



Figure S5. Inhibition of HDAC activity during monocyte differentiation modifies transcript levels of several cytokines/chemokines in $M\phi 1$ upon *Mtb* infection. **A.** Outline of the experimental setup used in S5B-D. **B.** Monocytes derived from 4 different donors were differentiated towards $M\phi 1$ while being exposed to TMP195 (300 nM), TMP269 (300 nM), TSA (30 nM) or DMSO at equal v/v for 6 days. Differentiated $M\phi 1$ were subsequently infected with *Mtb* for 1h at MOI 10 and incubated for 48 hours with different amounts of IFN- γ . Dots depict the median bacterial survival of 4 donors expressed as a percentage of the DMSO control while whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals. Statistically significant differences were tested using a RM one-way ANOVA with repeated measures and Dunnett's multiple test correction. **C.** Cell viability measurement of *Mtb*-infected $M\phi 1$ (experimental setup as in A). Dots represent the mean of 2 viability assay replicates of a single donor expressed as a percentage of the DMSO control. Bars indicate median values of all 4 donors and whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals. Statistically significant differences were tested using a RM one-way ANOVA. **D.** Transcript levels of HDAC1 and HDAC5 were determined by qPCR in duplicate in *Mtb*-infected $M\phi 1$ from 5 different donors exposed to TMP195 (300 nM), TMP269 (300 nM), TSA (30 nM) or DMSO at equal v/v during differentiation. Data was normalized to GAPDH ($(2^{-\Delta CT(\text{HDAC})}) / (2^{-\Delta CT(\text{GAPDH})})$) and mean expression levels of duplicate samples were calculated for each donor. Box-and-whisker plots (min. to max.) show gene expression levels of the 5 donors where each dot represents a single donor. Significant differences between treatments were determined using a RM one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple test correction. **E.** Transcript levels of HDAC1 and HDAC5 were determined by qPCR in duplicate in *Mtb*-infected $M\phi 1$ from 5 different donors in the presence or absence of IFN- γ (1000 pg/ml). $M\phi 1$ had been exposed to TMP195 (300 nM), TMP269 (300 nM), TSA (30 nM) or DMSO at equal v/v during differentiation. Data was normalized to GAPDH and mean expression levels of duplicate samples were calculated for each donor. Dot plots display log₂ FC expression levels to their respective baseline controls ($M\phi 1$ in the absence of IFN- γ) calculated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ formula. Significant differences between presence and absence of IFN- γ were determined using a paired sample t-test (* = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$).