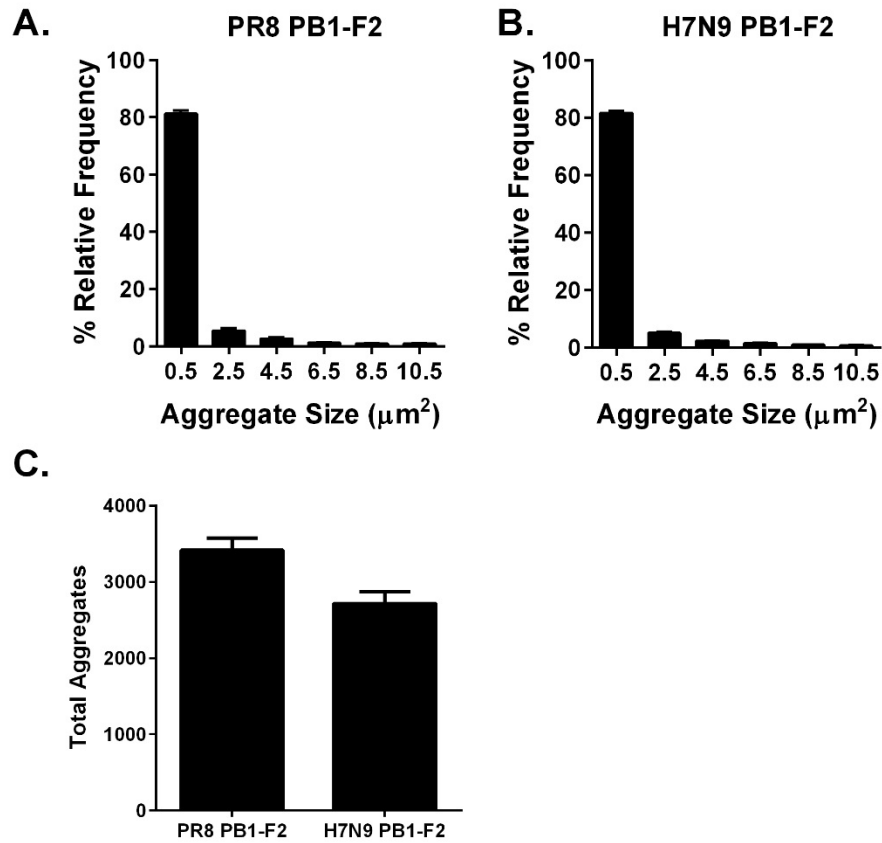


PB1-F2 derived from avian influenza A virus H7N9 induces inflammation via activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome.

