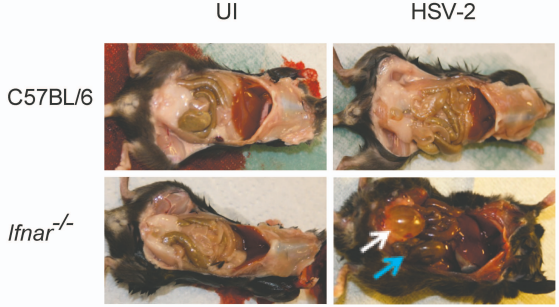
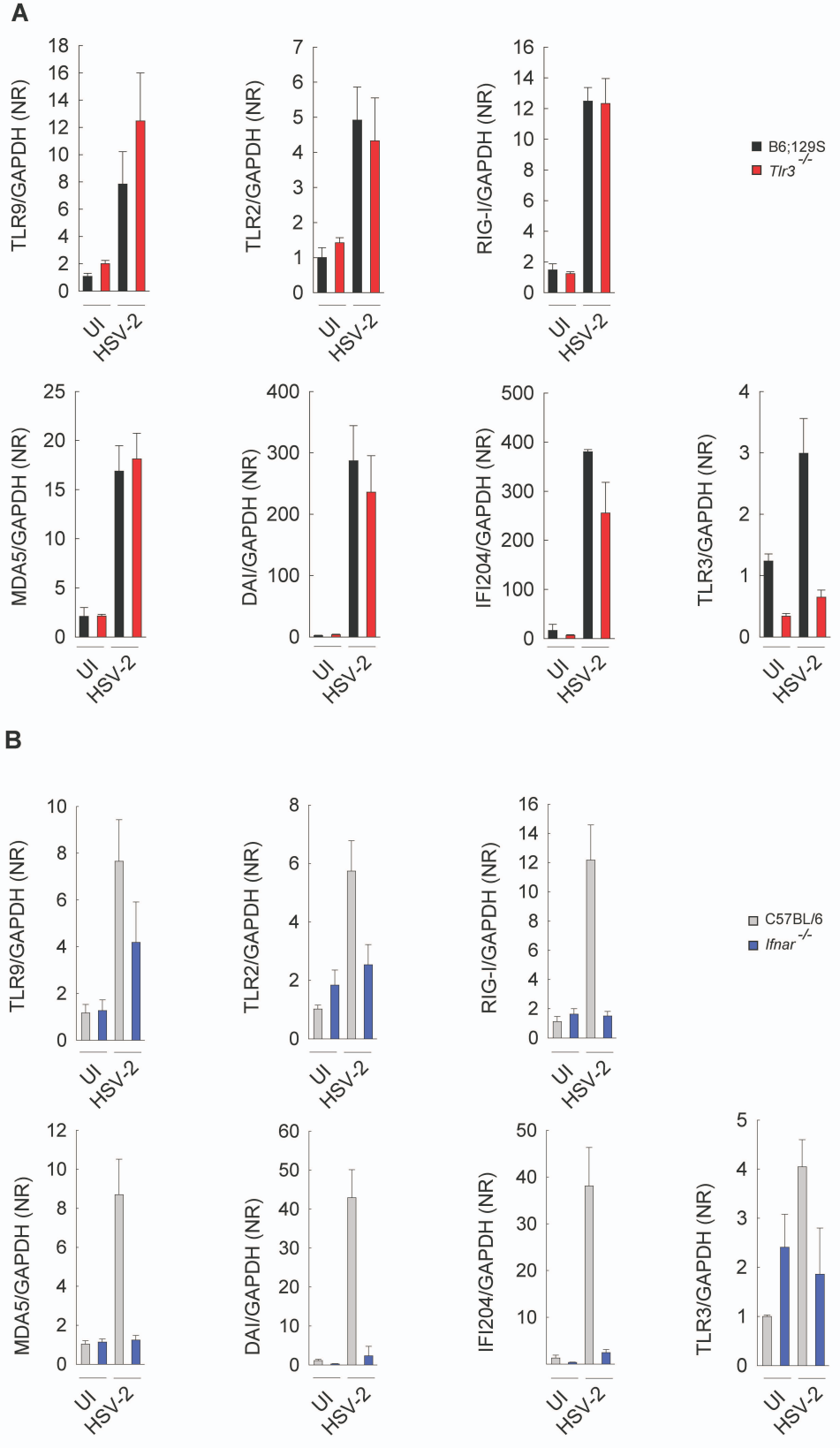


