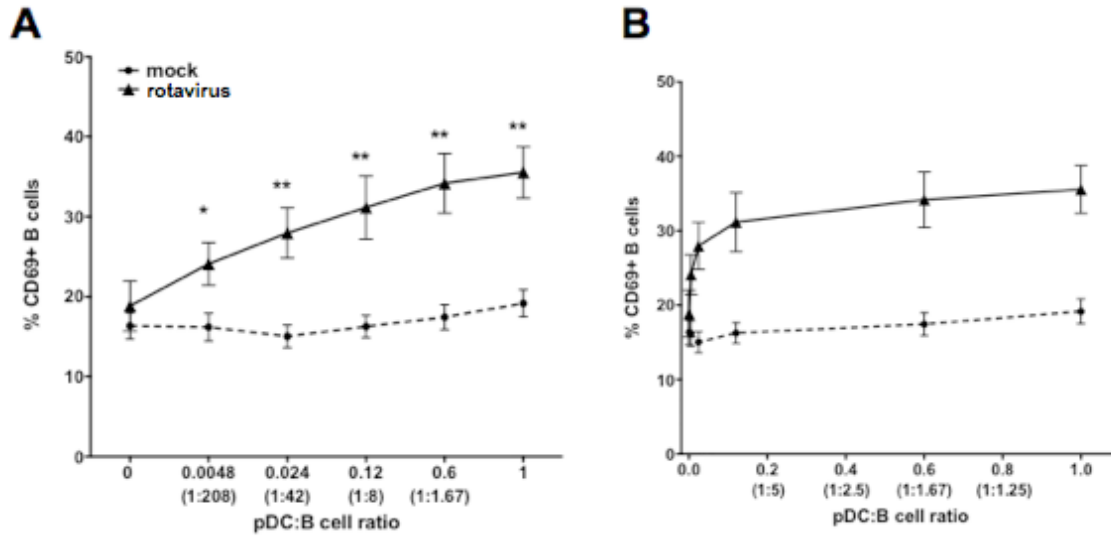
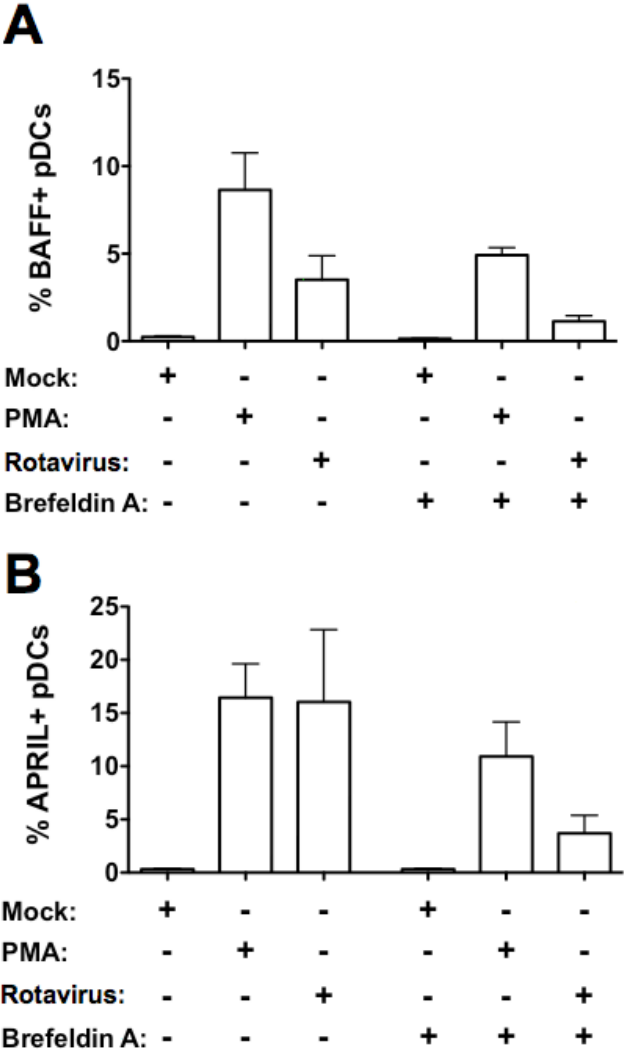


