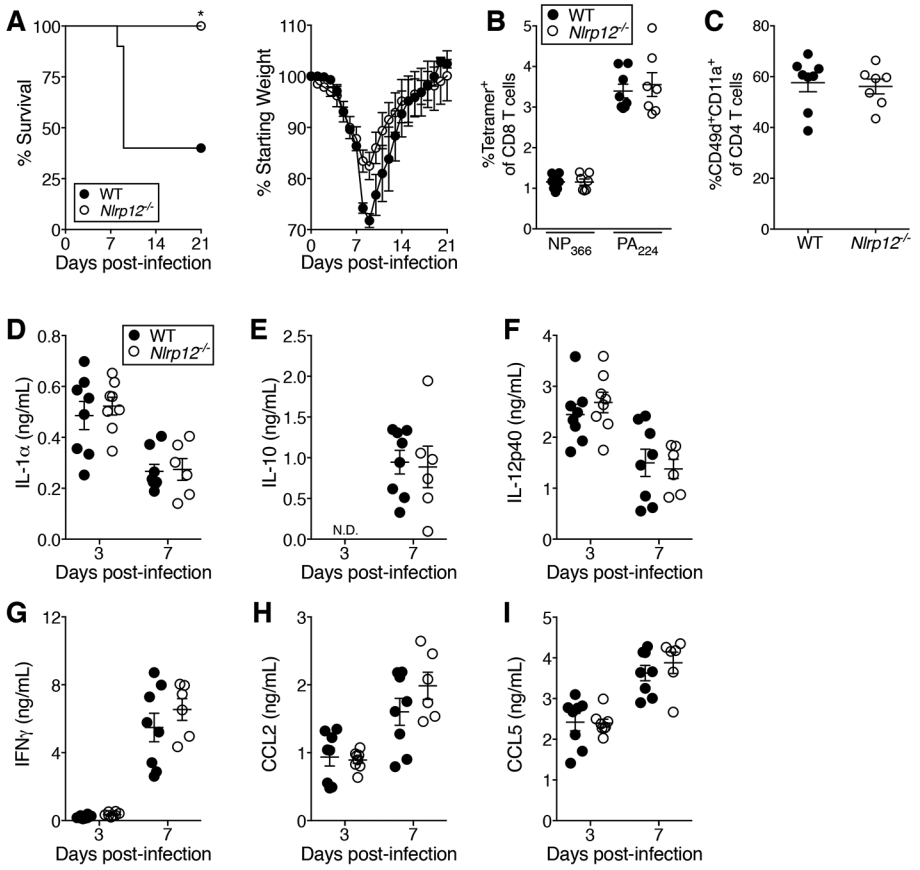

Figure S1. (A) WT BALB/c and *Nlrp12*$^{-/-}$ mice on a BALB/c background were infected with a 1LD_{50} inoculum of IAV and monitored for survival and weight loss through day 21 post-infection. (B, C) WT C57BL/6N and *Nlrp12*$^{-/-}$ mice on a C57BL/6N background were infected with a 4LD_{50} inoculum of IAV; seven days post-infection, IAV-specific $CD8^+$ (B) and $CD4^+$ (C) T cells in the lungs were enumerated using indicated markers. Frequencies correspond to total numbers shown in Figure 1B and C. (D-I) Cytokines and chemokines were measured in lung homogenate supernatants from WT C57BL/6N or *Nlrp12*$^{-/-}$ mice on a C57BL/6N background at the indicated days post infection with a 4LD_{50} inoculum of IAV. (A) Results are representative of two independent experiments, n=7-10 per group. (B, C) Results are representative of two independent experiments, n= 6-8 per group. (D-I) Data were pooled from two independent experiments, n=6-10 per group. Error bars represent SEM. All cytokines and chemokines shown were below the limit of detection in lung homogenate supernatants from naïve mice. *$p<0.05$., Gehan-Breslow-Wilcoxon test. N.D. = below limit of detection

