

Supplemental Figure S1 Macrophage model and treatment descriptions. (a) Human monocytes were isolated from fresh blood by adherence to bovine gelatin coated plates and cultured for 3 days in the presence of 1% autologous human plasma and the Th2 cytokine IL-4. IL-4 induces gene and protein expression programs previously referred to as alternative activation or M2 activation (20–22). After 72 hours of IL-4 stimulation, cells were infected with DENV at a MOI 1, treated with LPS from *Salmonella enterica* at 200 ng/mL, or mock infected with replacement of media only (uninfected, UI). After 90 minutes in the presence of pathogen, the iminosugar MON-DNJ was added for the remainder of treatment duration at a final concentration of 25 μ M. LPS was diluted by the addition of drug to a final concentration of 100 ng/mL for the remainder of the treatment duration. Supernatants were collected at indicated time points for measurement of cytokine and viral titre. Cell lysates were collected for measurement of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and RNA transcripts. (b) Transcriptomics data were processed as described in the Methods to identify 324 genes differentially expressed in response to MON-DNJ in at least one sample. Conserved changes were evaluated from the union set by identifying the intersection of genes at 6 hours with at least 2-fold change in 2 of 3 infection states or 1.5 fold change in all 3 infection states (see **Fig. 6 and Fig. 8**). An identical process was applied at 24 hours and yielded only 13 unique genes (**Supplemental Table S4A**).