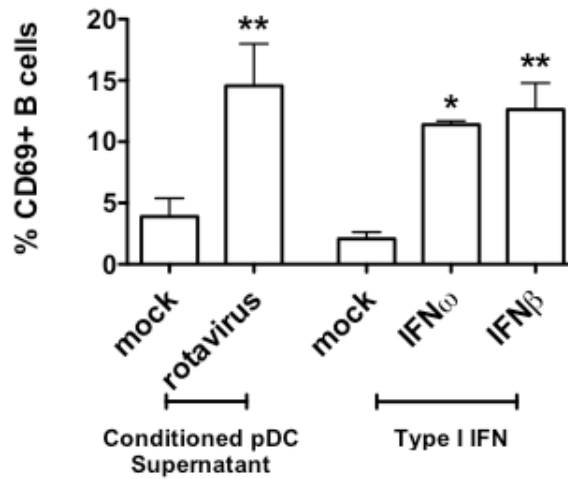
Supplemental Figure 1: Titration of the pDC:B-cell ratio required for B-cell activation by rotavirus. **A:** B-cell activation following coculture with pDCs at the indicated ratio was assessed by flow cytometry for expression of CD69 12h after mock (circles) or rotavirus (triangles) stimulus. **B:** Linear representation of (A). $n=4$, *: $p \leq 0.04$; **: $p \leq 0.008$; vs. mock; Mann-Whitney test.



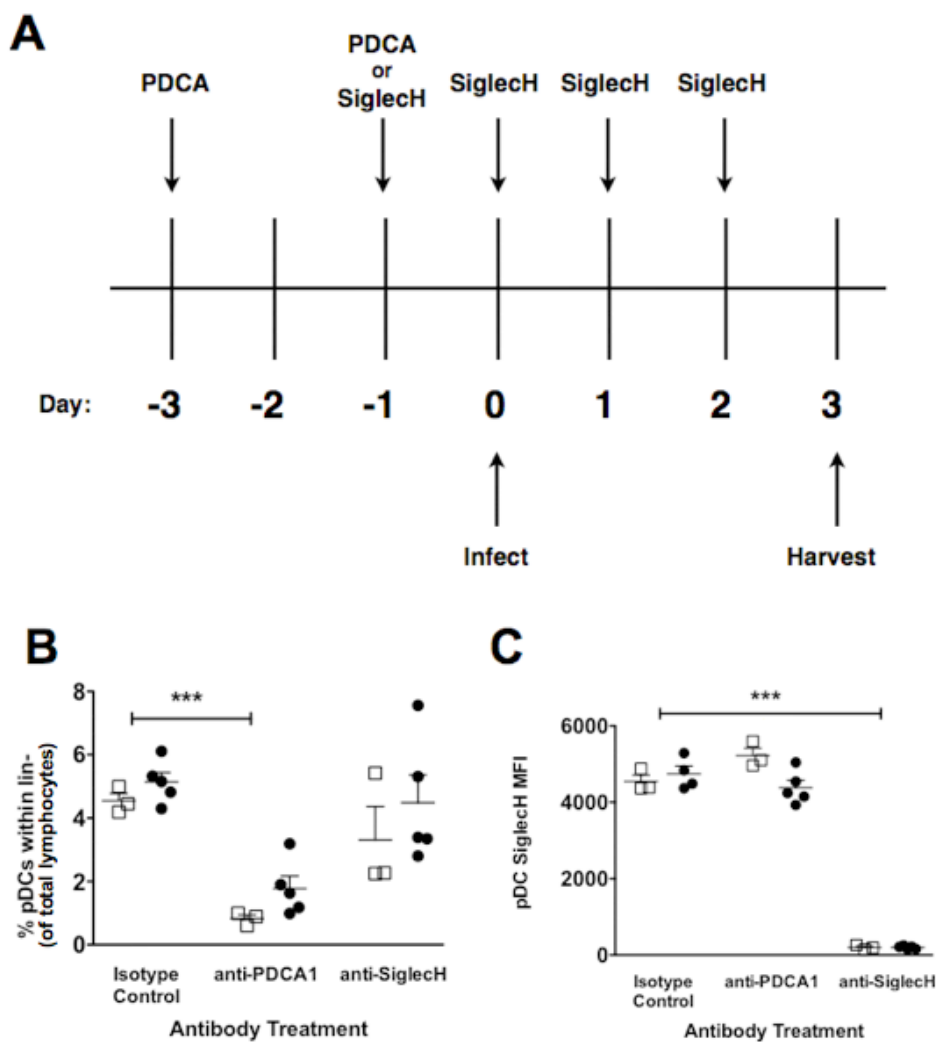
Supplemental Figure 2: Rotavirus induces pDC expression of BAFF and APRIL. BAFF (A) and APRIL (B) expression on purified pDCs 12h after the indicated stimulus in the presence or absence of brefeldin A was detected by flow cytometry. *n* = 3.



