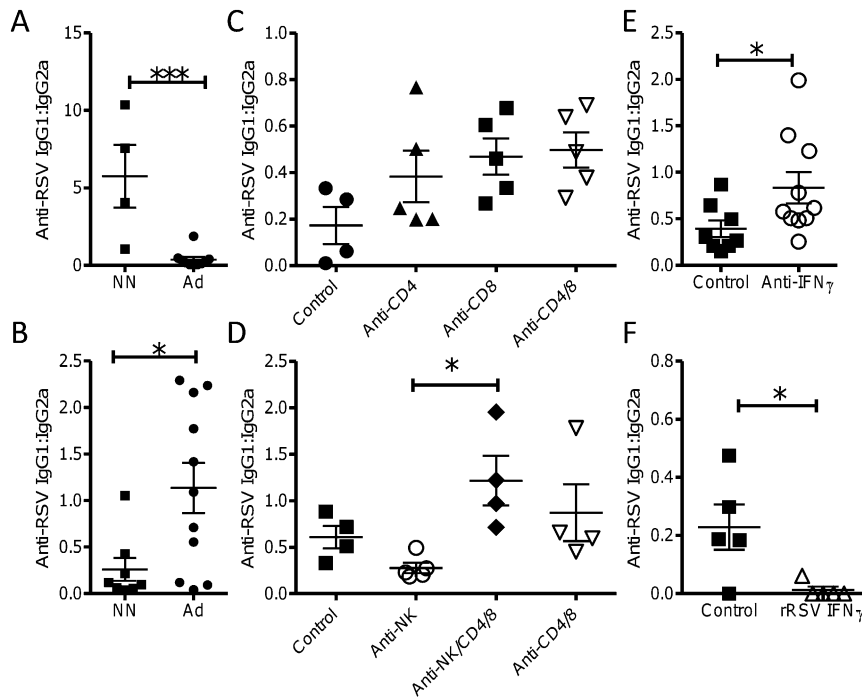
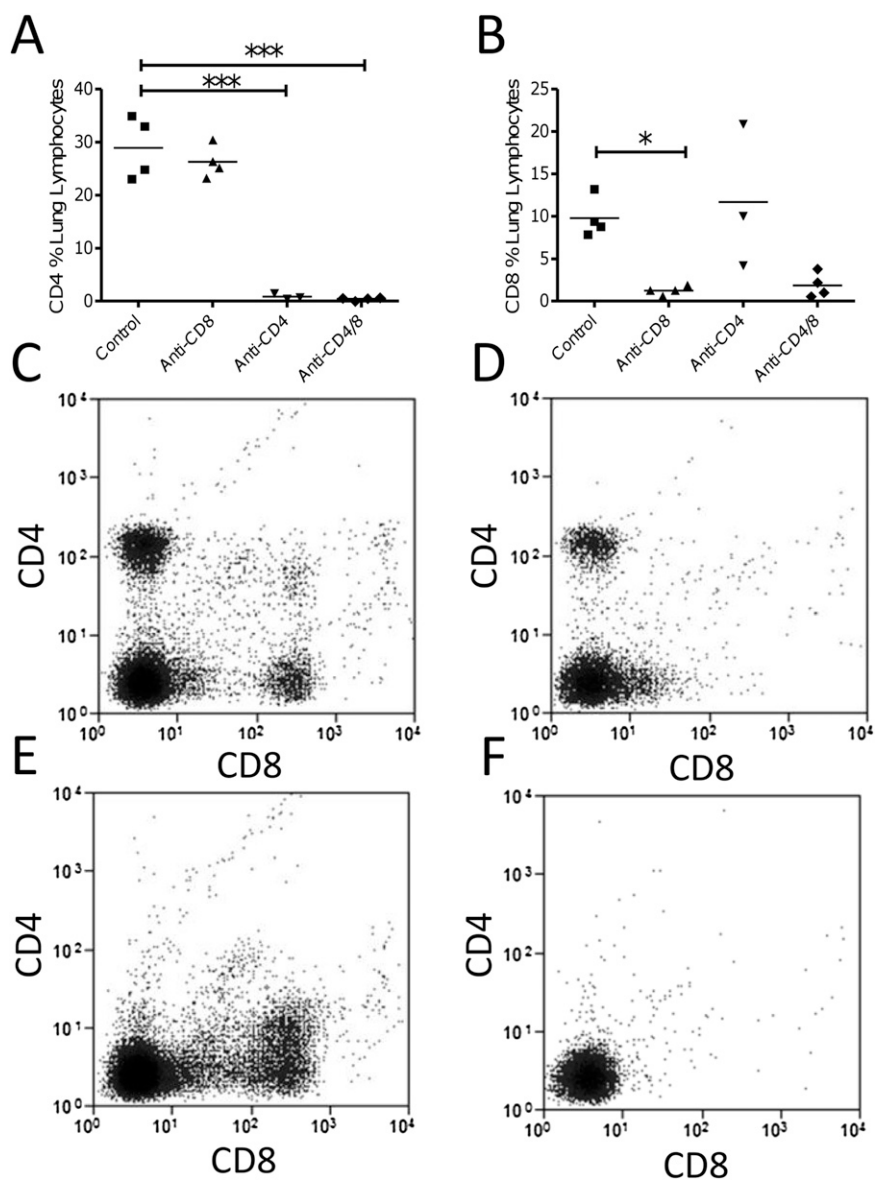


# Supporting Information

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**Fig. S1.** Effect of cell depletion on IgG subtype. BALB/c mice were infected with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) as neonates or adults, and RSV-specific IgG subtypes (IgG1 and IgG2a) were measured in sera by quantitative ELISA before (A) or after (B) adult rechallenge. The ratio of IgG1/IgG2a was calculated by dividing the quantity of IgG1 measured by the quantity of IgG2a measured. Cells or cytokines were depleted in neonatal mice infected with RSV or recombinant RSV expressing IFN- $\gamma$  (rRSV-IFN- $\gamma$ ), and IgG subtypes were measured in sera at day 7 after adult rechallenge (C-F). Points represent individual mice; lines represent mean of  $n \geq 4$  mice per group from one experimental repeat (\* $P < 0.05$  and \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , ANOVA and post-test).



**Fig. S2.** T-cell depletion is effective in neonatal mice. CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> cells were depleted during RSV infection. CD4<sup>+</sup> (A) and CD8<sup>+</sup> (B) positive cells were assessed by flow cytometry on day 7 post infection. Representative sample plots from each group: control (C), anti-CD8 (D), anti-CD4 (E), and anti-CD4/8 (F)-treated mice. Points represent individual mice; lines represent mean of  $n \geq 4$  mice per group from one experimental repeat (\* $P < 0.05$  and \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , ANOVA and post-test).