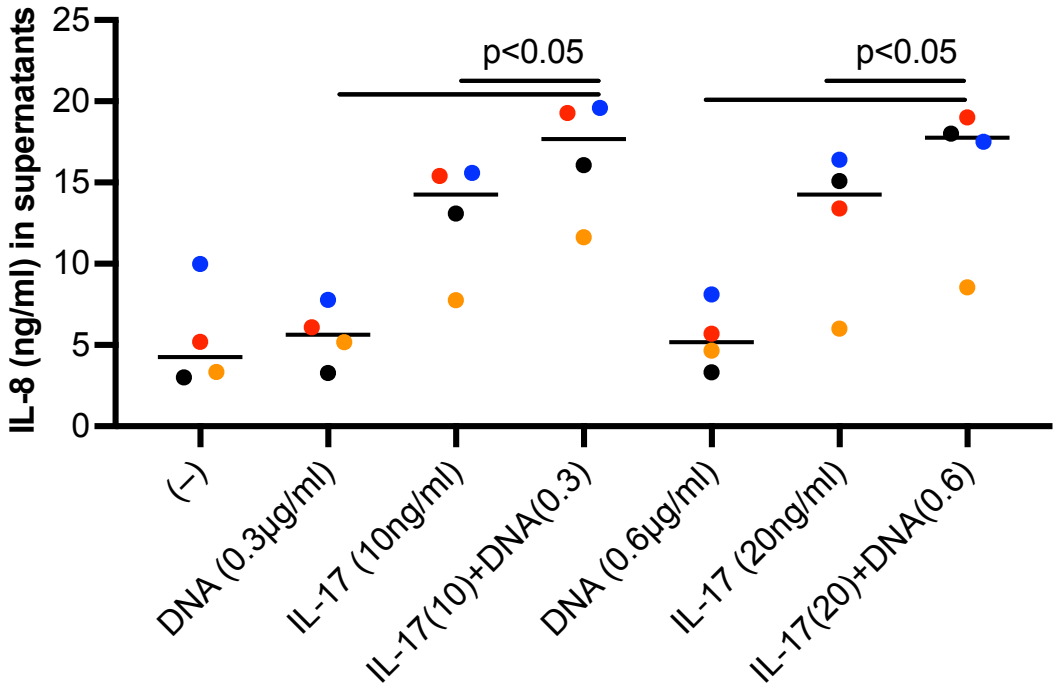
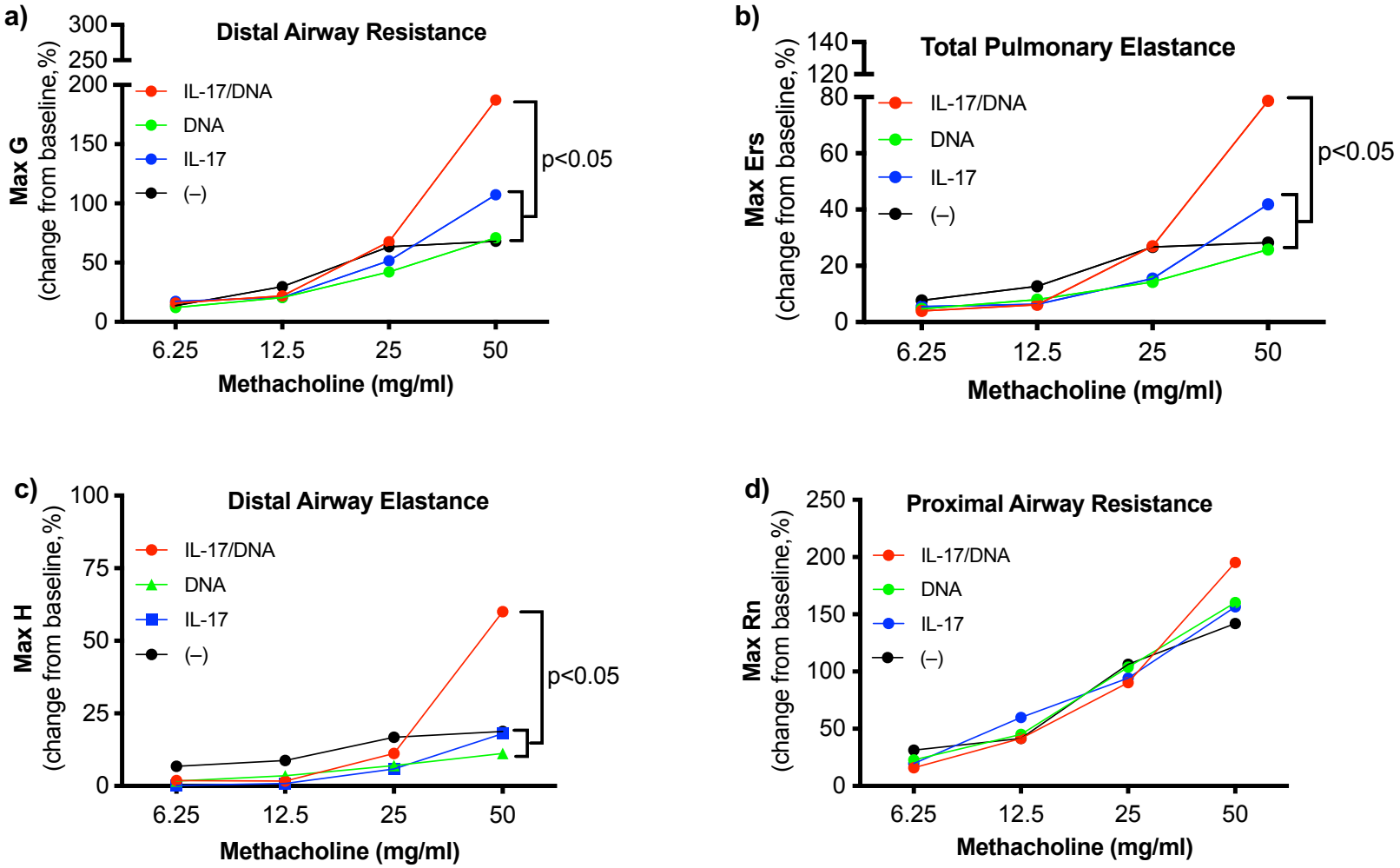
Supplemental Figure 1



