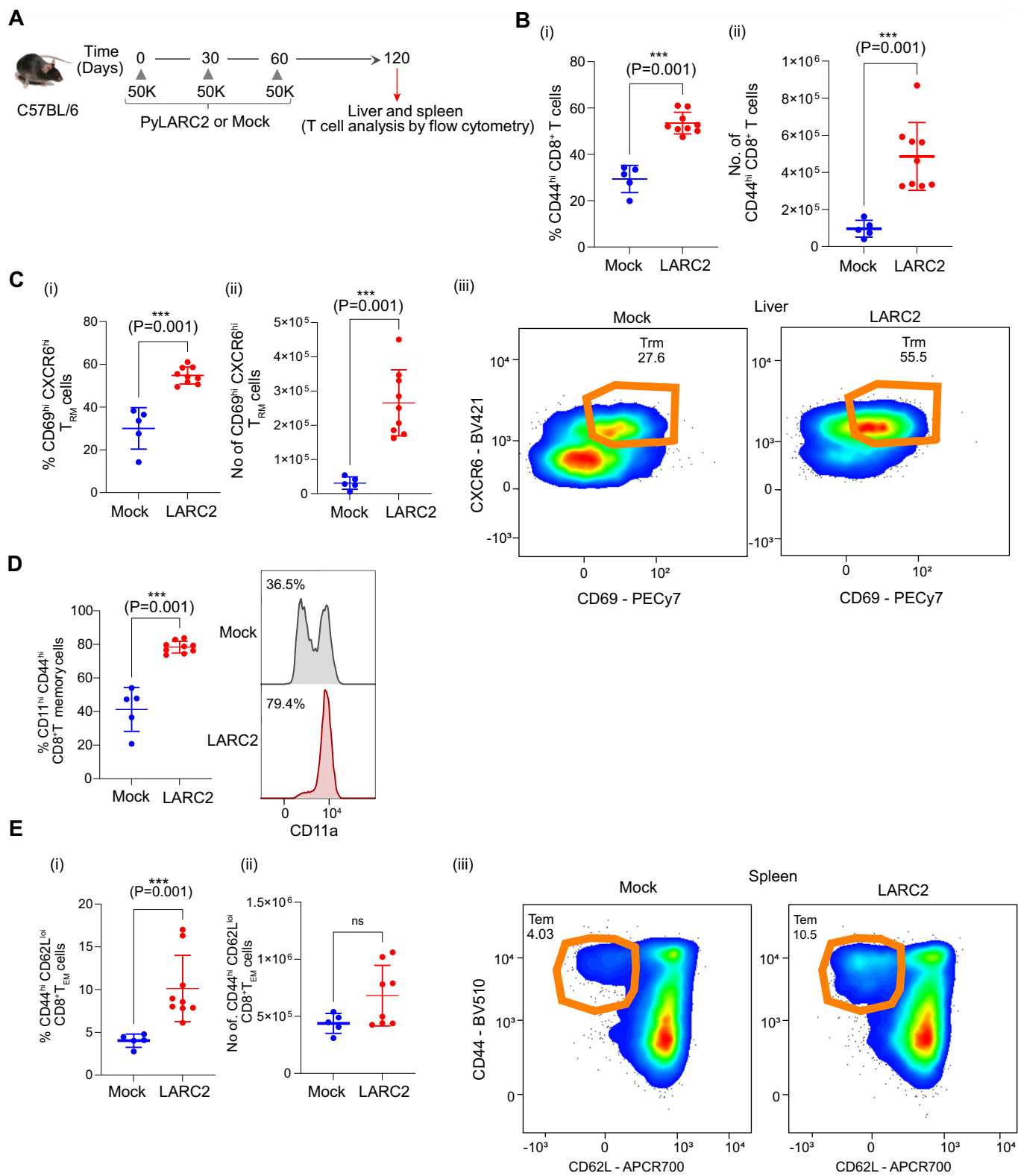
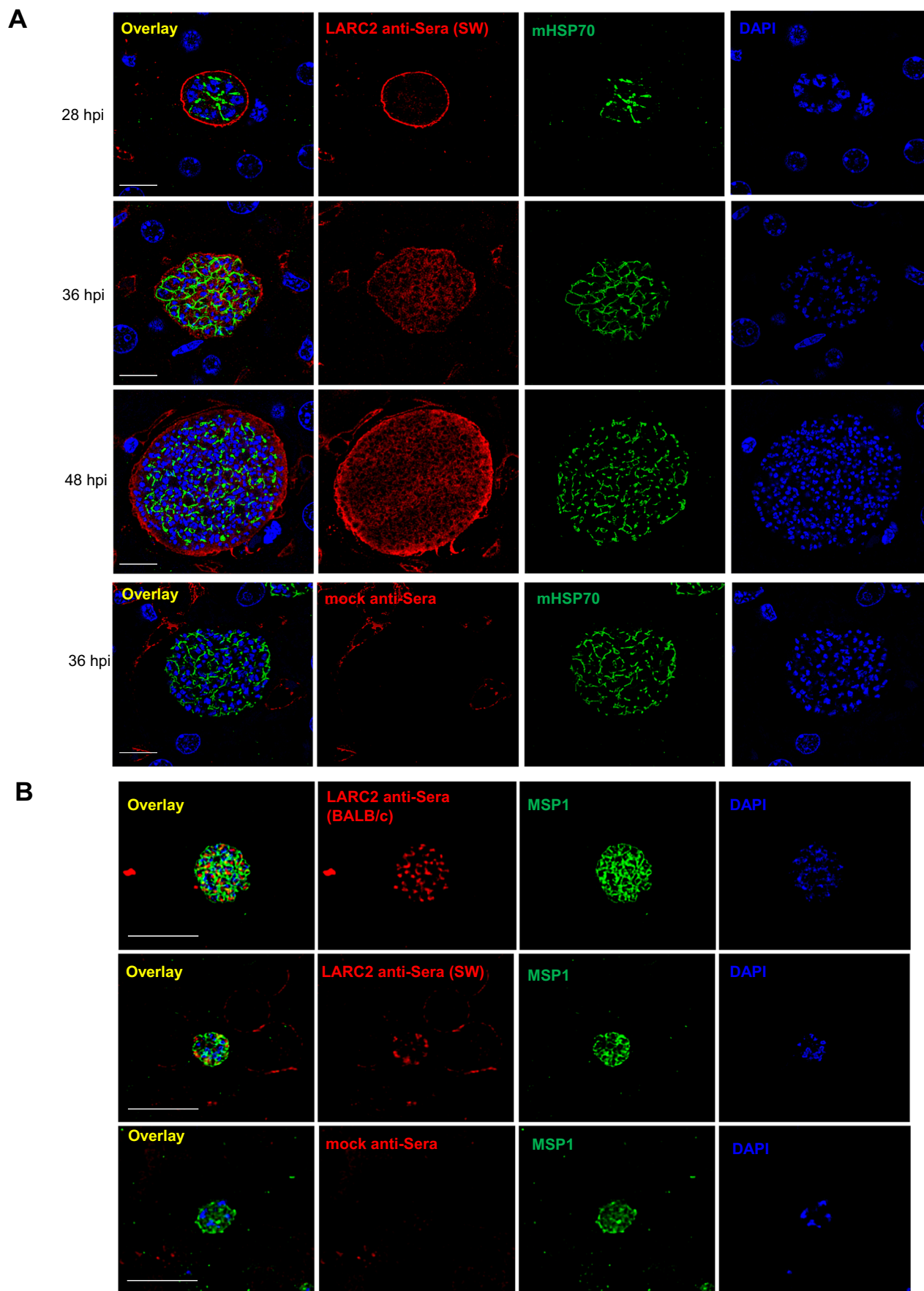


## Expanded View Figures

**Figure EV1. PyLARC2 immunization elicits long-lived CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell-based immunity, especially liver resident CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells.**

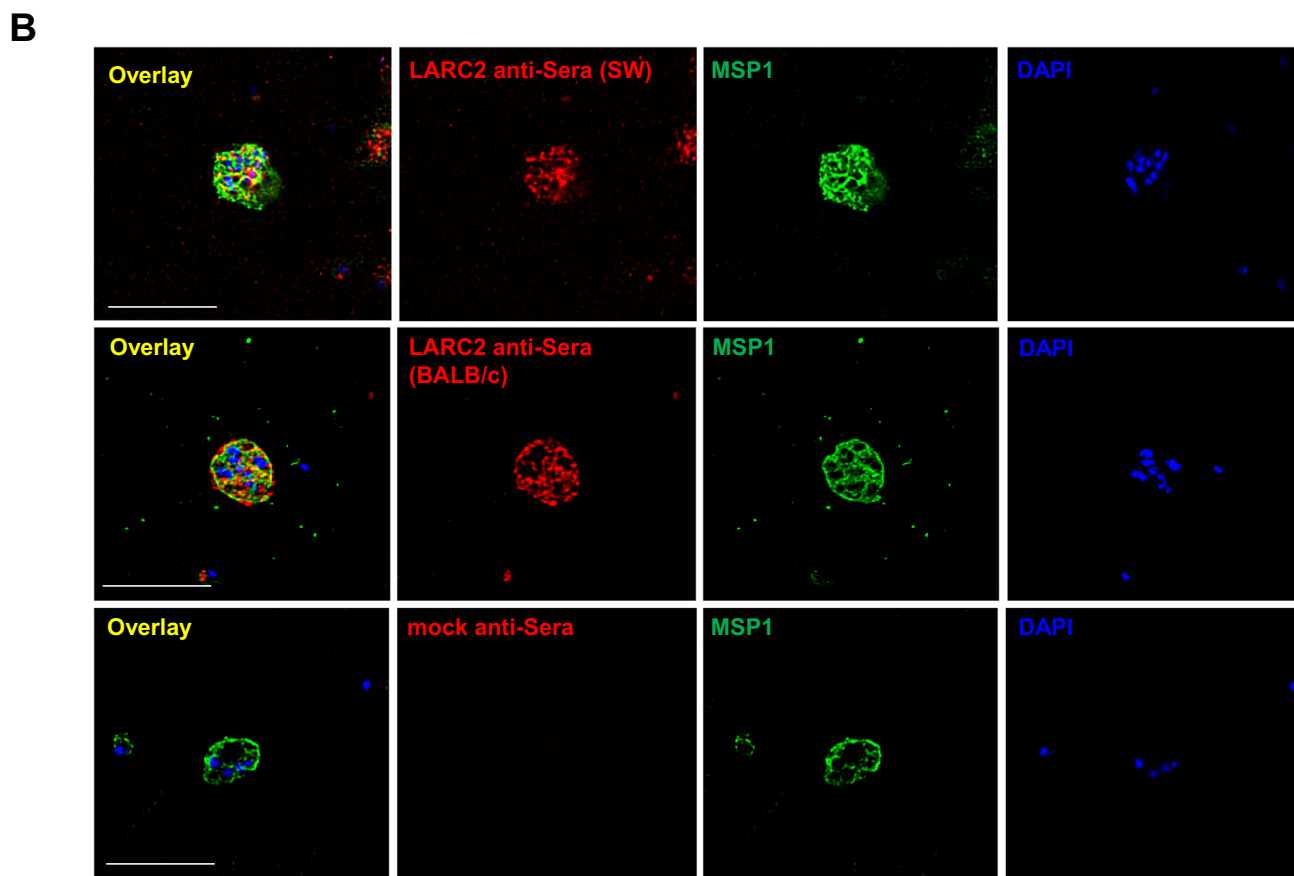
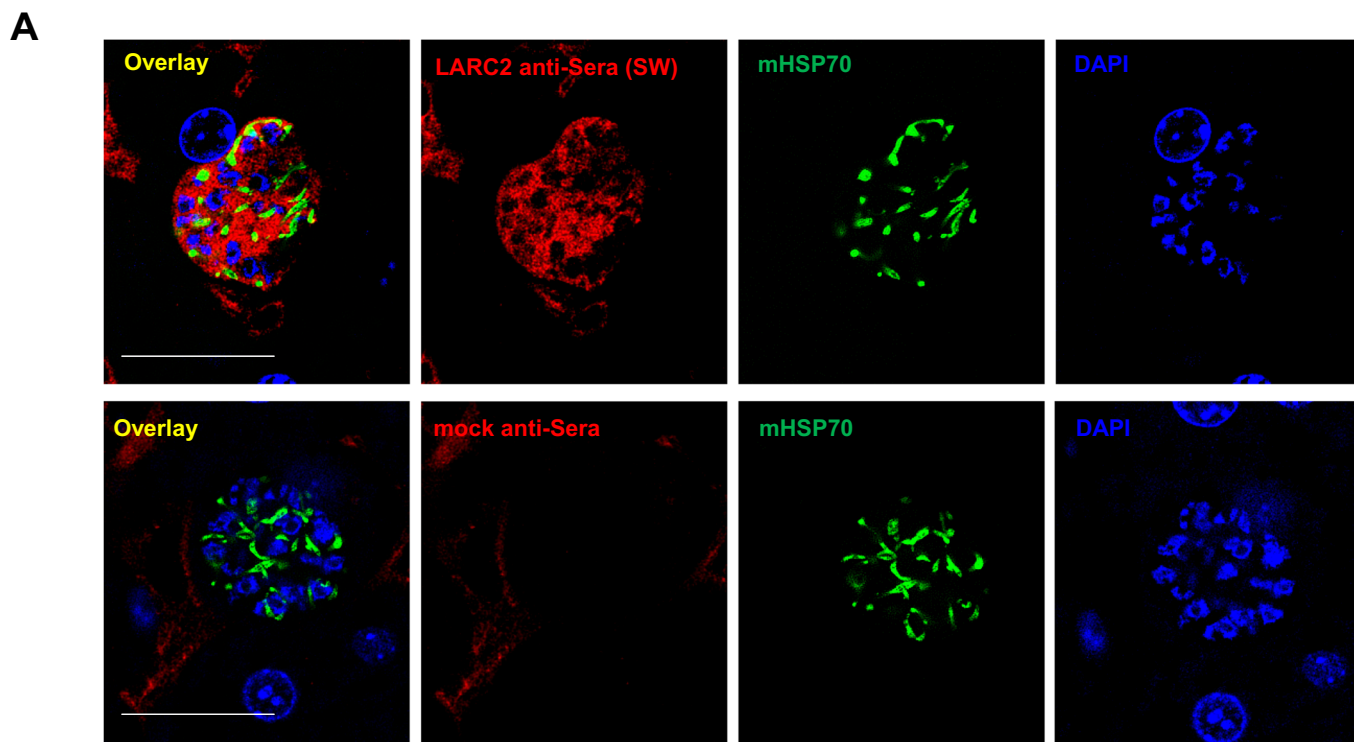