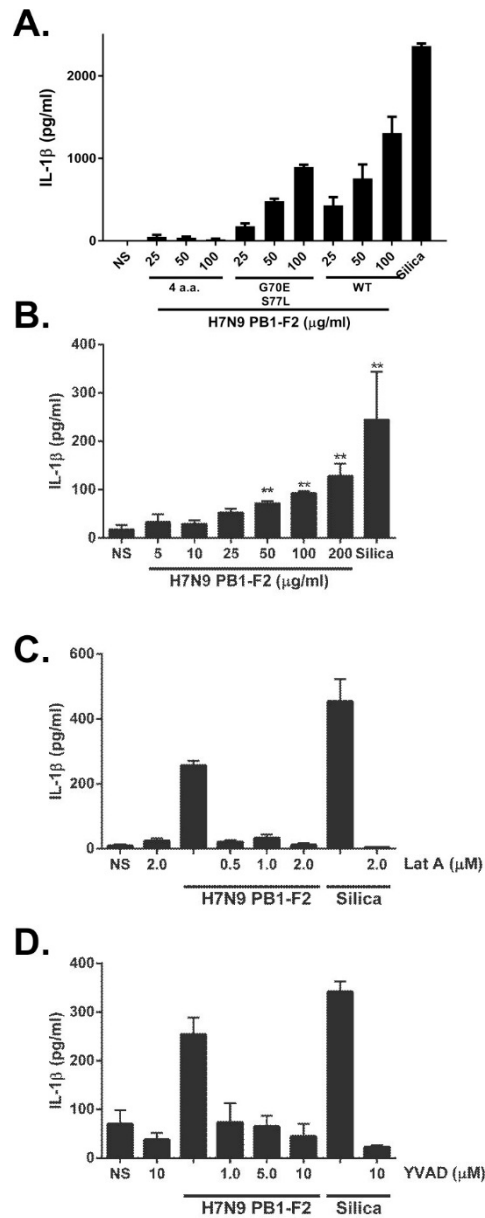
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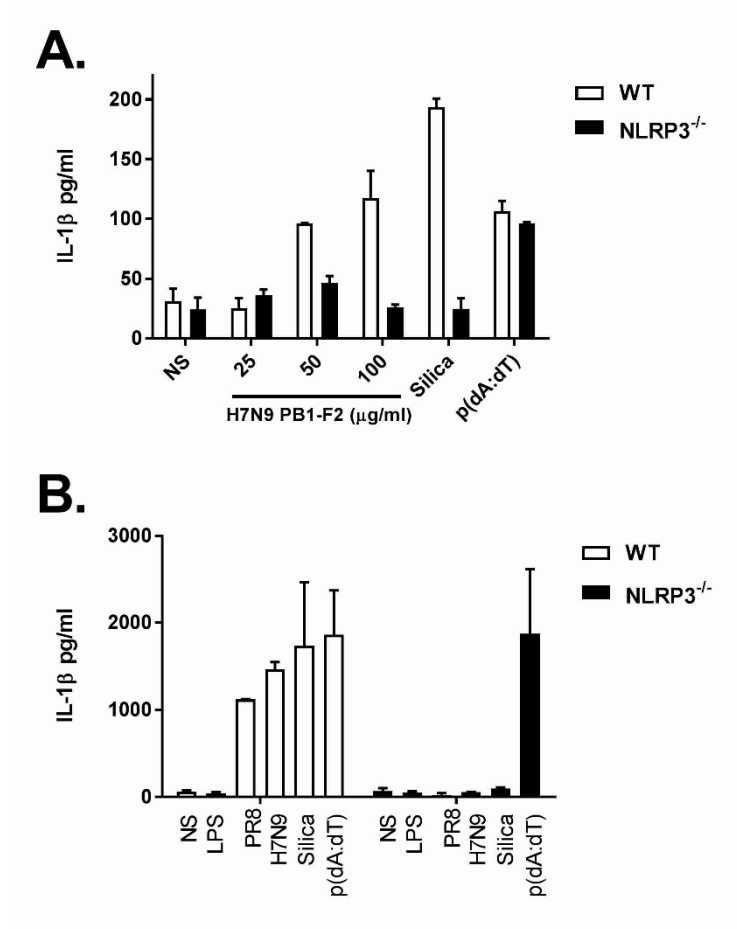


Supplemental Data 1. PR8 and H7N9 PB1-F2 aggregates are the optimal size for inflammasome activation.

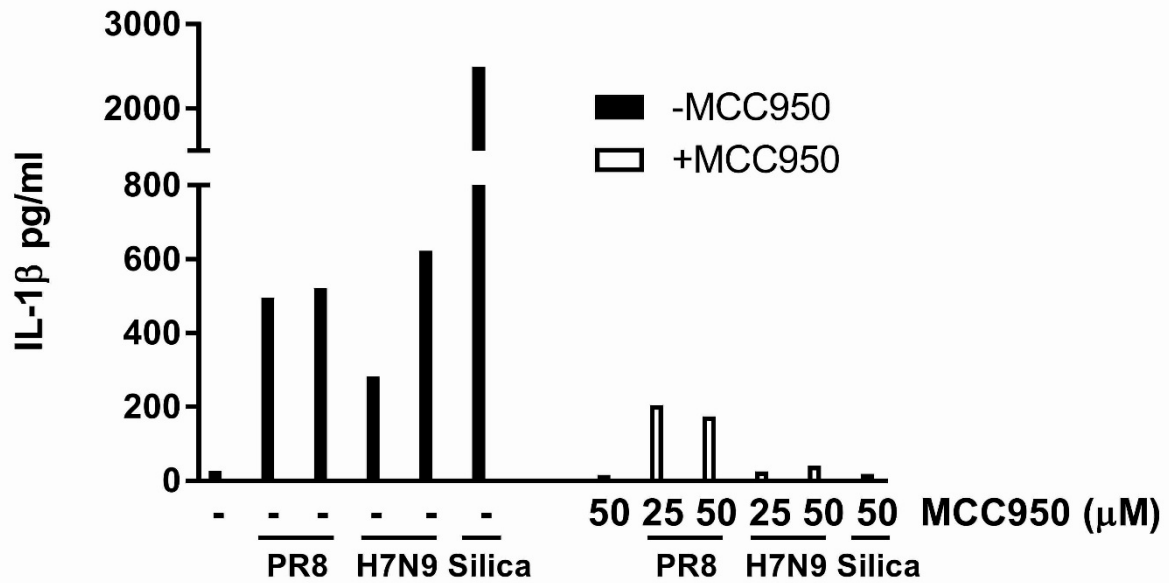
Five fields of 3 drops ($2\mu\text{l}$) of each of (A) PR8 and (B) H7N9 PB1-F2 peptides were imaged using the DeltaVision confocal microscope. Peptide aggregates contained within each of the images were analysed using Fiji software for (A and B) the percentage and frequency of aggregates that are within the optimal size for inflammasome activation (ie $0.5\text{-}3\ \mu\text{m}$ in areas) within the PR8 and H7N9 PB1-F2 solutions respectively, and (C) the total number of aggregates contained within the peptide solutions



