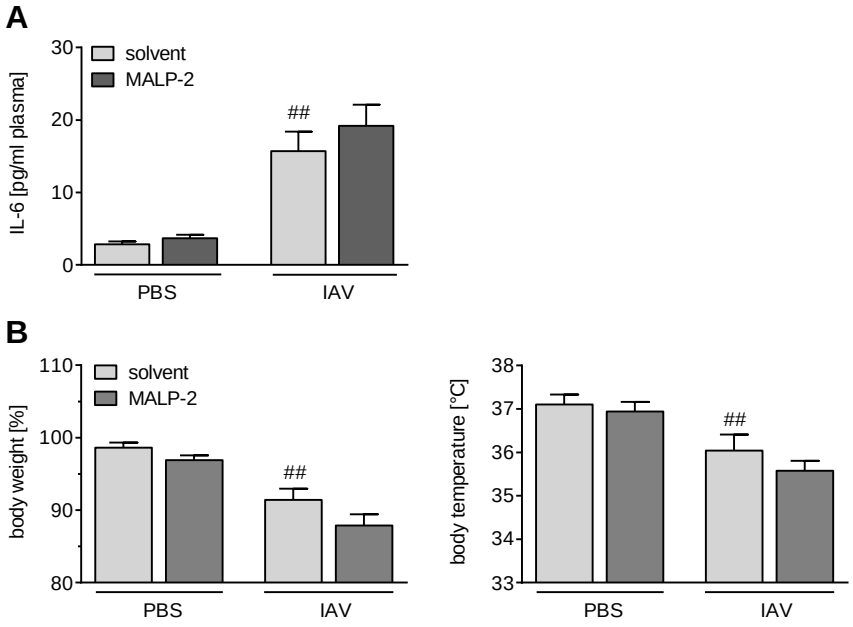
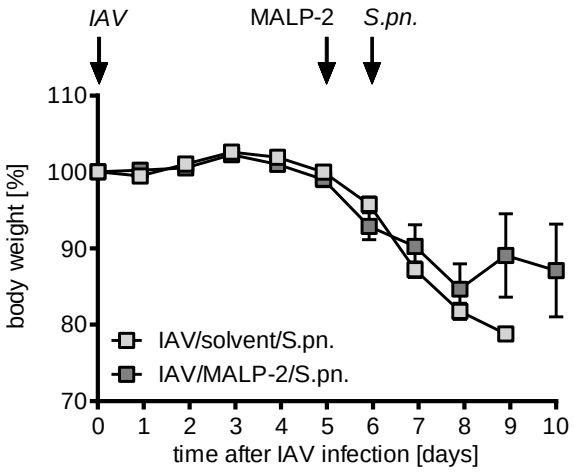
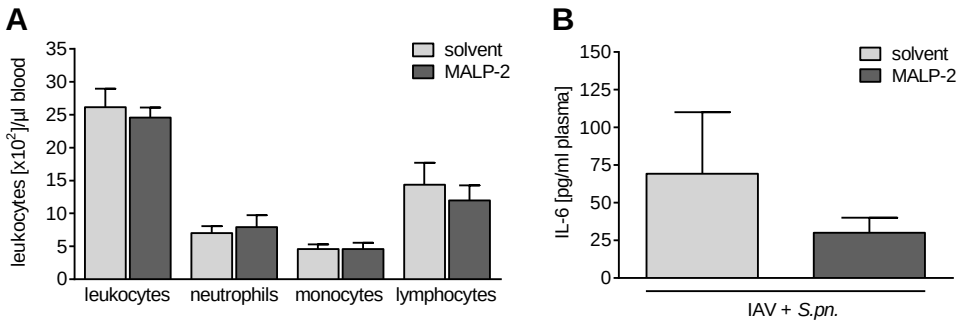


