

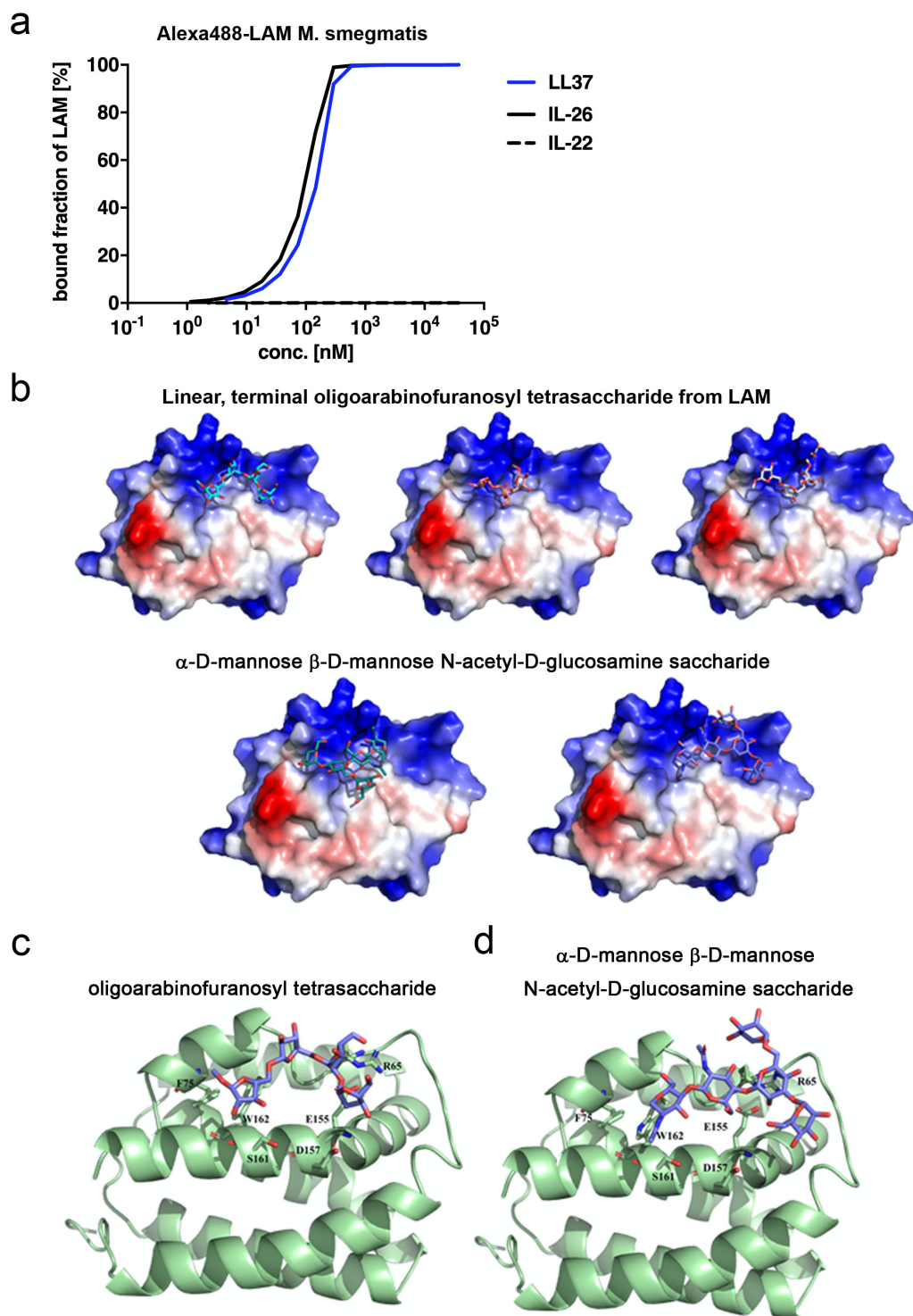
## Supplemental information

### Interleukin-26 activates macrophages and facilitates killing of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

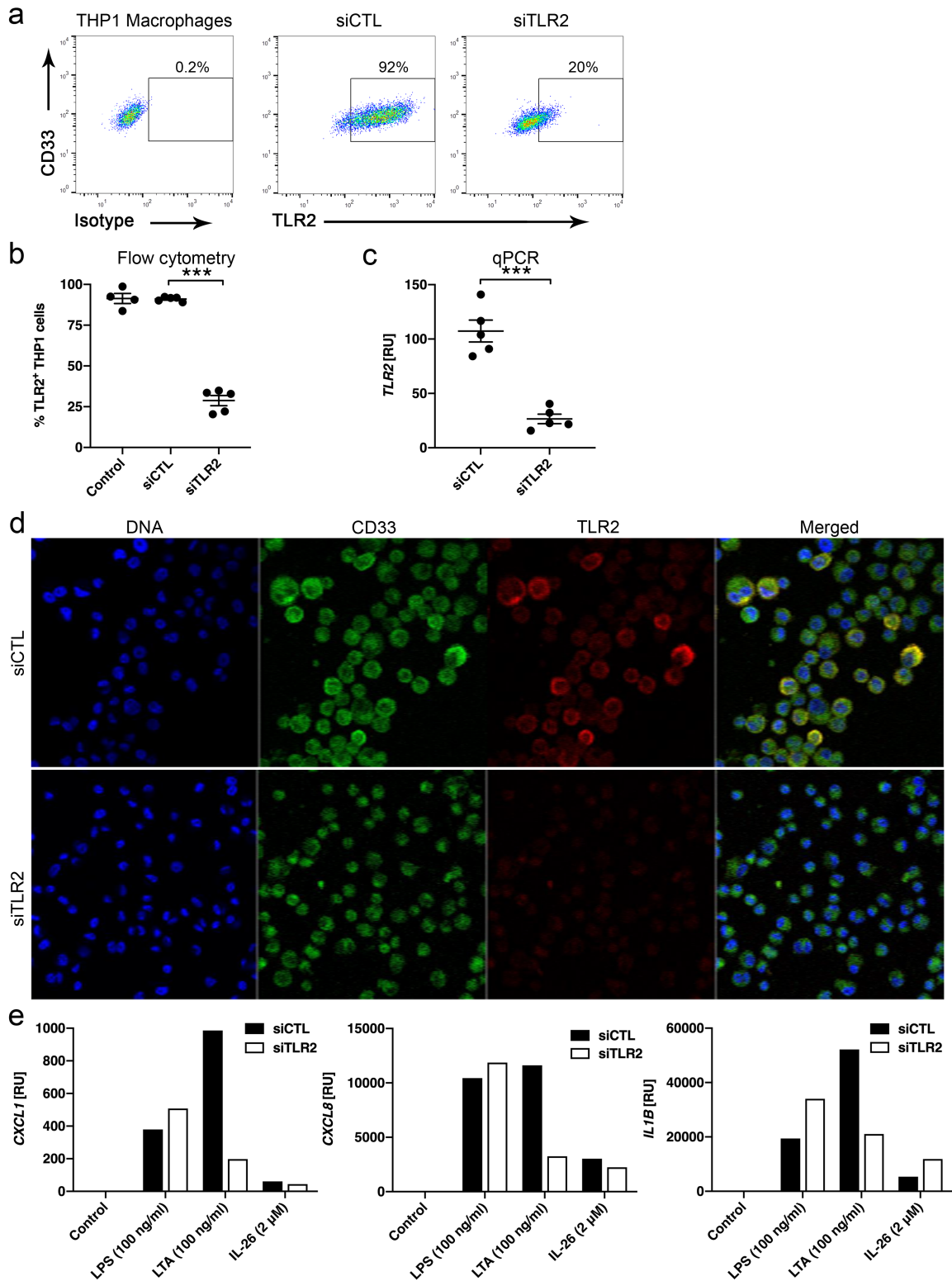
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Supplemental Figure 2: (a) Binding of IL-26 to mycobacterial LAM from *M. smegmatis* was investigated using microscale thermophoresis (MST). The percentages of bound fractions of LAM to different IL-26, IL-22 and LL37 concentrations are displayed graphically. (b) Upper panels; Best docked poses of IL-26 model represented in surface electrostatics with linear, terminal oligoarabinofuranosyl tetrasaccharide from LAM shown in sticks and lower panels; Best docked poses of IL-26 model represented in surface electrostatics with  $\alpha$ -D-mannose  $\beta$ -D-mannose N-acetyl-D-glucosamine saccharide. (c) The best scored docked pose of IL-26 model represented in cartoon with linear, terminal oligoarabinofuranosyl tetrasaccharide from LAM represented in sticks and (d) best scored docked pose of IL-26 model represented in cartoon with  $\alpha$ -D-mannose  $\beta$ -D-mannose N-acetyl-D-glucosamine saccharide. The interaction residues are labeled appropriately.



Supplemental Figure 3: **Efficient TLR2 knockdown in THP1 macrophages.** (a) TLR2 surface expression is drastically reduced in siTLR2-treated THP1 macrophages as shown in a representative flow cytometry blot. Both TLR2 protein (b, n = 4 - 5) and TLR2 gene expression (c, n = 5) is inhibited by treated with siTLR2. (d) The reduction in TLR2 surface expression is also visualized using confocal microscopy. (e) TLR2 knockdown leads to strong decrease in *CXCL1*, *CXCL8* and *IL1B* gene expression in THP1 macrophages detected via qPCR (n=1). qPCR-values are shown as relative units compared to 18S RNA. Data are presented as mean + SEM. Statistical analysis was done using Mann Whitney U test (\*\*\*) equals p<0.001).