**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1.** Viral exposure upregulates key glycolytic genes, increases ATP content and activates HIF-1α in human pDCs. (**A**) Total RNA was purified from pDCs treated with or without Flu for 8 h and DNA microarray analysis was performed using the HumanHT-12 v4 Expression BeadChip. Microarray data deposited in GEO database, accession # GSE68849 (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?token=qfarmocyrvcdvsb&acc=GSE68849). Raw data was normalized using quantile normalization. Significantly altered genes (paired t-test, $p \leq 0.05$) were further subjected to pathway analysis using Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery. The graph displays differentially expressed genes grouped into functional pathways based on annotation analysis. (**B**) Normalized expression values of *HK2, LDHA* and *HIF-1α* genes are shown. (**C**) qRT-PCR results showing relative expression of *HK2*, *LDHA* and *HIF-1α* to *HPRT* in pDCs exposed to Flu, RV or gardiquimod for 8 and 24 h. (**D**) ATP concentration was measured in the lysates of pDCs exposed to Flu or RV or no virus (control) *ex vivo* for 24 h using an ATP luciferase assay kit. ATP levels were normalized to control conditions. pDCs were stained with HIF-1α Dyl-488 or rabbit IgG isotype control-488 Ab and DAPI after 24 h incubation with or without Flu. (**E**) Total HIF-1α expression, shown as percent of control (based on mean fluorescence gated on total live pDCs). (**F**) pDC images displaying nuclear DAPI and HIF-1α or isotype staining. Images represent 1 of 9 experiments. (**G**) Summary of HIF-1α nuclear translocation in control versus Flu-treated pDCs. Data represent mean ± SEM, N=4-6 in A-C; N=3 in D and N=9 in E and G; *$p \leq 0.05$, paired t-test.
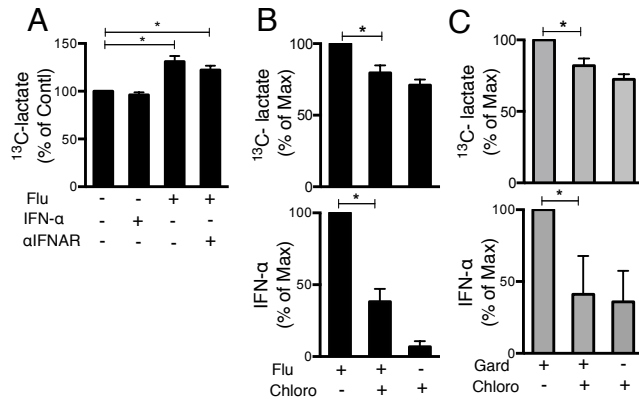
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2. Flu-induced glycolysis in pDCs is independent of type I IFN signaling. (**A**) pDCs were exposed to IFN-α (1000 U/ml; PBL Assay Science), Flu (MOI 0.1), or Flu in the presence anti-human IFNAR monoclonal Ab (5 μg/ml; PBL Assay Science) for 24 h. ^{13}C-lactate in pDC supernatants was quantified by mass spectrometry and normalized to the control condition. The effect of chloroquine (2 μg/ml; Sigma-Aldrich) on (**B**) Flu- and (**C**) gardiquimod-treated pDC ^{13}C-lactate and IFN-α concentrations is shown. Data were normalized to maximal lactate and IFN-α induction. Data represent mean ± SEM, N=3-4. *p ≤ 0.05, Two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test, # represents not detected.