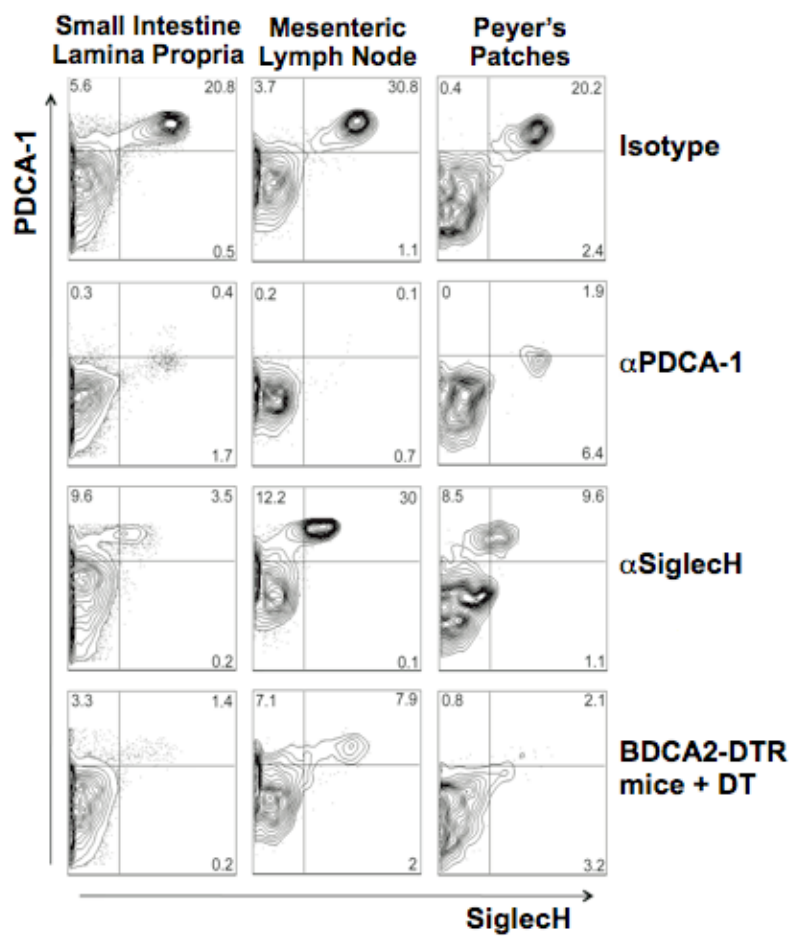
Supplemental Figure 3: IFN ω and IFN β induce human B-cell activation. B-cell activation was assessed by flow cytometry analysis of CD69 expression by purified B cells cultured for 12h after stimulus with supernatants from mock- or rotavirus-stimulated pDCs or mock, IFN ω , or IFN β , as indicated. * : $p \leq 0.05$; ** : $p \leq 0.01$; vs. appropriate mock; repeated measures ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test. $n = 3$.



