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Supplemental Information

Nonconventional Initiation Complex Assembly by STAT and NF-κB Transcription Factors Regulates Host Defense Genes

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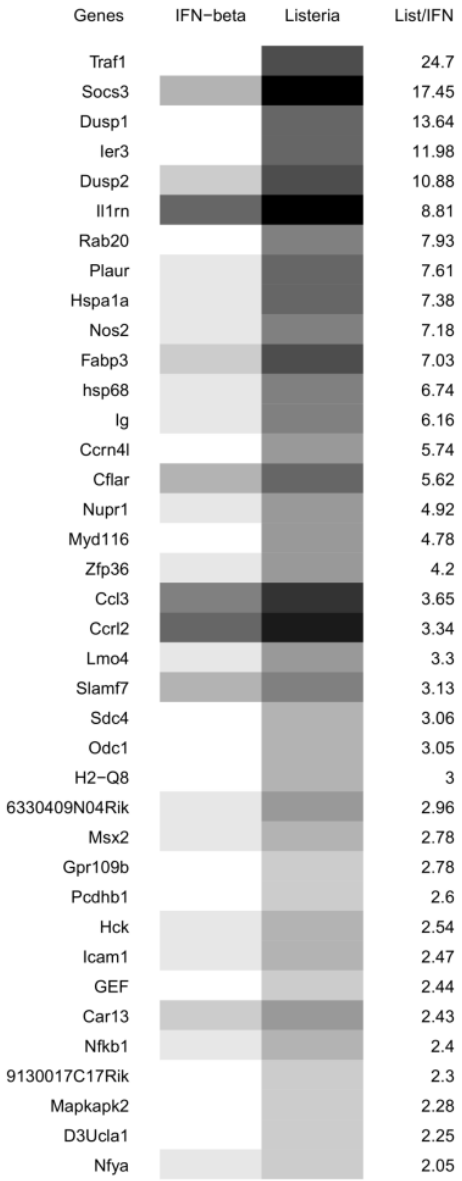

Figure S1. Microarray analysis of genes induced in macrophages by IFN-β treatment or infection with *Listeria monocytogenes*. Infection produces the IFN-β signal as well as additional signals from pattern recognition receptors. IFN-β -induced genes were further examined for increased expression in Listeria-infected cells. The 38 genes showing the highest increase of Listeria-induced expression over IFN-β treatment alone are shown. First column: gene symbol; second column: gray-scale indicating induction after IFN-β treatment; third column: gray-scale indicating induction after Listeria treatment; fourth column: ratio of induction after Listeria infection to induction after IFN-β treatment. The gray-scale intensity corresponds to values equally spaced on the log-scale from white (lowest induction of absolute ratio of 1.40) to black (highest induction of absolute ratio of 207.11).

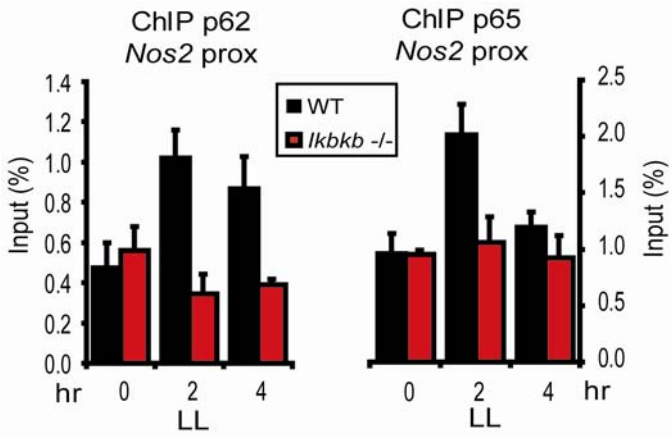

Figure S2. TFIIH-p62 remains at the *Nos2* promoter after binding of NF-κB-p65 decreases. Bone marrow-derived macrophages from wild-type mice (black bars) or *Rela*-/- mice (red bars) were infected with living *L. monocytogenes* (LL) for 4hr or 6hr. The cells were processed for ChIP using antibodies against TFIIH-p62 (left panel) or NF-κB-p65 (right panel). The precipitated DNA was analyzed by q-PCR with primers amplifying the proximal *Nos2* promoter region. Error bars represent standard deviations from triplicate samples. The experiment was repeated at least three times.