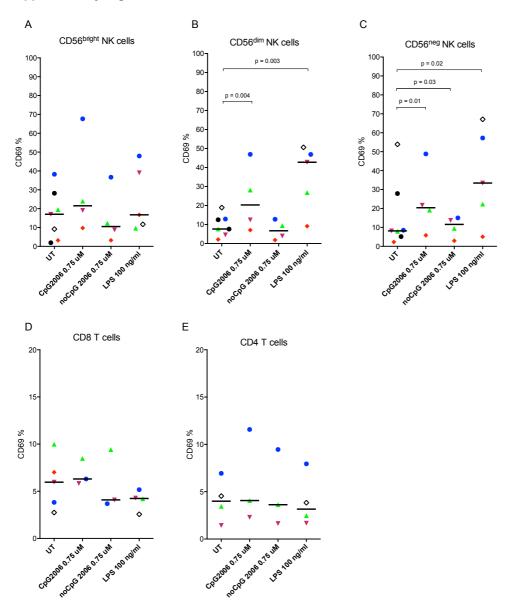


Supplementary Figure 1: CpG2006 induces IFN- α , IL-2 and TNF- α .

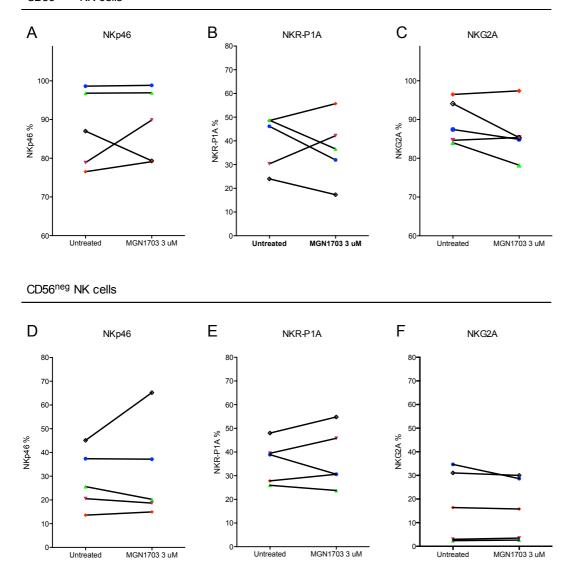
PBMCs from ART-suppressed HIV-1 patients were stimulated for 48 hours with CpG2006 at indicated concentrations, noCG-CpG2006 as TLR9-specific negative control, or cRPMI as untreated control. Cytokine and chemokine levels were measured in culture supernatants. (A+B) CpG2006 induced a significant increase for IFN-α, but not for CXCL10. (C-E) No induction of IL-2 was observed, while IL-6 and TNF-α was significantly induced for LPS, CpG2006 as well as noCG- CPG2006, the latter showing a nonTLR9-induced effect of CpG2006. For comparative results for MGN1703 see Figure 1. Individual donors are displayed with same unique symbol as in Figure 1. Lines represent the median.



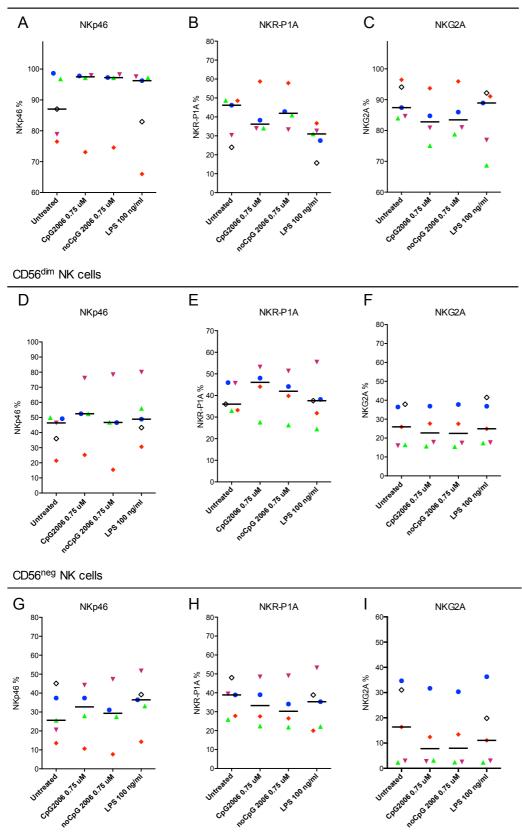
Supplementary Figure 2: CpG2006 activates NK cells.