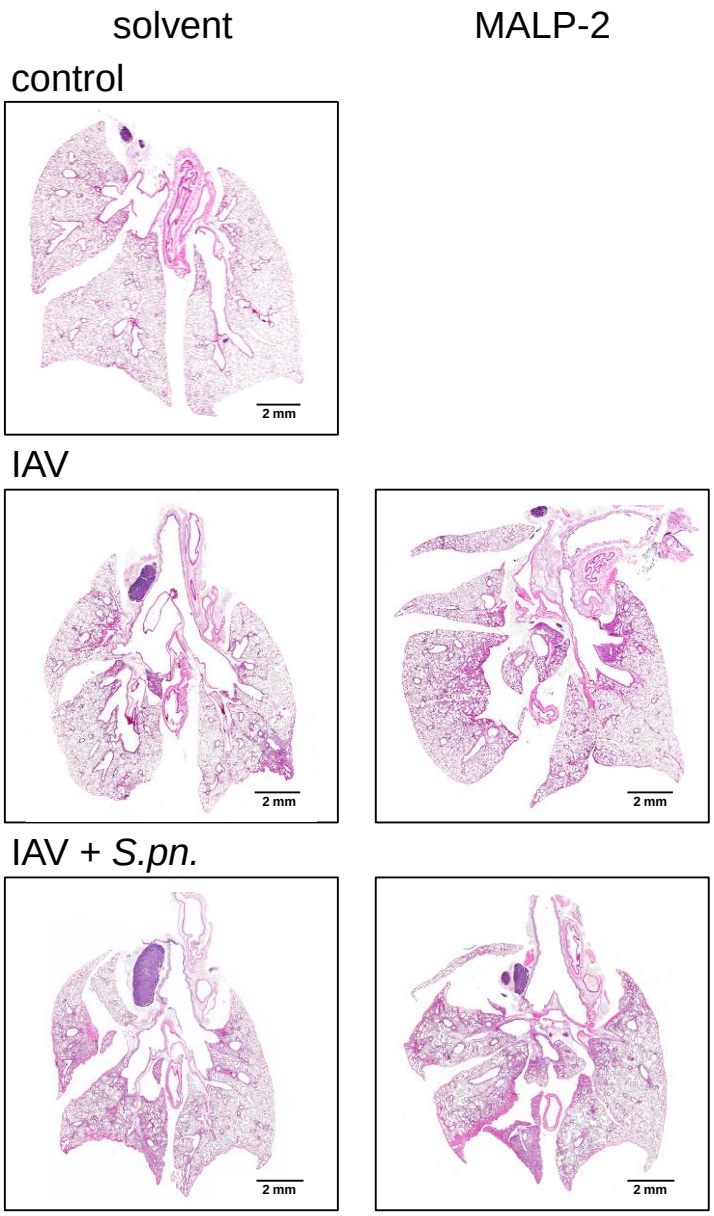
Supplemental Figure 1. *Pulmonary MALP-2 stimulation did not affect systemic interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels or clinical parameters 6 d after IAV infection.* Mice were treated with 0.5 µg MALP-2 or solvent 5 d post infection with 10^2 PFU Influenza virus A/H1N1/PR/8/34 (IAV) or sham infection with PBS. (A) Plasma IL-6 levels were quantified using cytokine singleplex assay (Bioplex®, BioRad, Hercules, CA). (B) Body weight and body temperature were measured. Values are given as mean + SEM (n=6-8 (A) or 8 (B) each group). $^{\#\#}$ $p<0.01$ vs. corresponding sham-infected group.



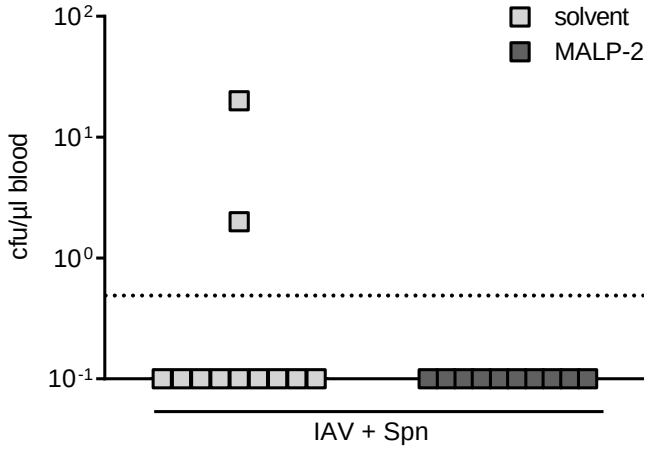
Supplemental Figure 2. *Pulmonary MALP-2 treatment of IAV-infected mice did not affect the course of body weight after pneumococcal superinfection.* Mice infected with 10^2 PFU IAV were treated with 0.5 µg MALP-2 or solvent on day 5. Secondary infection with 10^3 CFU *S. pneumoniae* (Spn) was performed on day 6. Body weight was monitored for 10 d after IAV infection. Values are given as mean + SEM (n=10 (MALP-2) or 9 (solvent)).



