**SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT.**

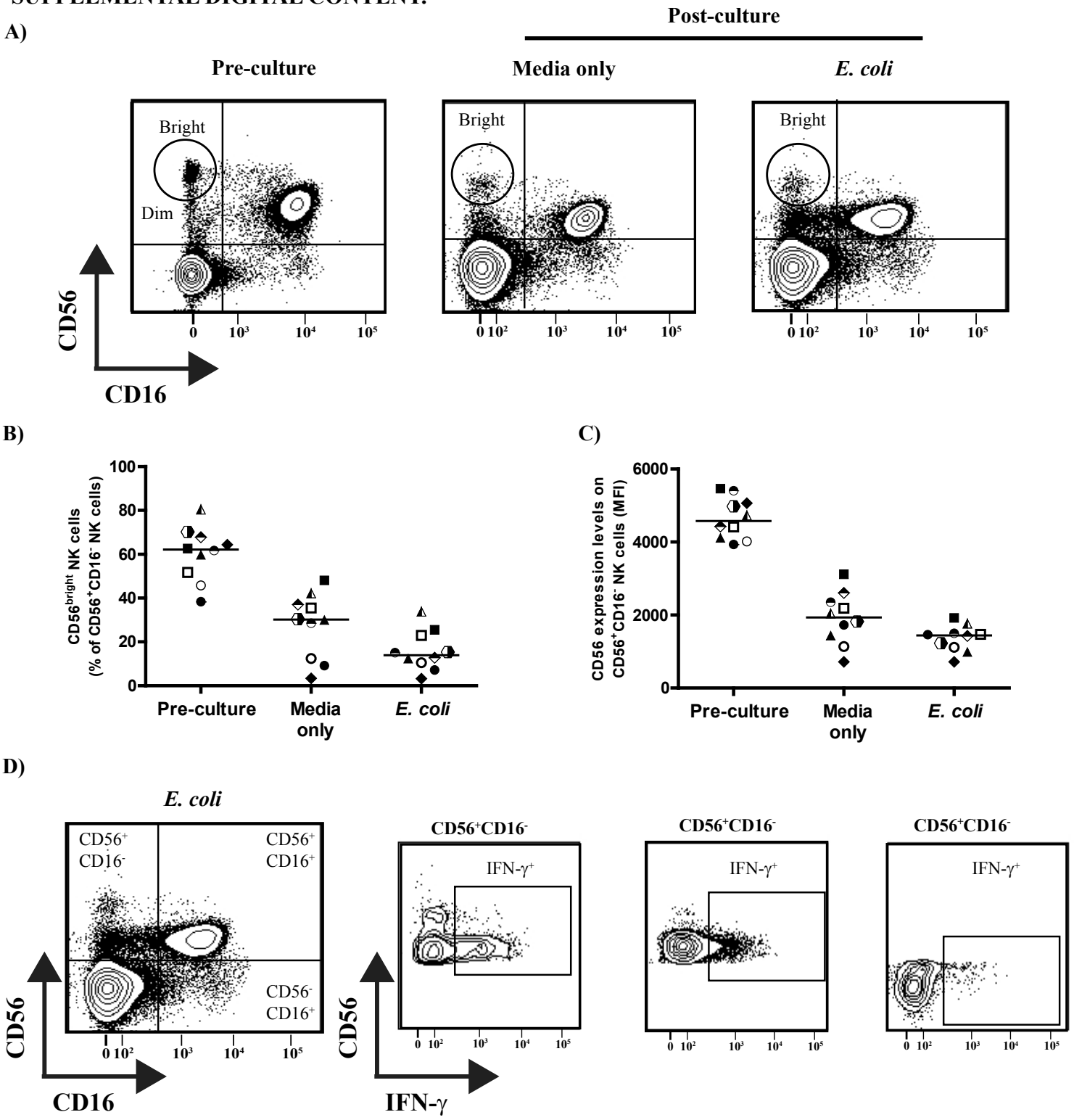


**Figure S1. Gating strategy to identify IFN-γ-producing NK cells.** PBMC were cultured for 16-22hrs with commensal *E. coli* (6 *E. coli*:1 PBMC) with Brefeldin A added for the final 12-18hrs. Multi-color flow cytometry techniques were used to identify intracellular IFN-γ within the NK cell subsets. An initial lymphocyte gate was established that excluded dead cells and cellular debris and NK cells were defined using CD56 and CD16 within $CD3^-$ lymphocytes (gating not shown). (A) Flow plots showing down regulation of CD56 expression (bright/dim) within the $CD56^+CD16^-$ cells following *in vitro* culture and commensal *E. coli* stimulation of PBMC from an uninfected subject. Enumeration of the (B) percent of $CD56^{bright}$ NK cells within $CD56^+CD16^-$ cells and (C) expression levels of CD56 within $CD56^+CD16^-$ NK cells are shown from 10 uninfected subjects pre and post *in