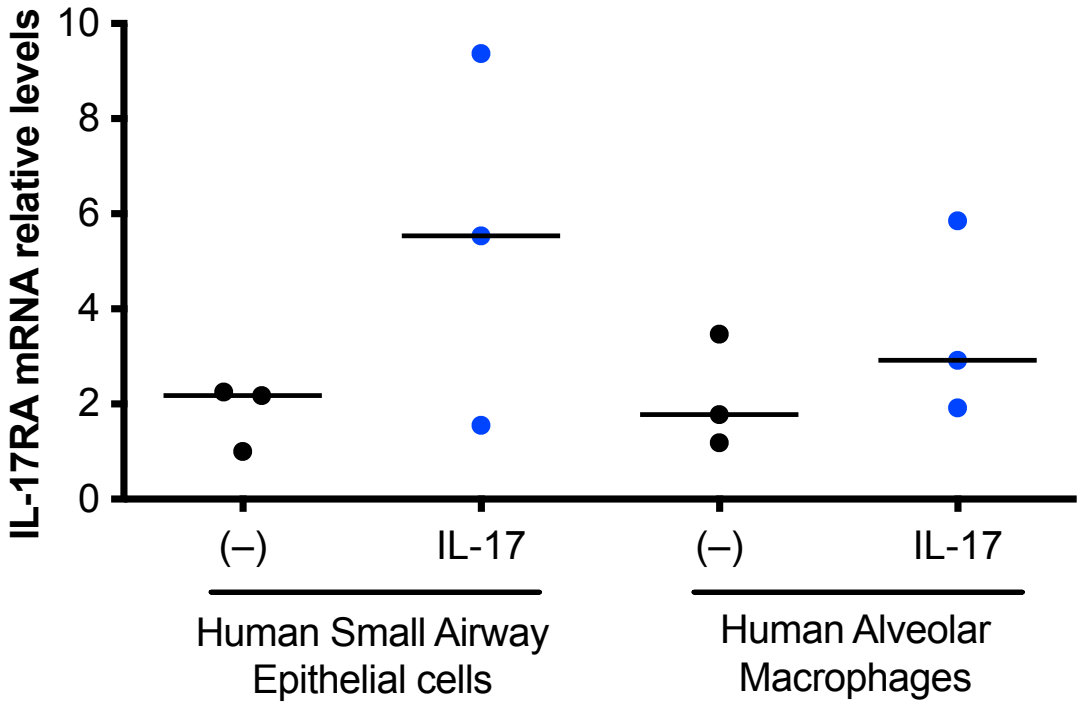
Supplemental Figure 1. Dose response study of NTHi-derived DNA and IL-17 stimulation in cultured human airway epithelial cells. Combination of bacterial DNA at 0.3 µg/ml and IL-17 at 10 ng/ml already amplified IL-8 production significantly in primary normal human small airway epithelial cells (n=4 subjects) grown under submerged conditions. Cells were stimulated with or without IL-17 for 24 hours and then treated with or without bacterial DNA for 24 hours, or or left untreated (medium control, (-)) for 48 hours. The horizontal bars represent medians.

