## Supplementary Methods

For qRT-PCR, the following gene-specific primers were used: Ifnb1, 5'-TCCGAGCAGAGATCTTCAGGAA-3' (forward) and 5'-TGCAACCACCACTCATTCTGAG-3' (reverse); Isg15, 5'- AAGAAGCAGATTGCCCAGAA-3' (forward) and 5'-TCGCTGCAGTTCTGTACCAC-3' (reverse); Mda5 (a.k.a., Ifih1), 5'-ACAGAGGCCTGGAACGTAGA-3' (forward) and 5'-TTCATCGAAGCAGCTGACAC-3' (reverse); Ifit1 (a.k.a., Isg56), 5'-AGGCTGGAGTGTGCTGAGAT-3' (forward) and 5'-AGGGTTTTCTGGCTCCACTT-3' (reverse). The relative abundance of each gene transcript was normalized to that of 28S rRNA.

For immunoblotting, the following primary antibodies were used for immunodetection: rabbit anti-MDA5 and mouse anti-GAPDH (Proteintech, Rosemont, IL), mouse anti-ISG15 (Santa Cruz, Dallas, TX), and mouse anti-beta-ACTIN (ABclonal, Woburn, MA). Protein bands were visualized following incubation with appropriate IRDye®-labelled secondary antibodies and their signal intensity quantified using Image Studio Lite (LI-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, NE) and normalized to that of beta-ACTIN.

## Supplementary Figure

## (Figure S1)

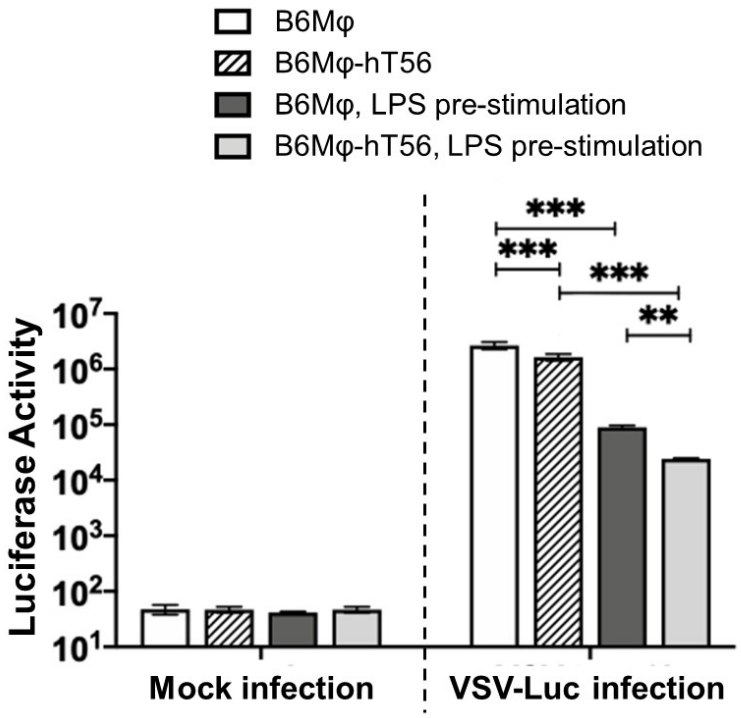


**Figure S1. TRIM56 potentiates the establishment of an antiviral state against VSV-Luc challenge by LPS pre-stimulation.** B6Mφ cells with and without human TRIM56 expression were mock-stimulated or stimulated by 1 μg/ml LPS for 8 h, followed by mock infection or infection by VSV-Luc (MOI=0.1). Eight hours later, cells were lysed for firefly luciferase assay. ** and *** denote $p<0.01$ and $p<0.001$, respectively (One-way ANOVA).