Fig. S1

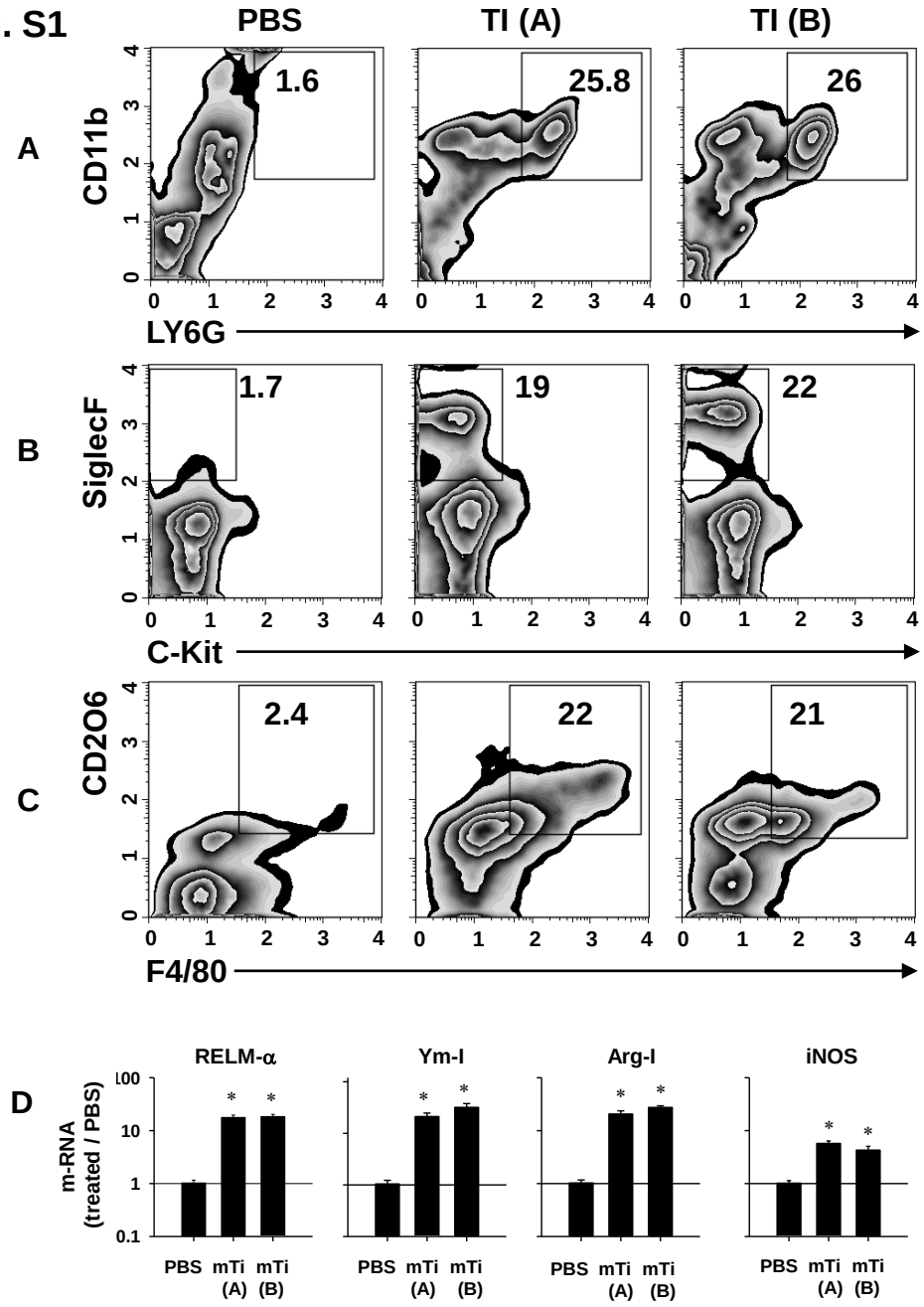

Figure S1: Treated Ti triggers potent innate response to treated m-Ti. m-Ti was either treated with acid and boiling water (A) or autoclaved and oven heated (B) to remove endotoxin. Balb/c mice (5/treatment group) were inoculated ip with vehicle or treated mTi. Forty-eight hours later peritoneal exudate cells were collected and cell suspensions pooled from each treatment group. Pooled samples were stained for CD11b and Ly6G to detect neutrophils (A), c-kit and Siglec-F to detect eosinophils (B), and F480 and CD206 to detect alternatively activated (M2) macrophages (C). RNA isolated from peritoneal cells were analysed by quantitative fluorogenic PCR for expression of mRNA species characteristic of alternatively activated (M2) macrophages (D). The mean and s.e. for five mice/treatment group is shown for each marker. This experiment was repeated two times with similar results (*p<0.01).