Supplemental Figure 2



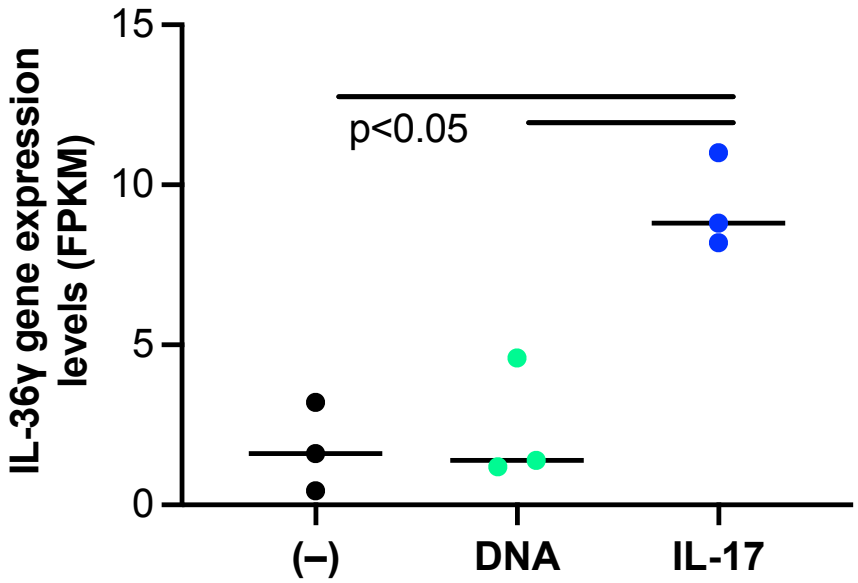
Supplemental Figure 2. Bacterial DNA in IL-17-challenged mice impaired distal airway function. Wild-type C57BL/6 mice (n = 10 to 12 mice/group) from two independent experiments were intranasally challenged with IL-17 (3µg/mouse) in 0.01% bovine serum albumin (BSA) or 0.01% BSA (–) for 24 hours, followed by DNA (1µg/mouse) derived from Nontypeable *Haemophilus influenzae* or Tris-EDTA buffer (–) used to prepare DNA. After 24 hours, airway function was assessed by exposing mice to increasing doses of methacholine. Data were reported as distal airway resistance (Max G) (**a**), total pulmonary elastance (Max Ers) (**b**), distal airways elastance (Max H) (**c**), and proximal airway resistance (Max Rn) (**d**). Mean values were presented.

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 3. Impact of IL-17 on IL-17RA expression. Primary normal human small airway epithelial cells grown at air-liquid interface, and alveolar macrophages cultured under submerged conditions were stimulated with or without IL-17 for 48 hours. N=3 subjects.

Supplemental Figure 4



Supplemental Figure 4. Impact of IL-17 on IL-36γ gene expression. Primary normal human small airway epithelial cells grown at air-liquid interface were stimulated with or without IL-17 or bacterial DNA (NTHi-derived DNA) for 48 hours. FPKM stands for fragments per kilobase of transcript per million mapped reads indicating relative expression of a gene (IL-36γ) proportional to the number of cDNA fragments of origin. N=3 subjects.