Supplemental Data 2. H7N9 PB1-F2 induction of the inflammasome is caspase-1- and actin polymerization-dependent. (A) Immortalized BMDMs (iBMDMs) were primed with LPS (100ng/ml) for 3 h prior to challenge with a dose-range (25-100 μ g/ml) of indicated H7N9 PB1-F2 peptides for a further 6 h. (B) Primary BMDMs primed with LPS (100 ng/mL) for 3 h were stimulated with the indicated doses of H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (5-200 μ g/mL), silica (150 μ g/mL) or left unstimulated (NS) for 6 h. iBMDMs were primed for 3 h with LPS and (C) pre-treated with latrunculin A (at doses indicated) or with (D) YVAD (at doses indicated) 40 mins prior to stimulation with H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (100 μ g/mL), silica (150 μ g/mL) or left unstimulated (NS) for a further 6 h. Cultured supernatants were harvested and examined for secreted IL-1 β by ELISA. Results are represented as mean \pm SEM and are representative of 3 independent experiments. ** $p < 0.01$, One-way ANOVA



Supplemental Data 3. H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide induces IL-1 β in a NLRP3-dependent manner. BMDMs derived from wild-type or NLRP3 deficient mice were primed with LPS (100 ng/mL) for 3 h. **(A)** Cells were subsequently stimulated with a dose range of H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (25-100 μ g/mL), silica (150 μ g/mL) or poly(dA:dT) (500 ng/mL) or left unstimulated (NS) for a further 6 h. **(B)** Cells were stimulated with H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (100 μ g/mL), PR8 PB1-F2 peptide (100 μ g/mL), silica (150 μ g/mL), poly(dA:dT) (500ng/mL) or left unstimulated (NS) for a further 6 h. Cultured supernatants were collected and assayed for the levels of secreted IL-1 β by ELISA. Results are presented as mean \pm SEM and are representative of 3 independent experiments



Supplemental Data 4. MCC950 inhibits H7N9 PB1-F2-induced IL-1 β secretion in macrophages. Primary BMDMs were primed with LPS (100 ng/mL) for 3 h. Cells were then pre-treated with MCC950 at the indicated doses, or not, 40 mins prior to stimulation with the H7N9 or PR8 PB1-F2 peptides (100 μ g/mL), silica (150 μ g/mL) or left unstimulated (NS) for a further 6 h. Cultured supernatants were then harvested and assayed for the levels of secreted IL-1 β by ELISA. Results are presented as mean \pm SEM and are representative of 3 individual experiments.