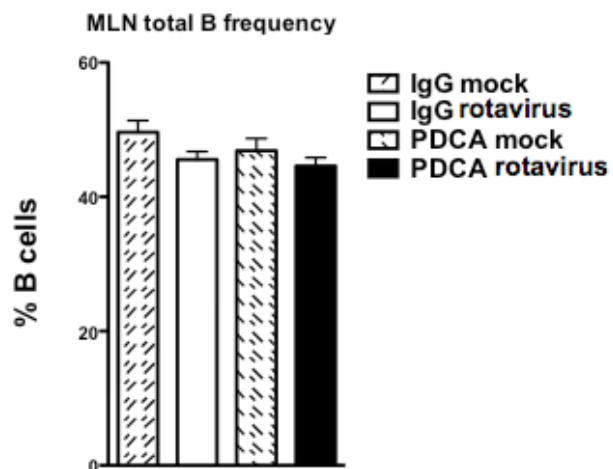
Supplemental Figure 4: Antibody administration and pDC kinetics. **A:** SiglecH, PDCA-1, or IgG2b isotype control antibody was administered i.p. at the indicated times. **B, C:** Antibody administration affects the percent of PDCA-1⁺lineage⁻ cells at 3dpi (**B**) and SiglecH MFI at 7dpi (**C**) within the spleens of mock (white) or rotavirus (black) inoculated mice. **D:** Antibody or diphtheria toxin administration affects the percent of PDCA-1⁺SiglecH⁺lineage⁻ cells within the indicated organs at the time of infection. **E:** The B cell population within the MLN is not affected by PDCA-1 administration. ***: p < 0.002; n=3-5 per group; t test.



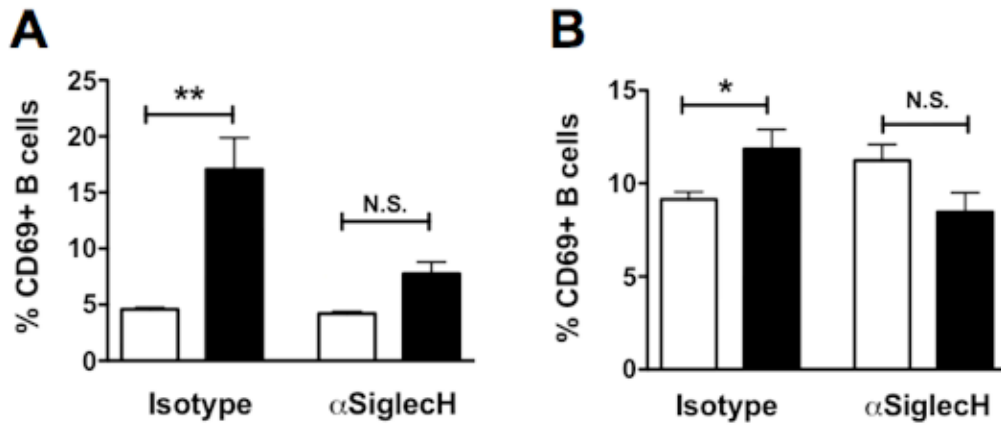
D



E



Supplemental Figure 5: anti-SigleCH antibody prevents B-cell activation following in vivo rotavirus infection. CD69 expression was assessed on B cells isolated from the Peyer's Patches (**A**) and mesenteric lymph node (**B**) of isotype-control or anti-SigleCH-treated mice 3 days following in vivo rotavirus infection. *: p < 0.05; **: p < 0.01; n=3-5 per group; t test.



Supplemental Figure 6: anti-SiglecH antibody inhibits type I IFN secretion by pDCs. Murine pDCs were purified from FLT3L-treated bone marrow and stimulated with CpG 1585 or mock in the presence or absence of 5 µg/mL anti-SiglecH antibody. Resulting IFNα secretion was assessed by ELISA.

