Supplementary tables and figures: CD44 thioaptamer targeted liposomes augment protective immune responses against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection ex vivo and in vivo

Table ST1. Primers used for qPCR assays

GENE	Forward primer 5'->3'	Reverse primer 5'->3'
β-Actin	CATTGCTGACAGGATGCAGAAGG	TGCTGGAAGGTGGACAGTGAGG
GAPDH	CATCACTGCCACCCAGAAGACTG	ATGCCAGTGAGCTTCCCGTTCAG
ATG5	TTTGCATCACCTCTGCTTTC	TAGGCCAAAGGTTTCAGCTT
ATG7	CGTTGCCCACAGCATCATCTTC	CACTGAGGTTCACCATCCTTGG
RAB7	GAGCGGACTTTCTGACCAAGGA	CAATCTGCACCTCTGTAGAAGGC
LAMP1	CCAGGCTTTCAAGGTGGACAGT	GGTAGGCAATGAGGACGATGAG

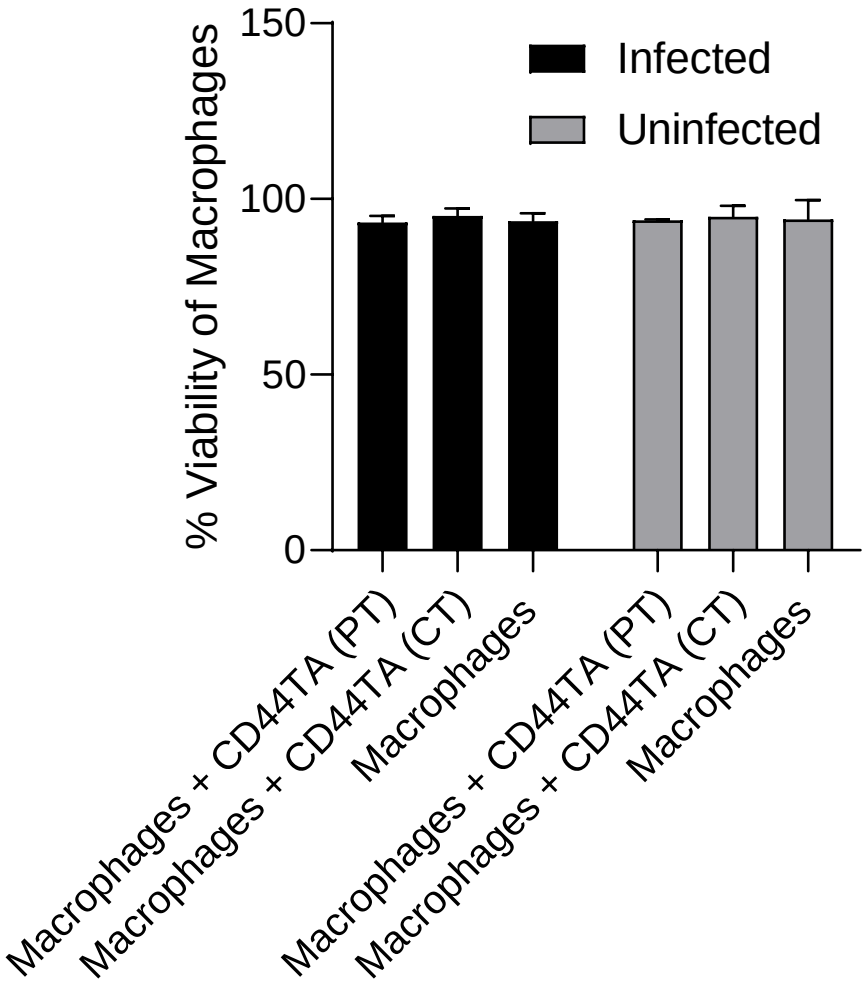

Figure SF1:

Effect of CD44TA-LIP treatment on cell viability of M. tuberculosis infected and uninfected macrophages. Cell viability was determined by alamarBlue assay after 3 days post CD44TA-LIP treatment/*M. tuberculosis* infection. Data represent average of two independent experiments carried out in duplicate. Bars and error bars represent mean and SD, respectively. PT: pre-treatment; CT: concurrent treatment.

