

## Supplementary Material

### ***In vivo* neutralization of pro-inflammatory cytokines during secondary *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection post influenza A virus infection**

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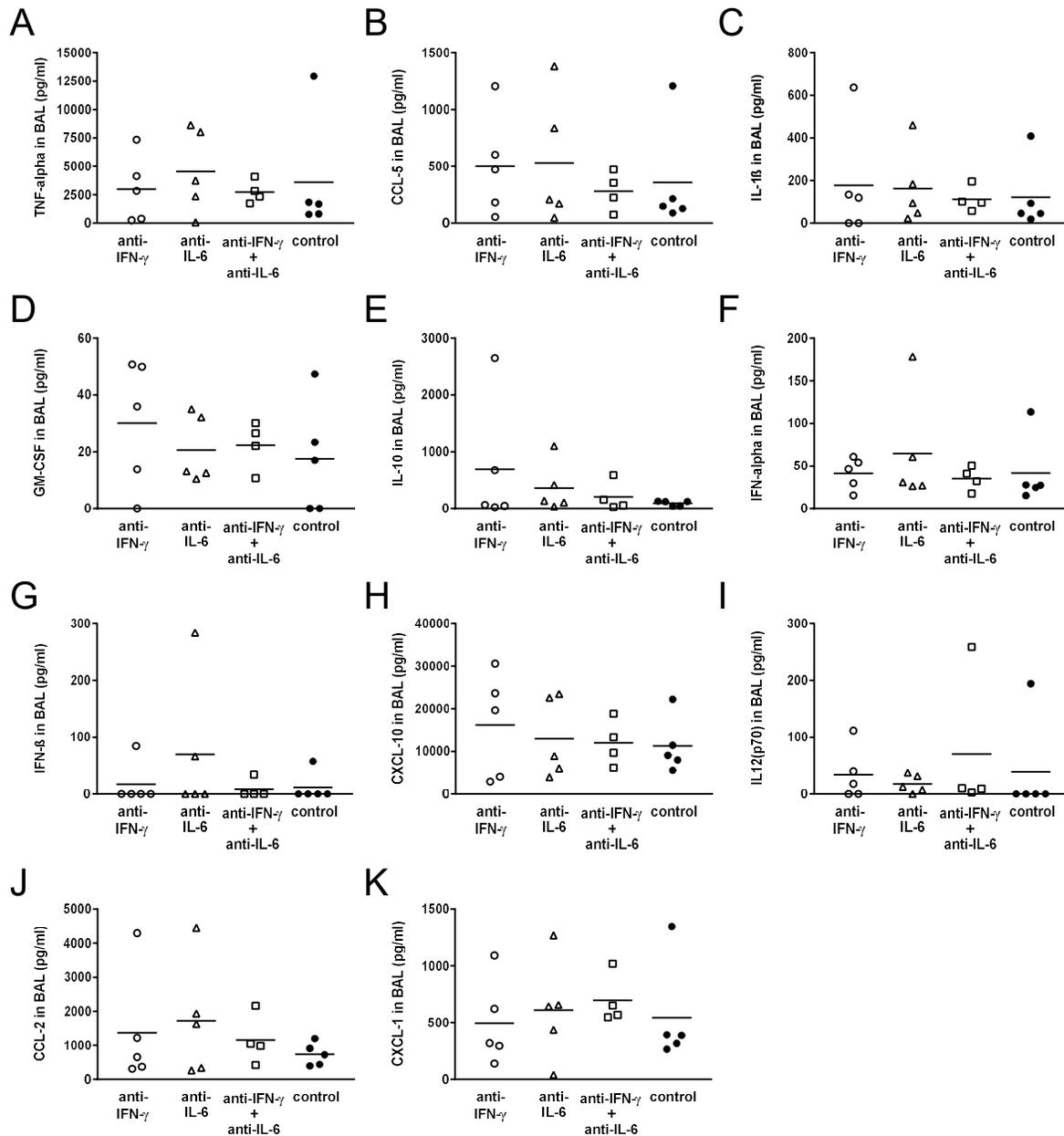
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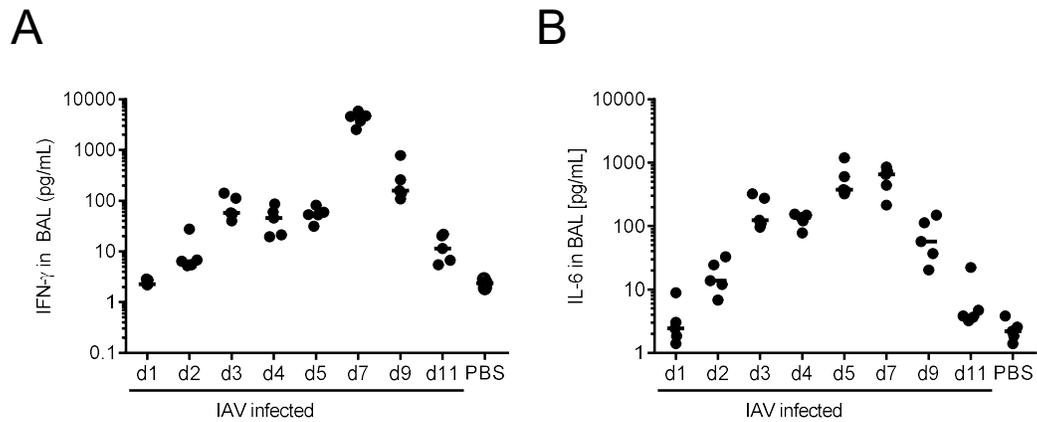
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**Supplementary Figure 1: Neutralization of IFN- $\gamma$  alone, IL-6 alone and neutralization of IFN- $\gamma$  and IL-6 during co-infection with 0.32 TCID<sub>50</sub> IAV and  $1 \times 10^6$  CFU *S. pn.* do not significantly affect airway TNF- $\alpha$ , CCL-5, IL-1 $\beta$ , GM-CSF, IL-10, IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\beta$ , CXCL-10, IL-12p70, CCL-2 and CXCL-1 levels. Mice were infected intranasally (i.n.) with 0.32 TCID<sub>50</sub> IAV on day 0. On day 5, mice were intraperitoneally (i.p.) injected with anti-IFN- $\gamma$  antibody alone or in combination with anti-IL-6 antibody. On day 7, mice were treated with anti-IFN- $\gamma$  antibody alone or in combination with anti-IL-6 antibody oropharyngeally (o.p.) and at the same time infected with  $1 \times 10^6$  CFU *S. pn.* o.p.. The control group was treated with an isotype IgG antibody and infected likewise. **A) - K)** Protein levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , CCL-5, IL-1 $\beta$ , GM-CSF, IL-10, IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\beta$ , CXCL-10, IL-12p70, CCL-2 and CXCL-1 in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) 24 h post o.p. antibody treatment and *S. pn.* infection. Data are shown for individual mice indicating the median/group.**





**Supplementary Figure 3: Kinetics of respiratory IFN- $\gamma$  and IL-6 following infection with 0.32 TCID<sub>50</sub> IAV.** Mice (n = 5) were infected intranasally with 0.32 TCID<sub>50</sub> IAV or treated with PBS. Mice were sacrificed at the indicated time points (day 1 for controls) and the concentrations of **A**) IFN- $\gamma$  as well as **B**) IL-6 in bronchoalveolar lavage were assessed by a bead-based multiplex assay for flow cytometry. Data are shown for individual mice indicating the median/group.