PBMCs from ART-suppressed HIV-1 patients were stimulated for 48 hours with CpG2006 at indicated concentrations, noCG-CpG2006 as TLR9-specific control, LPS or cRPMI as untreated control. Cells were stained and assessed by flow cytometry. (A-C) The median percentage of CD69 positive CD56dim (CD56dim CD16+) NK cells and CD56neg (CD56neg CD16+) NK cells increased in response to CpG2006 and LPS. (for comparative results for MGN1703 see Fig. 2). (D-E) The numbers of activated CD8+ T cells and CD4+ T cells were unchanged. Individual donors are displayed with same unique symbol as in Figure 2. Lines represent the median.

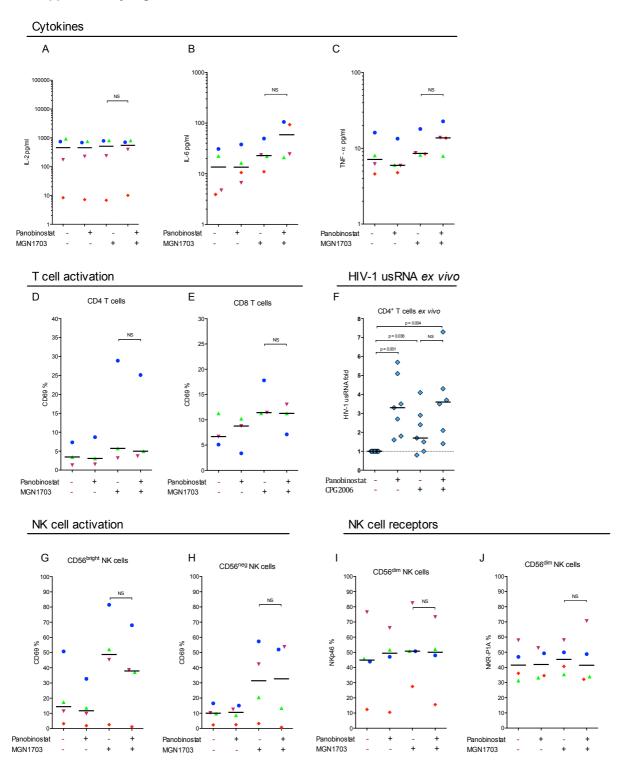
CD56^{bright} NK cells



Supplementary Figure 3: MGN1703 does not affect NK cell receptors on CD56_{bright} and CD56_{neg} NK cells. PBMCs were incubated for 48 hours with MGN1703 or cRPMI as untreated control. Cells were stained and then assessed by flow cytometry. (A-F) MGN1703 stimulation did not affect NK cell receptors on either CD56_{bright} and CD56_{neg} NK cells. This is in contrast to the effect of MGN1703 on CD56_{dim} NK cells (Figure 3). Individual donors are displayed with same unique symbols as in Figure 3. Lines represent the median.



Supplementary Figure 4: CpG2006 and LPS does not affect NK cell receptors on NK cells. PBMCs from ART-suppressed HIV-1 patients were stimulated for 48 hours with CpG2006, noCG-CpG2006 as TLR9- specific control, LPS or cRPMI as untreated control. Cells were stained and assessed by flow cytometry. (A-I) CpG2006 or LPS stimulation did not affect NK cell receptors on neither CD56bright, CD56dim or CD56neg NK cells. This in contrast to the effect induced by MGN1703 on CD56dim NK cells (Fig. 3). Individual donors are displayed with same unique data points as in Fig. 3. Lines represent the median.



$Supplementary\ Figure\ 5:\ Panobinostat\ does\ not\ alter\ TLR9-induced\ functions.$

PBMCs from ART-suppressed HIV-1 patients were stimulated for 16 hours with MGN1703 (3 μ M), CpG2006 (0.75 μ M), panobinostat (7.5 nM), or cRPMI as untreated control. Cells were stained and then assessed by flow cytometry. Cytokines were measured in culture supernatants. (A-E and G-J) Overall there was no significant difference between a TLR9 agonist alone versus co-administration with panobinostat. (F) CpG2006 significantly enhanced transcription of HIV-1 usRNA *ex vivo* (n=7) with levels comparable to MGN1703 (see Figure 5D), and did not inhibit viral transcription induced by panobinostat. Lines represent the median.