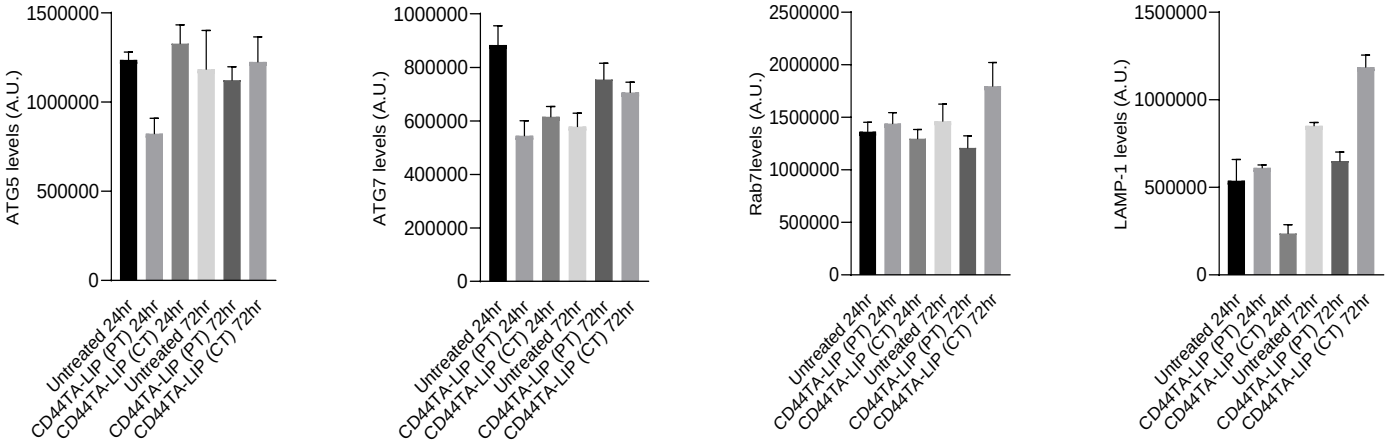

Figure SF2

Quantitation of ATG5, ATG7, Rab7 and LAMP1 levels in *M. tuberculosis* infected macrophages with and without CD44TA-LIP treatment (area under each peak; arbitrary units [A.U.]) for panel Fig samples. (Representative data from 1 of 2 similar experiments shown). PT: pre-treatment; CT: concurrent treatment.

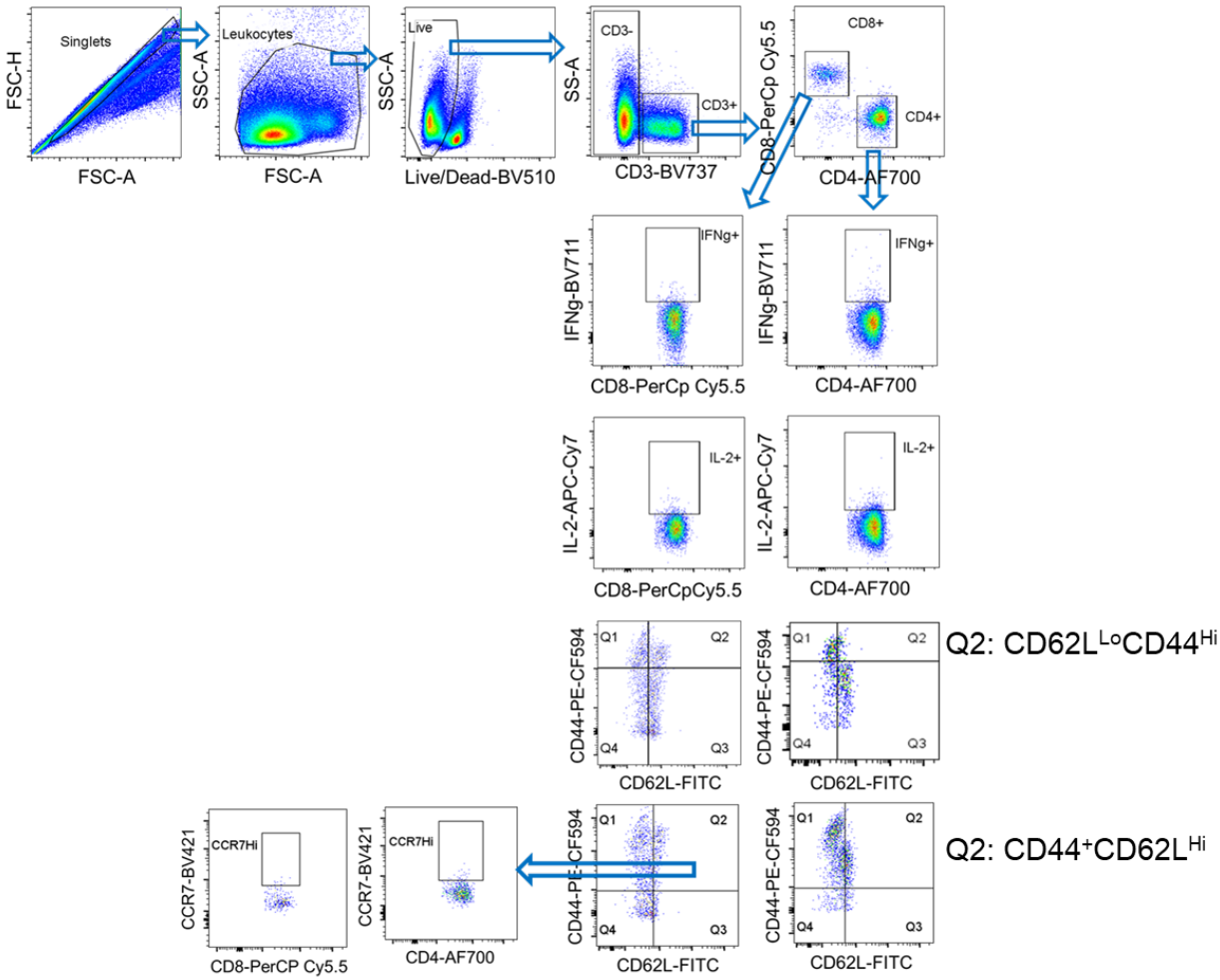

Figure SF3

Gating strategy utilized to analyze the levels CD4/CD8 cells producing IFN-g and IL-2, TEM and TCM from the lung and spleen of mice.