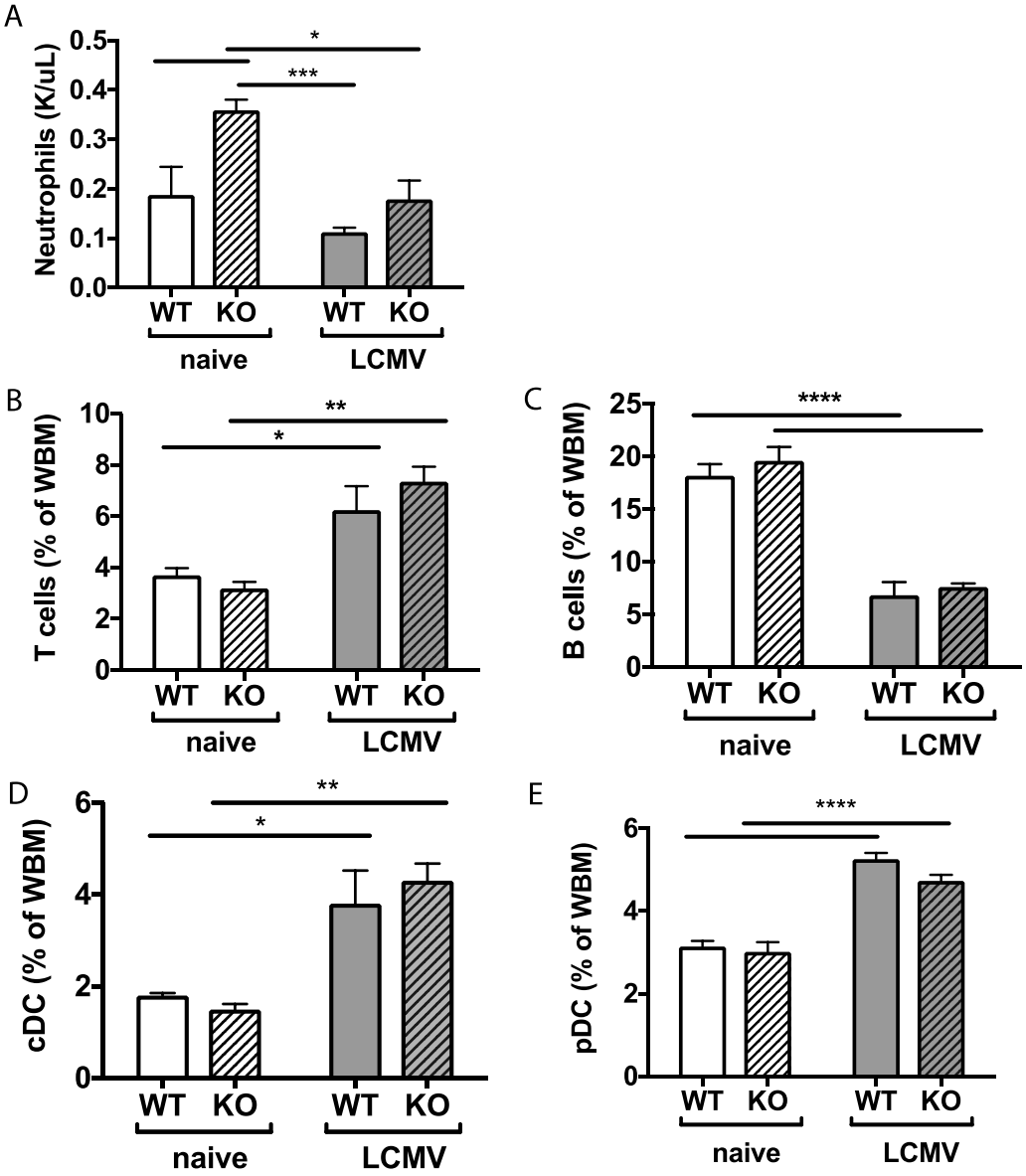
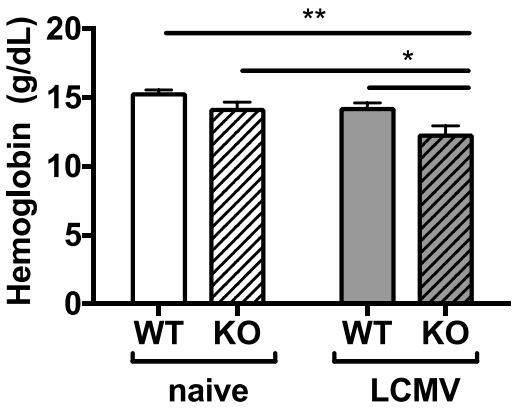
Supplementary Figure 1