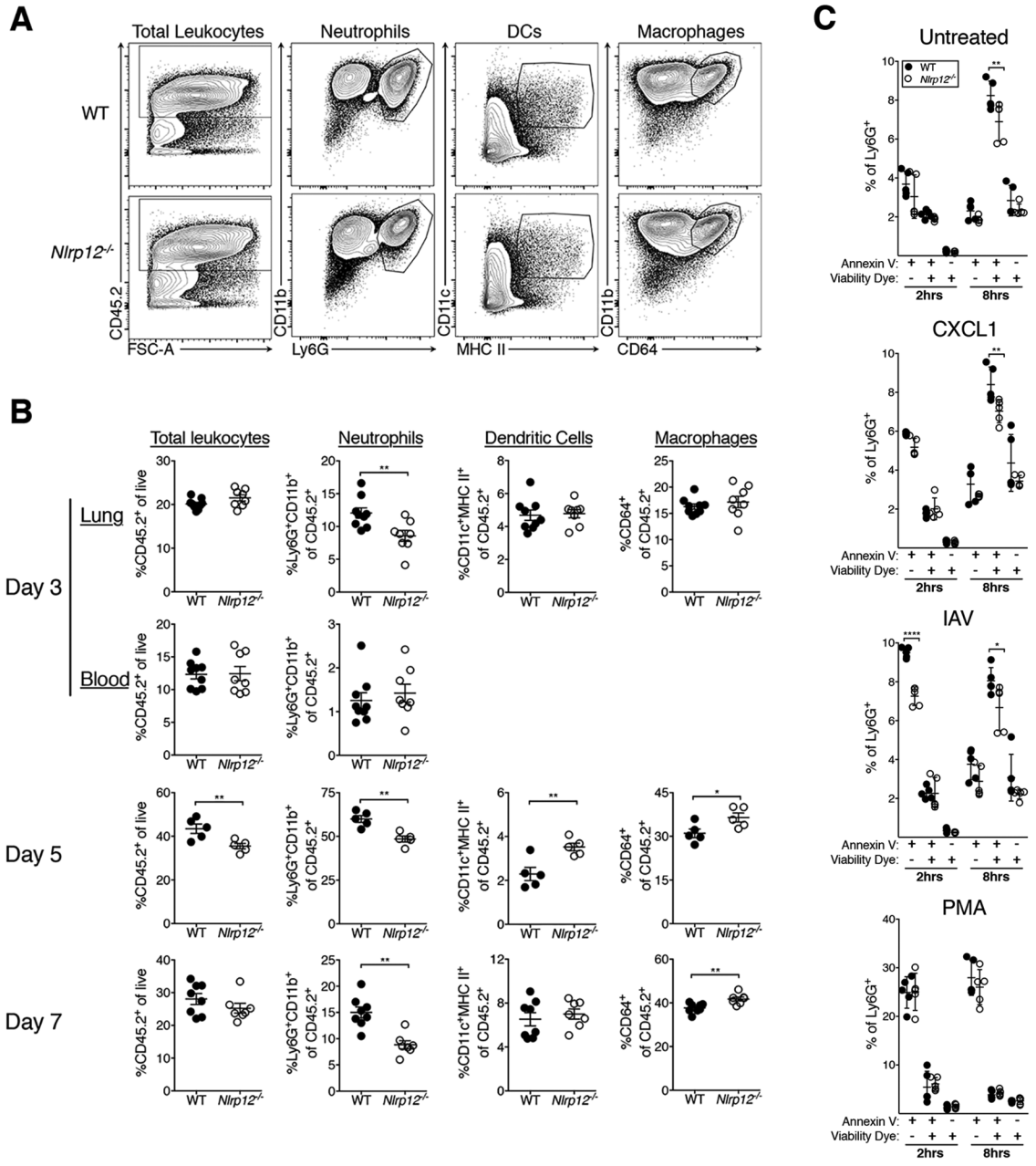

Figure S2. Mice were infected with a $4LD_{50}$ inoculum of IAV. Indicated cell populations were quantified in the lungs by flow cytometry at three, five, or seven days post-infection. (A) Representative gating for each population. Upstream gates: live, myeloid, singlets; for DCs, Siglec F^+ cells were excluded prior to gating on CD11c and MHC II; for macrophages, $CD11c^+$ cells were excluded prior to gating on CD11b and CD64. Alveolar macrophages ($CD11c^+$Siglec F^+) were gated separately and included in numbers and percentages of macrophages. (B) Frequencies of cells in the lungs correspond to numbers shown in Figure 3, error bars represent SEM. (C) Bone marrow neutrophils were stained with fixable viability dye or Annexin V and quantified by flow cytometry following incubation with medium alone (untreated), CXCL1, IAV (MOI=5), or PMA for the indicated times. *$p<0.05$, **$p<0.01$ by Student's t-test (B) or one-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test (C).