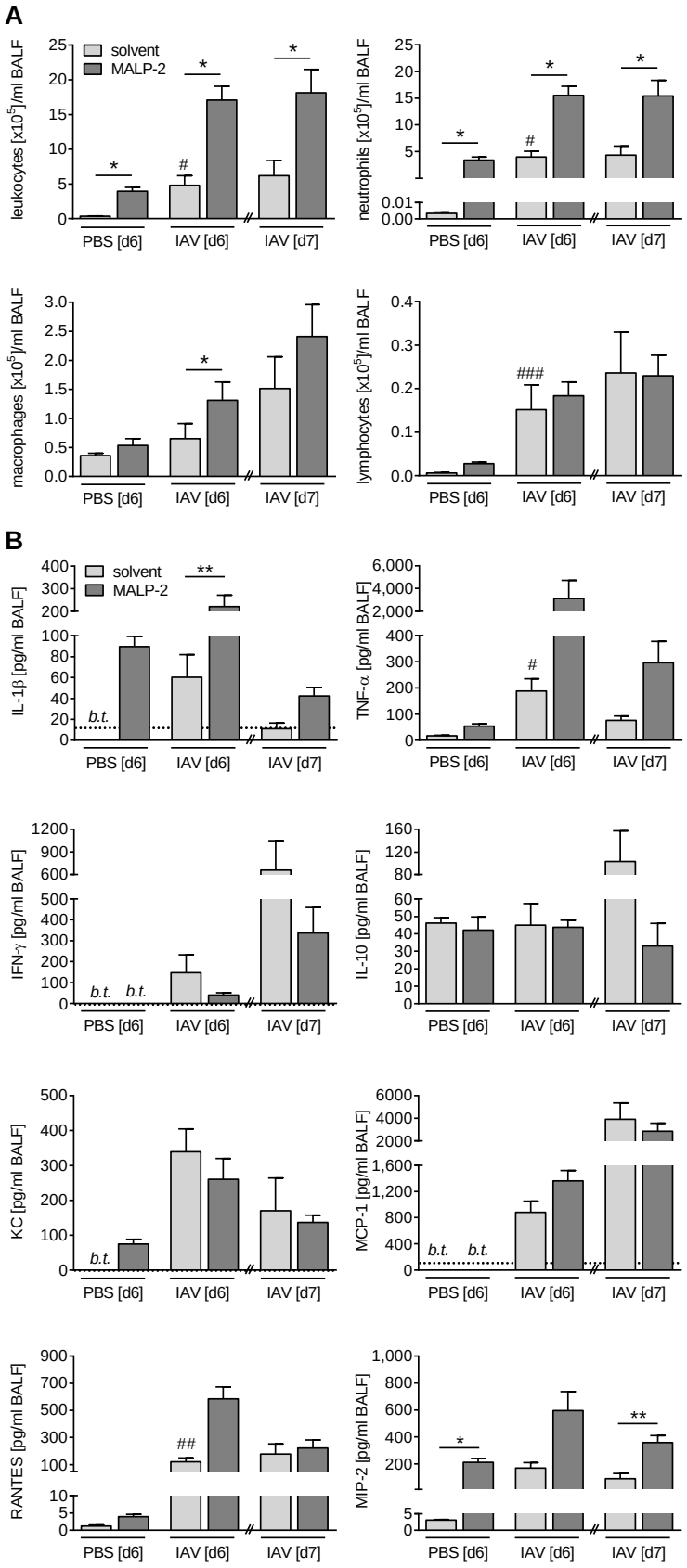
Supplemental Figure 3. *Pulmonary MALP-2 stimulation did not affect the systemic inflammatory response after secondary pneumococcal infection.* Mice infected with 10^2 PFU IAV were treated with 0.5 µg MALP-2 or solvent on day 5 and challenged with 10^3 CFU *S. pneumoniae* (Spn) on day 6. (A) Blood leukocytes were quantified by FACS on day 7. Values are given as mean + SEM (n=7-8 each group). (B) Plasma interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels were measured using cytokine singleplex assay. Values are given as mean + SEM (n=7-8 each group).



Supplemental Figure 4. *MALP-2 did not alter the distribution of lung lesions after IAV infection and pneumococcal superinfection.* Mice infected with 10^2 PFU IAV were treated with 0.5 µg MALP-2 or solvent on day 5 and challenged with 10^3 CFU *S. pneumoniae* or sham-infected with PBS on day 6. Lungs were harvested on day 7 and formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded sections were prepared and stained with hematoxylin and eosin for histopathological analyses. Total lung area affected by inflammation was determined by microscopic evaluation. Lung sections of sham-infected and solvent-treated mice served as negative control. Representative images are shown (n=3-4 each group).



Supplemental Figure 5. *Blood bacterial load after secondary pneumococcal infection*. Mice infected with 10^2 PFU IAV were treated with 0.5 µg MALP-2 or solvent on day 5 and challenged with 10^3 CFU *S. pneumoniae* (Spn) on day 6. Blood bacterial load was determined on day 7. Values are given as individual data (n=10-11 each group). The *dotted line* indicates the lower detection limit.



Supplemental Figure 6.

Overview of leukocyte recruitment and cytokine release in influenza A virus (IAV)-infected lungs on day 6 and 7 summarizing data from Figure 1 and 4 of the main article. Mice infected with 10^2 PFU IAV or sham-infected with PBS were treated with 0.5 µg MALP-2 or solvent on day 5 (PBS and IAV [d6]). Secondary sham infection with PBS was performed on day 6 (IAV [d7]). BAL was performed and BALF leukocytes (A) and cytokines (B) were quantified six and seven days post infection. *Dotted lines* indicate the lower limit of the cytokine assay working range and are missing if all values were within the working range. *b.t.* = values below threshold. Values are given as mean + SEM (n=5-8 (A) or 3-8 (B) each group). * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$ as indicated; # $p<0.05$, ## $p<0.01$, ### $p<0.001$ vs. corresponding sham-infected group.