vitro* culture. Symbols represent individual donors and bars indicate the median values. (D) To accommodate the down regulation of CD56, IFN-γ expression was determined within each NK cell subset defined as $CD56^+CD16^-$, $CD56^+CD16^-$ and $CD56^-CD16^+$ (same donor as shown in (A)).

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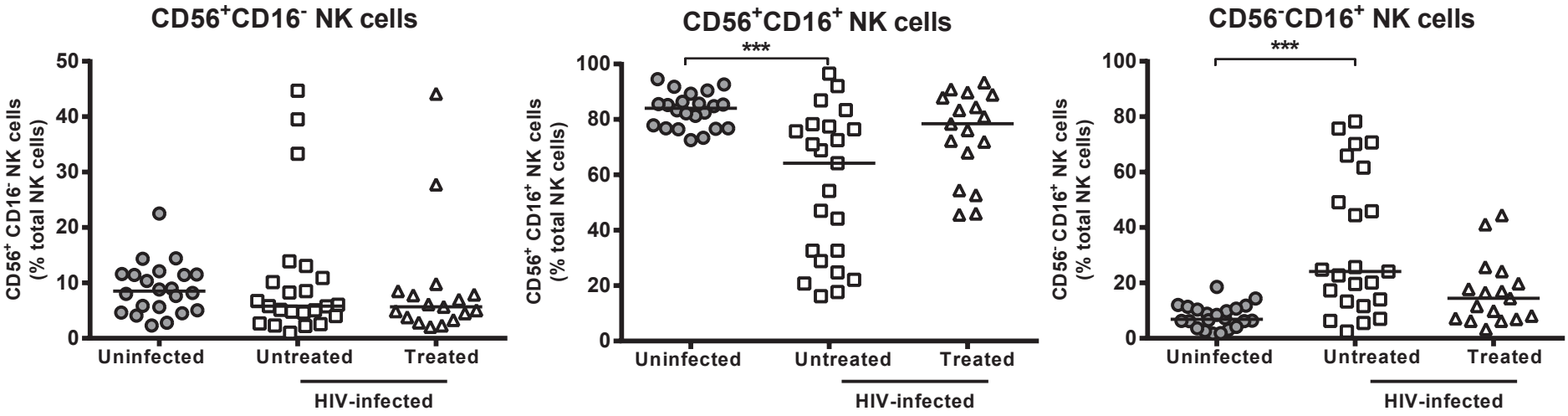


**Figure S2. Altered frequencies of blood NK cells in untreated, HIV-1 infected individuals.** Percentages of blood NK cells prior to *in vitro* stimulation (baseline) were evaluated using multi-color flow cytometry. Baseline percentages of each NK cell subset, as a fraction of total NK cells, within PBMC from uninfected (n=22), untreated (n=23) and treated (n=17) HIV-infected subjects were evaluated. Lines represent median values. Comparisons between multiple groups were performed using the Kruskall-Wallis test and comparisons conducted betwen the cohorts when $P<0.05$ using the Dunn's Multiple Comparison test. ***$P<0.001$.