(A) Experimental schematics for (B-E). Nine C57BL/6 mice were immunized three times with 50,000 PyLARC2 sporozoites 1 month apart. Five mock immunized mice received mosquito debris from uninfected salivary glands as a control. Mice were euthanized at 2 months after the last immunization and the livers and spleens were collected for T cell analysis via flow cytometry. (B) (i) frequencies and (ii) the total number of antigen experienced CD8<sup>+</sup> memory T cells (CD44<sup>hi</sup>) in the livers of mock or PyLARC2 immunized mice. (C) (i) frequencies, (ii) total number, and (iii) representative flow layout of CD69<sup>hi</sup>CXCR6<sup>hi</sup>liver-resident memory CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (T<sub>RM</sub>) (gated on CD44<sup>hi</sup>CD8<sup>α</sup><sup>+</sup> singlet events). (D) Frequencies and a representative flow layout of CD11a<sup>hi</sup>CD44<sup>hi</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in the liver. (E) (i) frequencies, (ii) total number, and (iii) representative flow layout of CD44<sup>hi</sup>CD62L<sup>lo</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> effector memory T cells (T<sub>EM</sub>) in the spleen. Data is shown as mean ± SD. Statistical analysis was done using non-parametric Mann-Whitney test. *P* values are indicated in the figure. *P* > 0.05 is taken as not significant.





