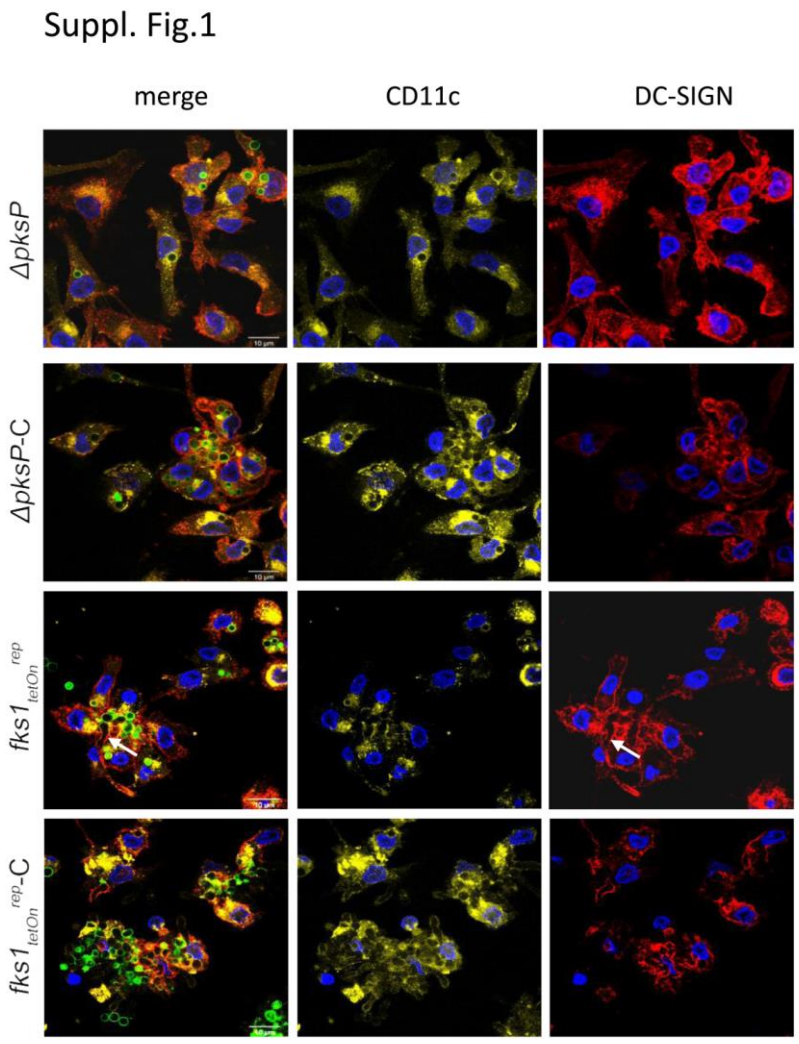
Supplementary Data

Suppl. Fig. 1 Involvement of CR4 in internalization of C-opsonized conidia. Not only CR3, but also CR4 participates in the up-take of opsonized fungal conidia (green) devoid of either DHN-melanin (*ΔpksP-C)* or β-1,3-glucan (fks_{tetOn}^{rep}-C) as detected by fluorescent staining of the CR4 α-chain, CD11c (yellow). DC-SIGN (red) co-localized with germinating fungi (arrows in the fks_{tetOn}^{rep} panel). Nuclei are stained in blue using Höchst. As already observed for CR3 staining experiments, complement-opsonization of fungal conidia caused an accumulation of the spores within DCs independent on the cell surface (2nd and 4th panel) compared to their non-opsonized counterparts (1st and 3rd panel). An overview of about 10 cells per condition is illustrated in this figure. Scale bar represents 10µm.



Supplementary Figure 2 A pro-inflammatory cytokine pattern is induced in DCs exposed to *fks1*$_{tetOn}^{rep}$ SN. Real-time PCR analyses revealed that IL1B (upper, left), IL6 (lower, left), and IL23A (upper, right) mRNA expression are elevated to significantly higher levels in DCs exposed to the SN of *fks1*$_{tetOn}^{rep}$ compared to its respective WT AfS35. IL10 mRNA expression levels were not or only slightly changed by treatment with SNs from AfS35, *fks1*$_{tetOn}^{rep}$ or galactomannan (20 µg/ml) compared to chitin (10 µg/ml)-treated DC controls. One representative donor out of three is shown and statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism Software.

Suppl. Fig.2