S2. The purity of pDCs and pDC-depleted PBMCs assessed by FACS staining (CD303+,CD123+). The total human PBMCs, purified pDCs and pDC-depleted PBMCs, were stained with anti-CD4, CD3, CD123 and CD303 antibodies and death cell marker. The percentage of CD123+, CD303+ cells in population of alive CD3-CD4+ cells is presented.

Figure S3.

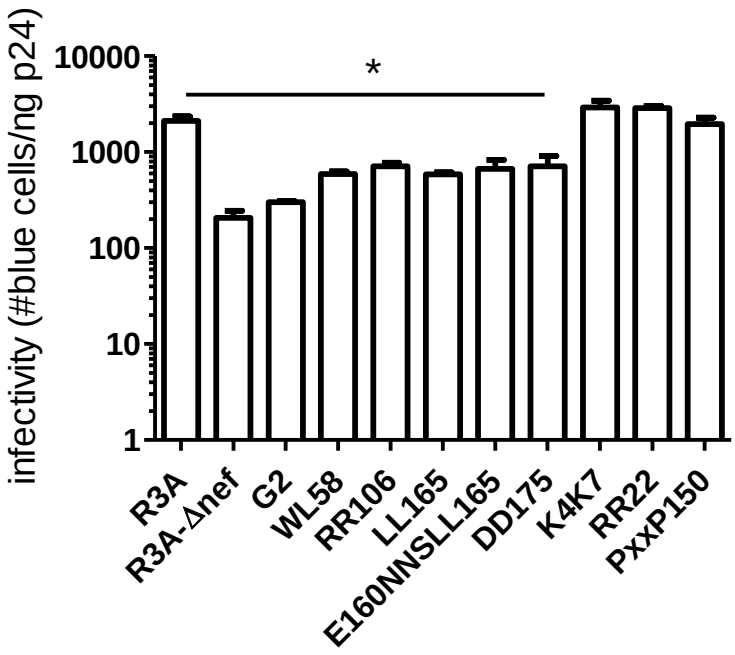


Figure S3. The infectivity of R3A, R3A-Δnef and nef-functional mutants. The viruses were propagated on PHA-PBMCs and the infectivity assay was performed on MagiX4 cell line. The infectivity is presented as a ratio of infectious units (blue cells) per ng of p24. Statistically results are displayed as above. * $p \leq 0.05$.