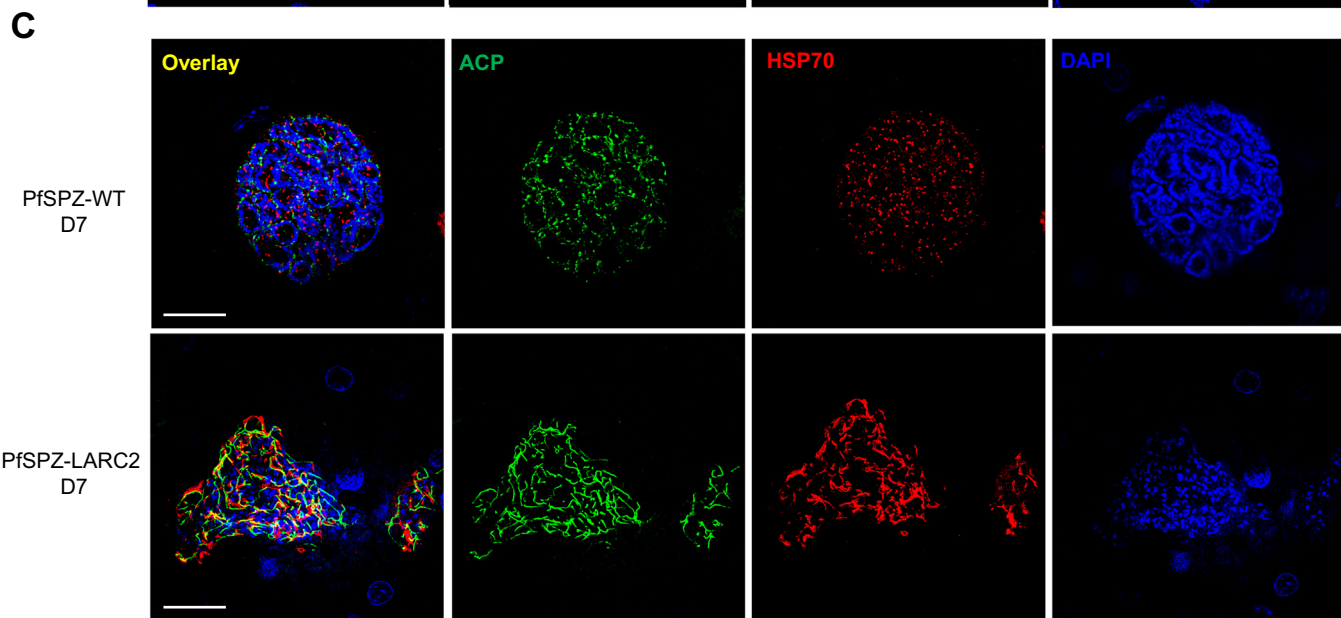
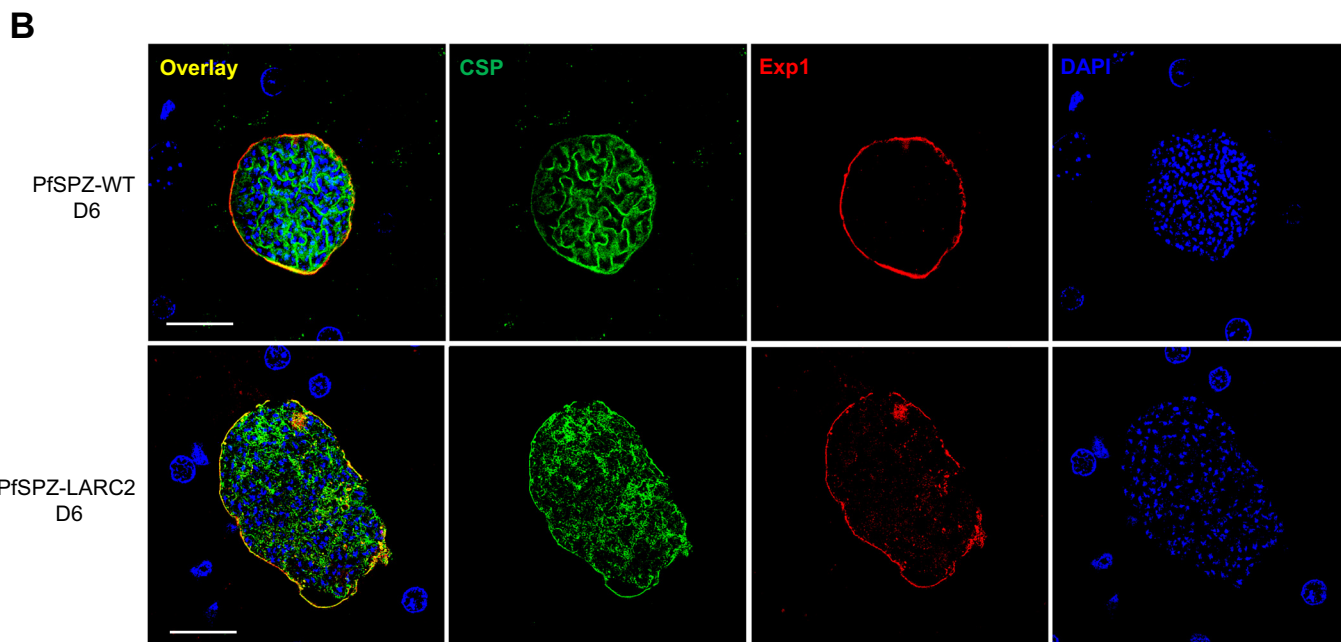
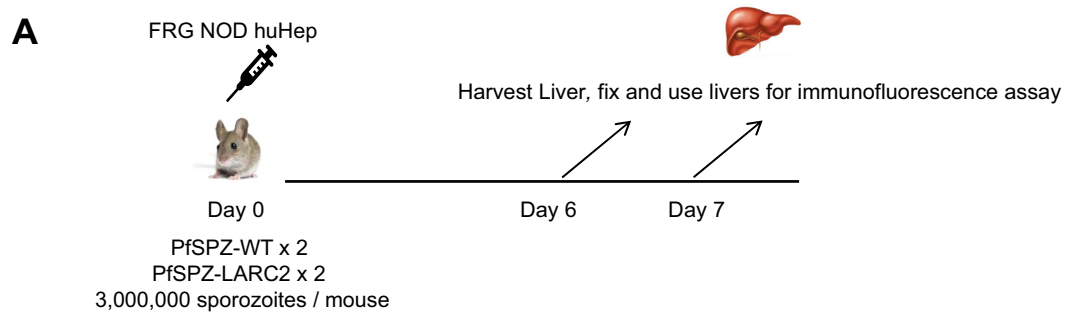
**◀ Figure EV2. PyLARC2 immunization of elicits humoral responses to liver and blood stages.**

(A) Plasma was collected from six PyLARC2 immunized SW mice and pooled. The pooled plasma was then diluted 1:100 and used to evaluate reactivity to antigens at different timepoints of PyWT LS development using IFA. Sera is shown in red, anti-mHSP70 antibody is used as control (green) and DNA is stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar is 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . At early timepoints of LS development, the immune sera from PyLARC2 immunized mice reacted with antigens expressed on the PVM or PPM. In more mature LS, both cytoplasmic and membrane reactivity was observed, indicating that the serum antibodies recognized antigens located in both the cytoplasm and the membranes of the parasite. No reactivity was observed in plasma harvested from mock-immunized mice, indicating that the staining was specific to the PyLARC2 immunized mice. (B) Plasma was collected from six PyLARC2 immunized SW mice or BALB/cJ mice. Pooled plasma for each mouse strain was diluted 1:100 and used to evaluate reactivity to antigens expressed in PyWT blood stages. Sera is shown in red, anti-MSP1 antibody is used as control (green) and DNA is stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar is 