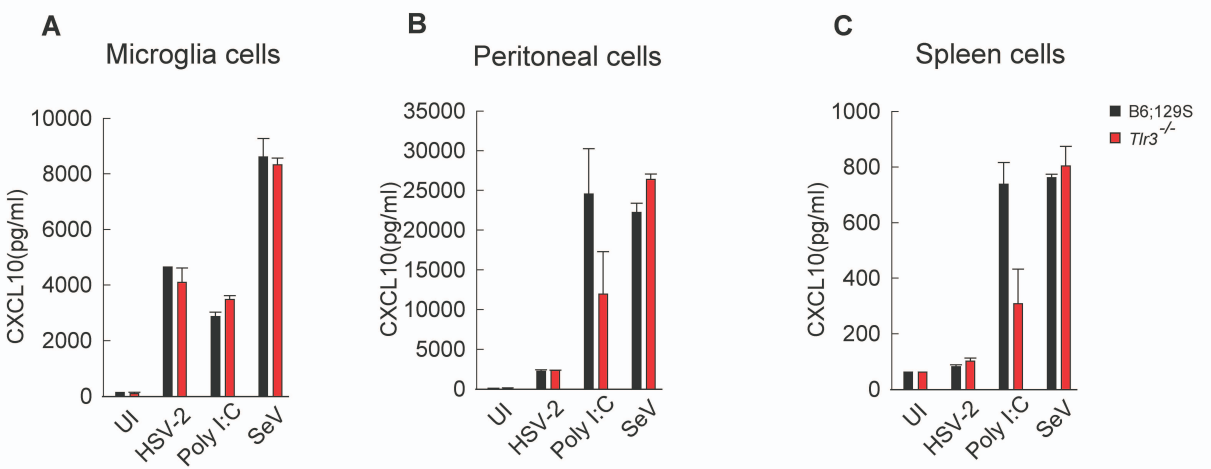
Supplementary Figure 1

Post-mortem examination of HSV-2-infected WT versus *Ifnar*$^{-/-}$ mice. The *Ifnar*$^{-/-}$ mice exhibited urinary retention (white arrow), constipation (blue arrow) more often than control mice. The pictures represent 5 independent experiment on 6 day after intravaginal infection with HSV-2 (6.7×10^4 PFU). (n = 4-6 in each group per experiment).



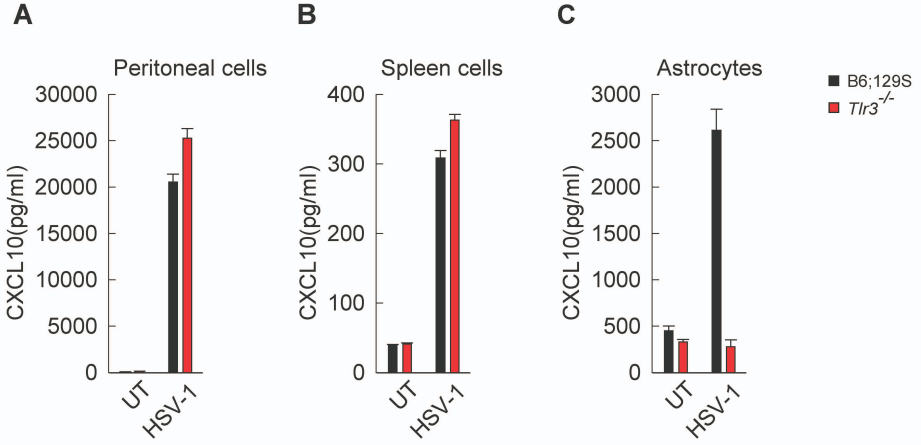
Supplementary Figure 2

Fold induction of PRR mRNA expression in the medulla spinalis. PRR mRNA expression in the medulla spinalis of (**A**) *Tlr3*$^{-/-}$ and (**B**) *Ifnar*$^{-/-}$ mice 6 days following vaginal HSV-2 infection (6.7 x 10^4 PFU). Data are normalized to levels in uninfected WT mice and are representative of 2-4 independent experiments (n = 5-8 mice in each group per experiment).



