**Figure S6. Gcn5 and PCAF repress both basal and poly(I:C)-induced IFN production independent of HAT activities**

(A – D) Gcn5 represses both basal and poly(I:C)-induced IFN production independent of HAT activity. Retroviral Cre-infected *PCAF*^Cre^;*Gcn5*^fl/Δ^ MEFs were further infected with retroviral Gcn5 or D608A, followed by puromycin selection. Single colonies that expressed physiological levels of Gcn5 were chosen for the following assays. (A) Immunoblotting. (B) Basal IFNβ production was analyzed by ELISA of 30-fold concentrated conditioned media. (C) qRT-PCR analysis of *IRF7*, *Oasl2* and *Isg15* expression. (D) qRT-PCR analysis of poly(I:C)-induced *IFNα* and *IFNβ* expression.

(E – H) PCAF represses both basal and poly(I:C)-induced IFN production independent of HAT activity. Retroviral Cre-infected *PCAF*^Cre^;*Gcn5*^fl/Δ^ MEFs were further infected with retroviral PCAF or PCAF HAT deletion mutants, PCAF-Δ579-608 and PCAF-Δ609-624. After puromycin selection, cells were subjected to the following assays. (E) Immunoblotting. (F) Conditioned media was concentrated 30-fold, followed by ELISA assays. (G) qRT-PCR analysis of *IRF7*, *Oasl2* and *Isg15* expression. (H) qRT-PCR analysis of poly(I:C)-induced *IFNα* and *IFNβ* expression.

The qPCR data and ELISA are presented as means ± s.d. (n = 3). All data are representative of 2 - 4 independent experiments.
Figure S6