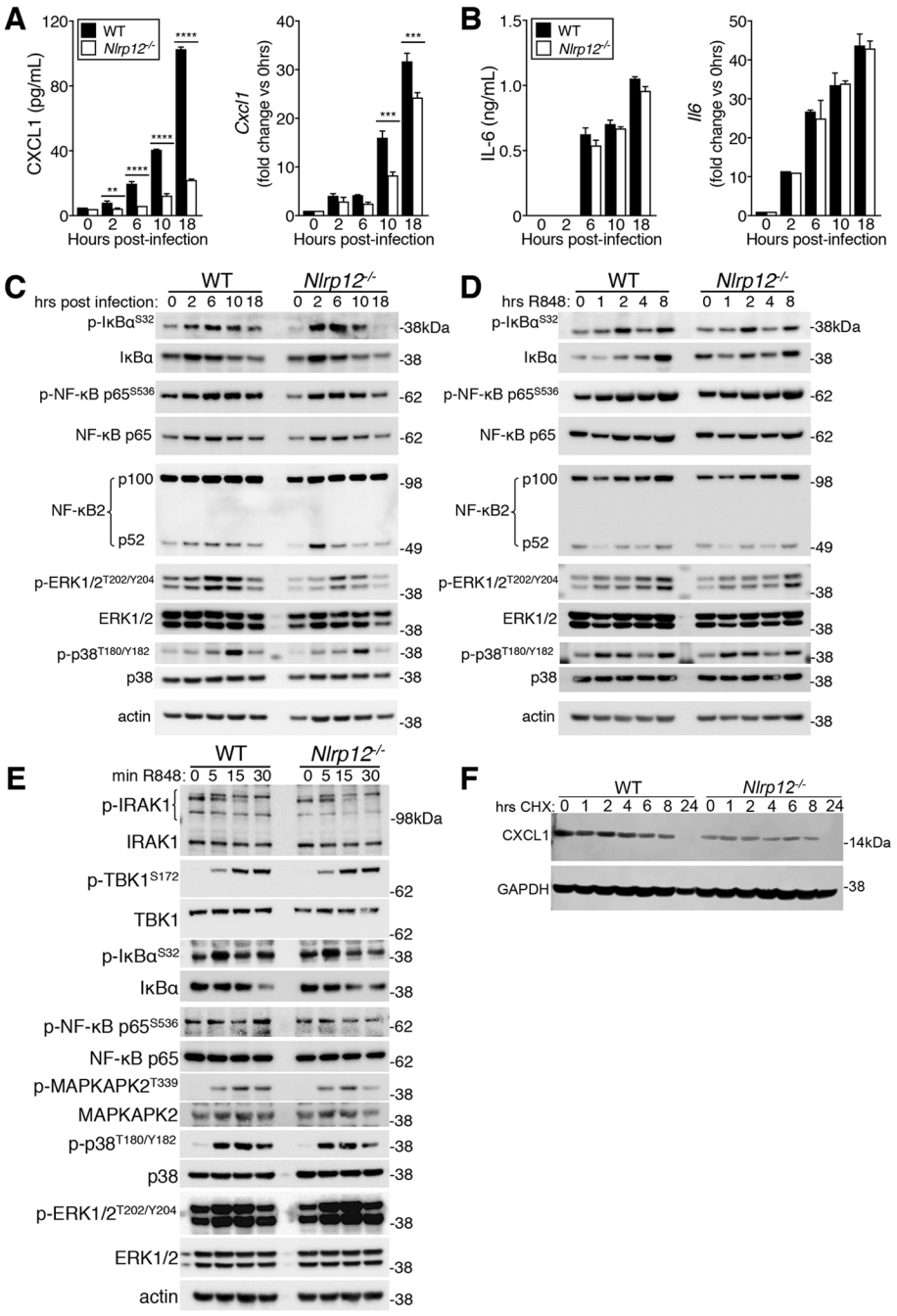

Figure S3. (A-C) BMDCs were infected with IAV at an MOI of 5. At the indicated time post-infection, IL-6 and CXCL1 protein and gene expression were quantified, and activation of NFκB and MAPK family members was assessed by immunoblotting. (D, E) BMDCs were treated with 1μg/mL R848 and activation of NFκB and MAPK family members were assessed by immunoblotting at the indicated times. (F) After 6hrs of R848 treatment, BMDCs were treated with 10μg/mL cyclohexamide, and abundance of CXCL1 protein determined by immunoblot. Data are representative of two independent experiments, graphed as mean ±SEM **p<0.01, ****p<0.0001 ordinary one-way ANOVA followed by Sidak's multiple comparisons test.

