

Supplementary Figure 1. (a-b) C57BL/6 mice were infected with 10^5 PFU of HKx31 and CD45⁺ haemopoietic and CD45⁻ non-haemopoietic cells were isolated from lungs on day 1 and 3 post-infection. Uninfected control mice were included for comparison (day 0). Immunoblot of pro-IL-1 β (p31) and IL-1 β (p17) in cell lysates from **(a)** CD45⁺ and **(b)** CD45⁻ cells. Loading controls did not resolve on the reprobed blots. Expression of p17 (IL-1 β) relative to p31 (pro-IL-1 β) is shown. * *P* < 0.05; One-way ANOVA. Data are representative of 2 independent experiments each consisting of 4 or 5 mice per group.



Supplementary Figure 2. (a-b) C57BL/6 mice were intranasally treated with anti-IL-1 β antibody or IgG antibodies on day 3 following infection with 10⁵ PFU of HKx31 (IAV). Control uninfected mice received intranasal PBS alone (PBS). On day 4 post-infection, disease parameters were examined. (a) Frequency of Ly6G⁺ neutrophils, Ly6C⁺ inflammatory macrophages (IM), CD11c⁺ I-A^b high dendritic cells (DC) and CD11c⁺ I-A^b low macrophages in BAL determined by flow cytometry. * P < 0.05, One-way ANOVA. (b) Concentration of IL-6, TNF α , CCL2 in in BAL fluids determined by cytokine bead array. *P*-values are shown IgG vs anti-IL-1 β ; One-way ANOVA. Levels of IL-6, TNF α , CCL2 were significantly increased in both IAV-infected groups in comparison to uninfected PBS controls (P < 0.01). (a-b) Data represents the mean \pm SEM and is representative of 2 independent experiments which were pooled. n = 8.



Supplementary Figure 3. (a) Flow cytometry gating strategy to examine intracellular pro-IL-1 β and pro-IL-18 expression in CD11c⁺ cells, Ly6G⁺ neutrophils (Neut) and Ly6C⁺ inflammatory macrophages (IM) in the BAL. (b) Flow cytometry gating strategy to numerate numbers of PI⁻ CD11c⁺ I-A^b low alveolar macrophages, CD11c⁺ I-A^b high dendritic cells, Ly6G⁺ neutrophils and Ly6C⁺ inflammatory macrophages in the BAL.