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Immune sera from both SW and BALB/cJ mice reacted with antigens expressed in the cytoplasm of blood stages. No reactivity was observed in plasma harvested from mock-immunized mice, indicating that the staining was specific to immune sera from PyLARC2 immunized mice.



**◀ Figure EV3. PyLARC2 immunization of elicits cross-species humoral responses against *P. berghei* liver and blood stages.**

(A) Plasma was collected from six PyLARC2 immunized SW mice and pooled. The pooled plasma was then diluted 1:100 and used to evaluate reactivity of immune sera to antigens at different timepoints of *P. berghei* ANKA WT LS development at 36 hpi using IFA. Sera is shown in red, anti-mHSP70 antibody is used as control (green) and DNA is stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar is 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . In more mature *P. berghei* LS, PyLARC2 IgG displayed cross-reactivity to *P. berghei* antigens located in both the cytoplasm and the membranes of the parasite. No reactivity was observed in plasma harvested from mock-immunized mice, indicating that the staining was specific to the PyLARC2 immunized mice. (B) Plasma was collected from six PyLARC2 immunized SW or BALB/cJ mice. Pooled plasma for each mouse strain was diluted 1:100 and used to evaluate reactivity of immune sera to antigens expressed in *P. berghei* ANKA WT blood stages. Sera is shown in red, anti-MSP1 