A/Shanghai/02/2013

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A/Wuxi/1/2013	-----
A/Wuxi/2/2013	-----
A/Guangdong/1/2013	-----R--RC-----R-----I--F-----
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A/Jiangsu/1/2013	-----C-----T-----E-----L-----
A/Jiangsu/1/2013_1	-----C-----T-----L-----
A/Suzhou/5/2013	-----
A/Xuzhou/1/2013	-----
A/Wuxi/4/2013	-----
A/Guangdong/02/2013	-----R--RC-----R-----I--F-----
A/Nanjing/7/2013	-----
A/Suzhou/3/2013	-----
A/Wuxi/3/2013	-----
A/Huizhou/01/2013	-----R--RC-----R-----I--F-----
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Supplemental Data 4. Alignment of 89 full length PB1-F2 proteins (1-90 amino acids) sequenced from clinical isolates of H7N9 from infected humans. A/Shanghai/2/2013 strain used as the template in our study is the consensus sequence for the alignment. Alignment demonstrates the low divergence amongst H7N9 PB1-F2. Red residues in consensus sequence correspond to the H7N9 peptide used in the study. Importantly, there is no changes amongst the 4 critical inflammatory amino acid residues (blue color) identified in the C-termini of PB1-F2. Sequences obtained from the Influenza Research Database (<http://www.fludb.org>).

Supplemental Movie 1. Live cell imaging of H7N9 induction of ASC speck formation in macrophages.

Live cell imaging of static images portrayed in Figure 2 Image bar is 8 μ m.

Supplemental Movie 2. H7N9 induces rapid uptake and ASC speck formation in macrophages.

Live cell imaging of pHrodo-labelled H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide-induced ASC speck formation in macrophages, depicting a wide field of view demonstrating activation of a significant number of cells commensurate with the more detailed view shown in Figure 2 and Movie S1. Image bar is 80 μ m.

Supplemental Movie 3. Inhibition of phagocytosis blocks uptake of pHrodo-labeled H7N9 peptide and ASC speck formation.

Live cell imaging of wide view of large number of macrophages pre-treated for 40 mins with Latrunculin A (2.0 μ M) and then treated with 100 μ g/mL of pHrodo-labeled H7N9 peptide. Image bar is 100 μ m.

Supplemental Movie 4. H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide induces mtROS production and subsequent ASC speck formation.

Live cell imaging of wide view of multiple fields of view of ASC-cerulean iBMMs pretreated with MitoSOX (1 μ M) for 10 mins prior to challenge with H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (100 μ g/ml) for 4 h. Image bar is 100 μ m.

Supplemental Movie 5. PR8 PB1-F2 peptide induces mtROS production and subsequent ASC speck formation.

Live cell imaging of wide view of multiple fields of view of ASC-cerulean iBMMs pretreated with MitoSOX (1 μ M) for 10 mins prior to challenge with H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (100 μ g/ml) for 4 h. Image bar is 100 μ m.

Supplemental Movie 6.

Live cell imaging of wide view of multiple fields of view of ASC-cerulean iBMMs pretreated with bafilomycin A (1 μ M) for 45 mins and MitoSOX (1 μ M) for 10 mins prior to challenge with H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (100 μ g/ml) for 4 h. Image bar is 100 μ m.

Supplemental Movie 7. MCC950 inhibits H7N9 PB1-F2-induced ASC-speck formation despite uptake of peptide

Live cell imaging of ASC-cerulean iBMDMs pretreated with MCC950 (50 μ M) for 10 mins prior to challenge with pHrodo labelled H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (100 μ g/ml) for 4 h. Image bar is 5 μ m.

Supplemental Movie 8. Multiple field view of MCC950 suppressing ASC-speck formation despite uptake of H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide

Live cell imaging of wide view of multiple fields of view of ASC-cerulean iBMMs pretreated with MCC950 (50nM) for 10 mins prior to challenge with pHrodo-labeled H7N9 PB1-F2 peptide (100 μ g/ml) for 4 h. Image bar is 100 μ m.

Experimental Procedures

Peptide aggregate analysis

H7N9 or PR8 PB1-F2 peptides were pipetted on a well of an Ibidi 8-well chamber slide. 15 fields were imaged using a DeltaVision confocal microscope (magnification 600x). Aggregates were then analysed using Fiji software to obtain the frequency of aggregates to be within the optimal size range (0.5-3 μm) in area for activating the inflammasome.

MitoTempo live cell imaging

ASC-cerulean iBMDMs were plated at $2 \times 10^5/\text{ml}$ in Ibidi 8-well chamber slides 24 h prior to stimulation. Cells were pretreated with MitoTempo (20 μM) for 45 mins prior to challenge with PB1-F2 peptide (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$). Cells were imaged via live time-lapse imaging over the time indicated at 37°C using the API DeltaVision Deconvolution microscope equipped with temperature and CO₂ controlled sample chamber. Imaging was at 600x magnification. Representative images show the 3D deconvolution of multiple z-stack