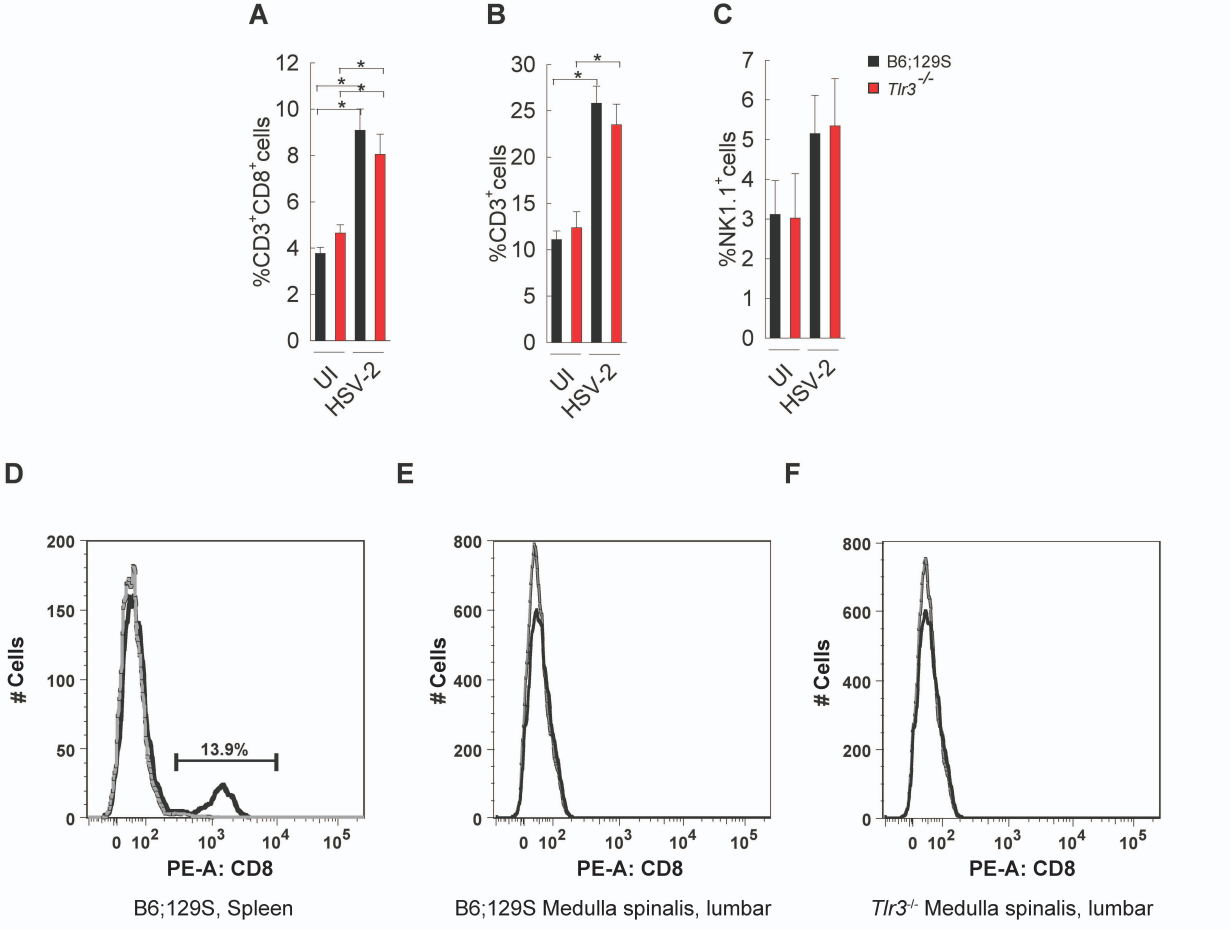
Supplementary Figure 3

Expression of CXCL10 after HSV-2 infection in different cell types in vitro. Primary microglia, peritoneal or spleen cells from B6:129S or *Tlr3*$^{-/-}$ mice were treated with HSV-2 (0.1 MOI), Poly I:C (25 μg/ml), or Sendai virus(SeV, 0.001 MOI). Twenty-four hr. later the CXCL10 protein content was measured. The data are represent 3 independent experiment (n = 3 in each group per experiment).