antibody is used as control (green) and DNA is stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar is 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Immune sera from both SW and BALB/cJ mice reacted with antigens expressed in the cytoplasm of blood stages. No reactivity was observed in plasma harvested from mock-immunized mice, indicating that the staining was specific to immune sera from PyLARC2 immunized mice.



**◀ Figure EV4. PflARC2 LS display severe defects in late LS differentiation.**

(A) The schematic depicts the experimental design. To evaluate LS development of PflARC2 in FRG NOD huHep mice, three million aseptic, cryopreserved sporozoites of either PfSPZ-WT or PfSPZ-LARC2 were injected intravenously into two FRG NOD huHep mice per group, respectively. Livers were harvested on days 6 and 7 post infection, fixed and liver tissue sections used for IFA analysis. LS development of PfSPZ-LARC2 was compared to PfSPZ-WT using antibodies against (B), the PPM and cytomere marker, CSP and the PVM marker, Exp1 on day six liver sections, (C) parasite mitochondrial protein, heat shock protein 70 (HSP70, green), apicoplast protein, ACP (red) on day 7 liver sections. DNA is stained with DAPI. In (B) and (C), scale bar is 20  $\mu$ m. Defective cytomeres were evident on day six PfSPZ-LARC2 LS compared to PfSPZ-WT, where CSP staining was localized to invaginating PPM. PfSPZ-LARC2 LS also displayed incomplete organellar and DNA segregation.