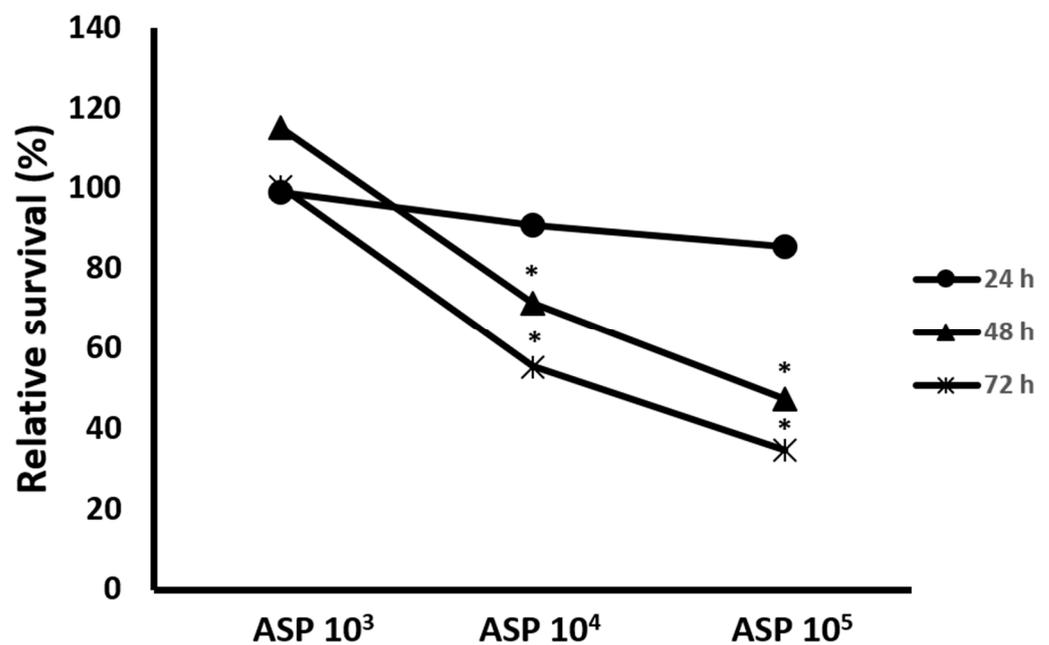




## Supplementary Materials

**Table S1.** Chemical components of Asian sand dust particles.

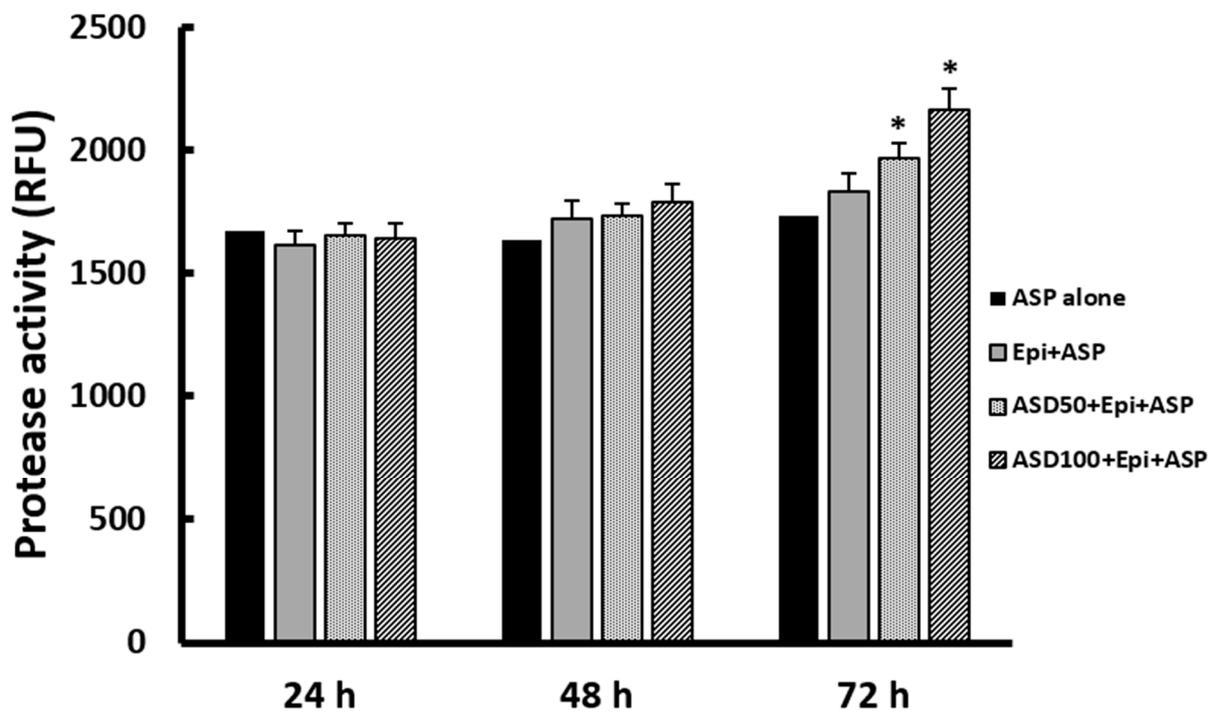
Component	Fraction (%)
SiO <sub>2</sub>	52.13
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15.80
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5.85
CaO	4.46
K <sub>2</sub> O	2.57
MgO	2.43
Na <sub>2</sub> O	1.59
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.83
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.18
MnO	0.13
ZnO	0.05
BaO	0.02
SrO	0.02
Other elements	0.22
Loss ignition	13.72



**Figure S1.** The effect of *Aspergillus fumigatus* on the survival of nasal epithelial cells. Primary nasal epithelial cells were incubated with 10<sup>3</sup>/ml, 10<sup>4</sup>/ml, and 10<sup>5</sup>/ml of *A. fumigatus* conidia for 72 hours. Cell survival was significantly decreased above 10<sup>4</sup>/ml of conidia at 48 and 72 h. \*:  $p < 0.05$  compared to without *Aspergillus*,  $n=5$ .

### Methods S1. Determination of protease activity.

The protease activity of *A. fumigatus* was determined using a protease activity assay kit (Cayman, Ann Arbor, MI, USA). When nasal epithelial cells reached confluence, cells were incubated with *A. fumigatus* conidia ( $1 \times 10^5/\text{ml}$ ) for 2 h and then washed to remove the non-adherent fungi. Then, nasal epithelial cells were cultured in media, containing 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  or 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  of ASD for 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h. 100  $\mu\text{l}$  of cell-free supernatants were placed in 96-well black plates with 100  $\mu\text{l}$  of protease substrate for 20 min at RT. The value of protease activity was determined with an excitation wavelength of 485 nm and an emission wavelength of 520 nm using FLUOstar Optima (BMG Labtech, Ortenaukreis, Germany).



**Figure S2.** Protease activity of *Aspergillus fumigatus*. When the *A. fumigatus* cultured with 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  or 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  Asian sand dust (ASD) for 72 h, the protease activity was significantly increased at 72. \*:  $p < 0.05$  compared to ASP alone or ASP cultured without ASD,  $n=5$ .