**Supplementary Material**



**FIGURE S1 The viability of *T. marneffei* yeasts is dispensable for IL-1 response in human PBMCs**. (A and B) Quantification of IL-1 by ELISA in the cell supernatant of human PBMCs (4x106/ml) stimulated with live, heat-killed or PFA-treated *T. marneffei* yeasts (0.5 MOI) and conidia (0.5MOI) (n=5) for 18 hr. (C and D) Quantification of IL-1 by ELISA in the cell supernatant of human PBMCs (4x106/ml) stimulated with live, heat-killed or PFA-treated *C. albicans* yeasts (0.5 MOI) and pseudohyphae (0.5MOI) (n=5) for 18 hr. Data are depicted as mean ± SEM, and are analyzed by one-way ANOVA. ns =not significant, \*p<0.05.



**FIGURE S2** **Elevation of syk phosphorylation induced by *T. marneffei* and reduction of IFN-g and IL-17A production by caspase-1 inhibitor.** (A) Representative cytometric graph ofphospho-Syk inhuman CD14+ monocytes (2x106/ml) stimulated with heat-killed *T. marneffei* (TM) yeasts (0.5 MOI) for 18 hr (n=3, mean ± SEM)(B)Human PBMCs were co-cultured with heat-killed *T. marneffei* yeasts for 5 days in the presence or absence of caspase-1 inhibitor (Z-YVAD), and IFN- and IL-17A in the supernatant was measured by ELISA. Data are depicted as mean ± SEM, and are analyzed by paired t test. \*\*\*p<0.001



**FIGURE S3** **Histopathological analysis of murine spleens.** (A) Representative sections of HE staining of spleens from WT, *Nlrp3*-/- and *Casp-1*-/- mice intravenously infected *T. marneffei* yeasts (5x105 CFU per mouse) at 7 days and 14 days post infection (dpi) (n=4). Scale bar denotes 500 m. (B) Representative graphs of GMS staining of spleens from WT, *Nlrp3*-/- and *Casp-1*-/- mice intravenously infected *T. marneffei* yeasts (5x105 CFU per mouse) at 7 days and 14 days post infection (dpi) (n=4). Scale bar denotes 50 m. Arrows indicate *T. marneffei* yeasts, and the insets indicate the magnified areas containing *T. marneffei* yeasts.