FigS2

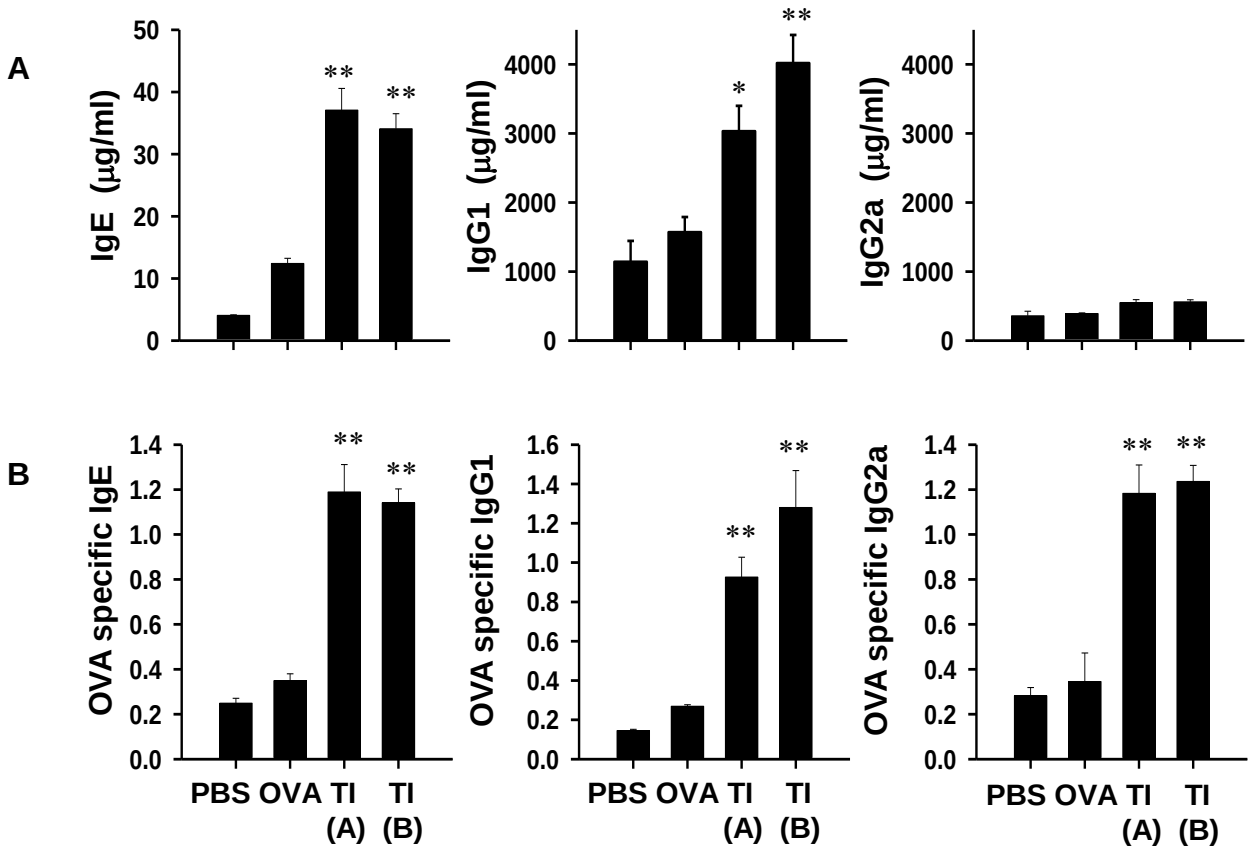

Figure S2: Treated Ti acts as adjuvant to promote elevations in total and Ag-specific IgE and IgG1. m-Ti was either treated with acid and boiling water (A) or autoclaved and oven heated (B) to remove endotoxin. Mice (5/ treatment group) were administered OVA protein alone, OVA + mTi(A), or OVA + mTi(B), seven days later challenged with OVA alone, and 21 days after final inoculation serum was collected from each mouse and individually assayed for total and Ag-specific Igs. Both total serum IgE and IgG1(A) were markedly elevated. Similarly, OVA-specific IgE, IgG1, and IgG2a (B) were elevated. Data are expressed as the mean and s.e. of 5 individual mice within each treatment group and all experiments were repeated twice with similar results (**p<0.01).