

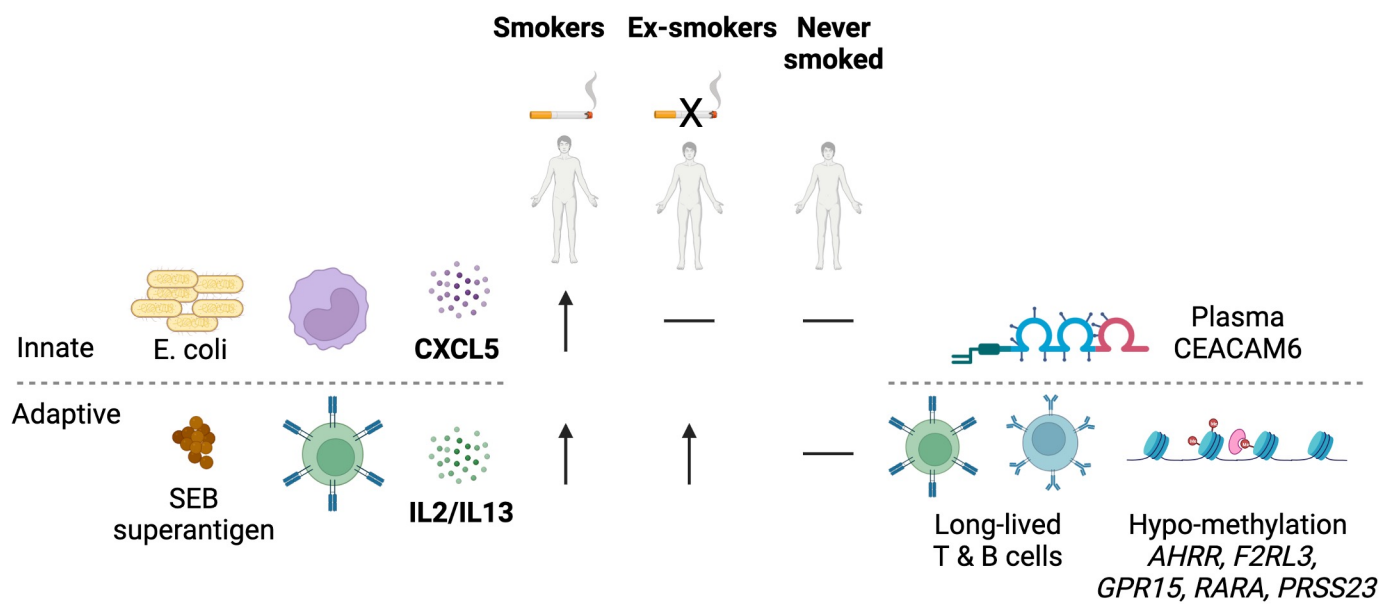
**Supplementary information**

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**Smoking changes adaptive immunity with persistent effects**

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Supplementary Figure 1. Graphical abstract

Graphical abstract of the whole study showing groups of smokers, past-smokers and never-smokers and their associated features: CXCL5 is more induced in smokers compared to past-smokers and never-smokers upon innate stimulation, such as with E.coli, and this could be mediated through higher plasma levels of CEACAM6; whereas IL2 and IL13 are more induced in smokers and past-smokers compared to non-smokers upon adaptive immune stimulation, such as with SEB, and this could be mediated through memory T and B cells and hypo-methylation of signal transactivators and metabolism regulator genes (AHRR, F2RL3, GPR15, RARA, PRSS23).