Supplemental Figure 1 – This figure accompanies data for figure #1. Working Memory Correct (WMC) and Repeat Reference Memory (RRM) errors by trial for control saline treated, control IFNα NAb treated, HIVE saline treated, and HIVE IFNα NAb treated mice. HIVE mice that received IFNα NAb made less WMC ($p=0.0017$) and less RRM ($p=0.013$) errors as memory load increased during trials compared to HIVE mice that received no treatment or control antibodies. HIVE mice with IFNα NAb were able to maintain performance similar to control mice without treatment as memory load increased in WMC and RRM errors. HIVE mice without treatment made significantly more WMC ($p=0.016$) and RRM ($p=0.0002$) errors as the memory load increased compared to control and HIVE IFNα NAb mice.

Supplemental Figure 2 – This figure accompanies data for figure #3. Real Time RT-PCR analysis of IFNα4 and interferon stimulated gene product 15 (ISG15) mRNA in uninfected control saline, uninfected control Ab, uninfected IFNα NAb, HIVE saline, HIVE control Ab, and HIVE IFNα NAb treated mice (A, B). All three treatments of HIV infected mice expressed higher levels of IFNα4 compared to all control mouse groups, but there was no significant difference between the three HIV groups. HIV infected mice treated with IFNα NAb produced significantly less ISG15 compared to other HIV infected mice ($p=0.0216$)(B).