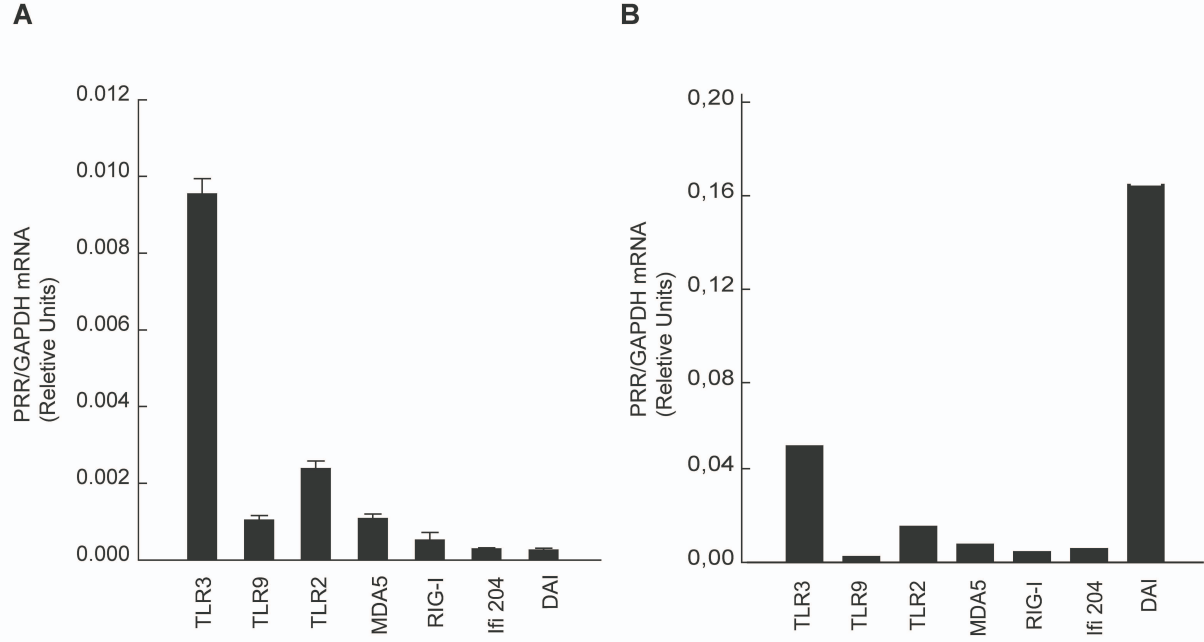
Supplementary Figure 4

The TLR3 dependence of the response to HSV-1 in different cell types. (**A**) Peritoneal cells, (**B**) Spleen cells and (**B**) astrocytes from B6:129S or *Tlr3*$^{-/-}$ mice were infected with HSV-1. Supernatants were harvested 24 hr. later for measurement of CXCL10 protein levels. The data represent 3 independent experiments (n = 3 in each group per experiment).



Supplementary Figure 5

HSV-2 infection leads to elevated number of $CD3^+$ and $CD8^+$ cells in the spleen independently of TLR3, but does not induce $CD8^+$ cell accumulation in the lumbar part of the medulla spinalis. (**A**) Spleen cells from mice infected intravaginally with HSV-2 (6.7×10^4 PFU) for 6 days were analyzed for $CD3^+CD8^+$, $CD3^+$ or $NK1.1^+$ by flow cytometry (n = 4-6 mice in each group per experiment). (**B**) Spleen and lumbar medulla spinalis cells were harvested from mice infected intravaginally with HSV-2 for 6 days. The cells were analyzed by flow cytometry for the presence of $CD8^+$cells in the lumbar medulla spinalis or spleen. Grey lines, blank controls (no-Ab added); black lines: specific antibody staining. Spleen cells are included as positive controls for anti-CD8 staining.



Supplementary Figure 6

Constitutively high expression of TLR3 mRNA in the medulla spinalis and in primary astrocyte cell cultures. PRR mRNA expression in the medulla spinalis of uninfected B6;129S mice. Data shown are normalized to GAPDH levels. The data are representative of 2-4 independent experiments (n = 5-8 mice in each group per experiment). (**B**) Constitutively high expression of TLR3 and DAI mRNA in primary astrocyte cell cultures. B6;129S WT astrocyte cultures were sorted by FACS and mRNA from $GFAP^{+}$ population were analyzed for indicated PRRs normalized to GAPDH levels.