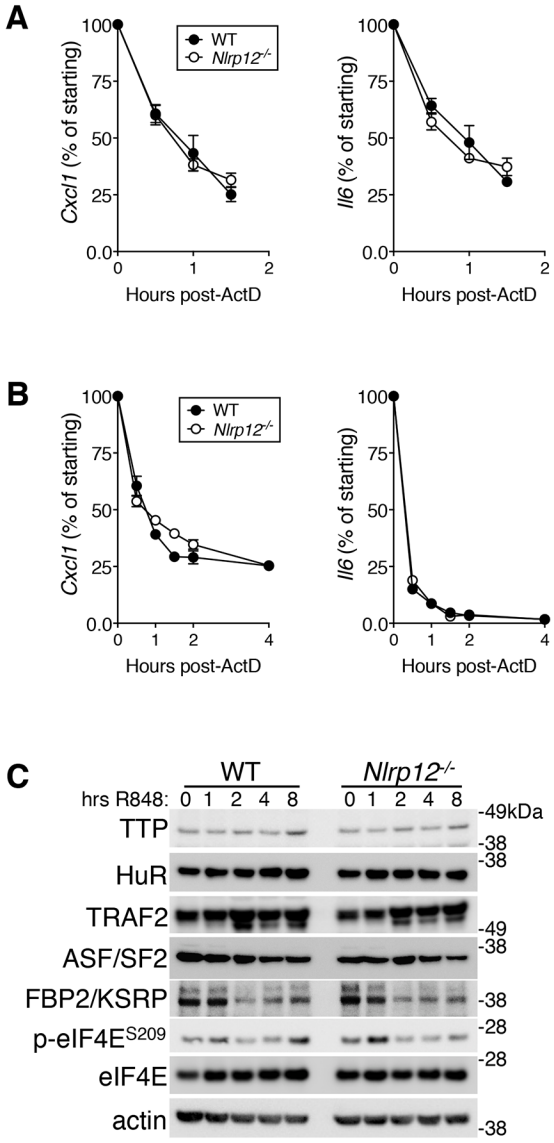

Figure S4. (A) Bone marrow neutrophils or (B) bone marrow-derived macrophages were incubated with 1μg/mL R848 for 3hrs, followed by the addition of ActD. At the indicated times after the addition of ActD, RNA was extracted and qRT-PCR was used to quantify remaining *Cxcl1* or *Il6* transcripts. Results are presented as % transcript present immediately prior to ActD treatment (0hrs). (C) BMDC were treated with 1μg/mL R848 and abundance or activation of proteins involved in transcript stability were assessed by immunoblotting at the indicated times post-treatment. Data are representative of two (A, B) or three (C) independent experiments and are graphed as mean ± SEM.