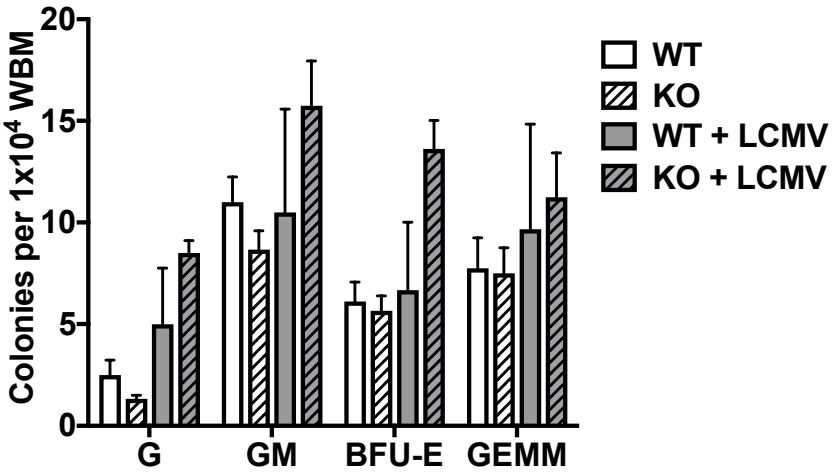
Supplementary Figure 1. MiR-22 KO mice show impaired plasmacytoid DC expansion in bone marrow during LCMV infection. Leukocyte populations in the bone marrow of WT or miR-22 KO mice were assessed by flow cytometry at baseline or at 6 days post LCMV infection. (A) Baseline number of neutrophils was higher in miR-22 KO mice and declined during infection. (B) T cells were increased upon infection. (C) B cells were diminished upon infection. (D) Conventional DCs were increased upon infection. (E) Plasmacytoid DCs were increased to a lesser degree in miR-22 KO mice upon infection. * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<0.001$, **** $p<0.0001$. n=4-5 per group. Results representative of at least 2 independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 2.



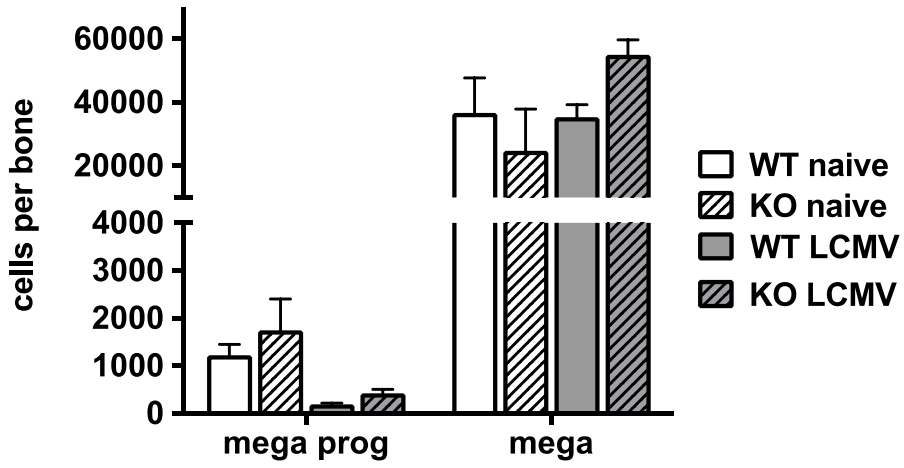
Supplementary Figure 2. Hemoglobin in WT versus miR-22 KO animals at baseline and at day 6 post-LCMV infection. * $p<0.05$ ** $p<0.01$ n=3-5 per group. Data are representative of 3 independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3. WBM cells were isolated from WT or miR022 KO mice in the presence or absence of LCMV infection and cultured in methylcellulose for 14 days. Granulocyte (G), granulocyte-monocyte (GM), blast-forming erythroid (BFU-E) and granulocyte-eosinophil-monocyte-macrophage (GEMM) colonies were then counted and scored by morphologic appearance. No differences are statistically significant by 2-way ANOVA. Single experiment performed in triplicate.

Supplementary Figure 4.



Supplementary Figure 4. The absolute number of megakaryocyte progenitors and megakaryocytes per bone in WT versus miR-22 KO animals at baseline and at day 6 post-LCMV infection. Differences within each group are not significant by 2 way ANOVA with Tukey's test of multiple comparisons. n=3-5 per group. Results are representative of 2 independent experiments.