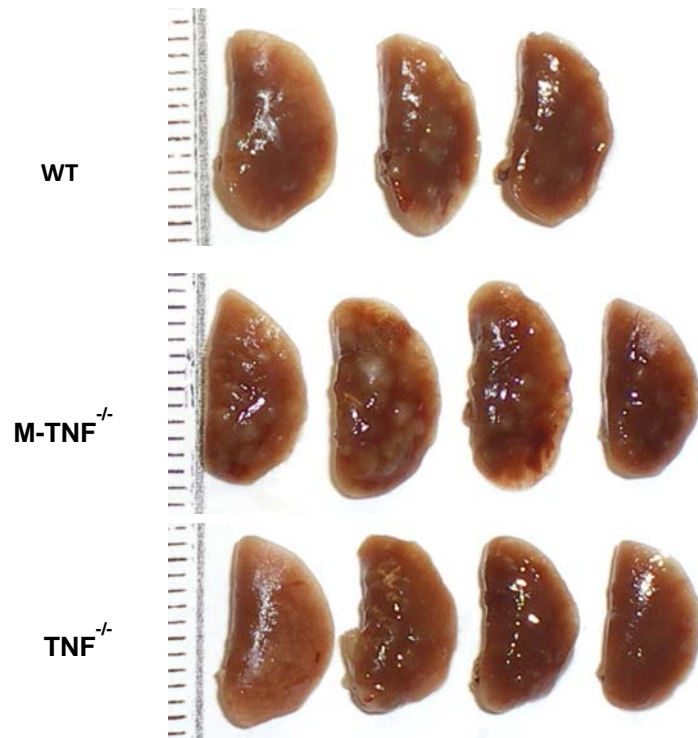


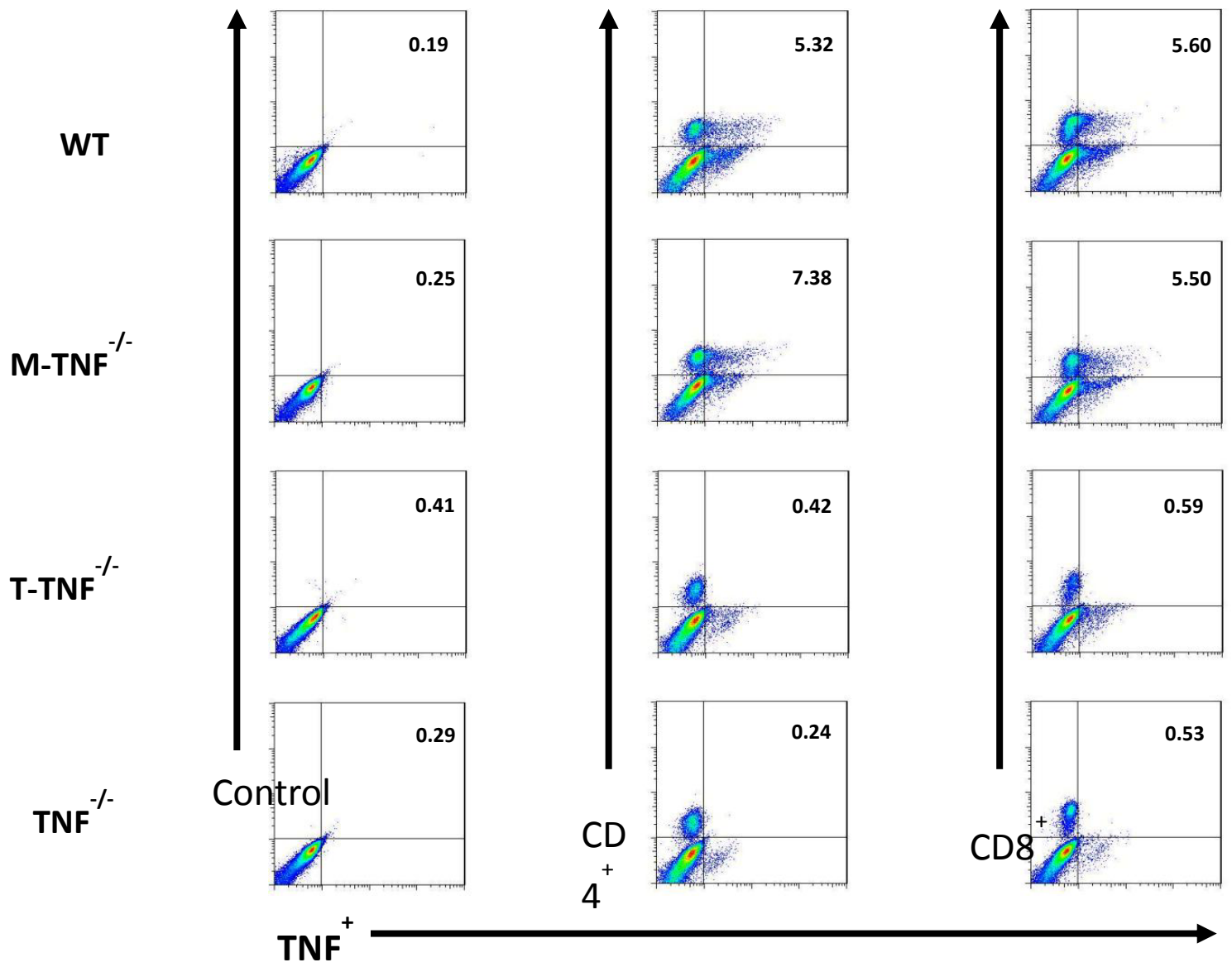
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Prominent role for T cell-derived Tumour Necrosis Factor for sustained control of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection.

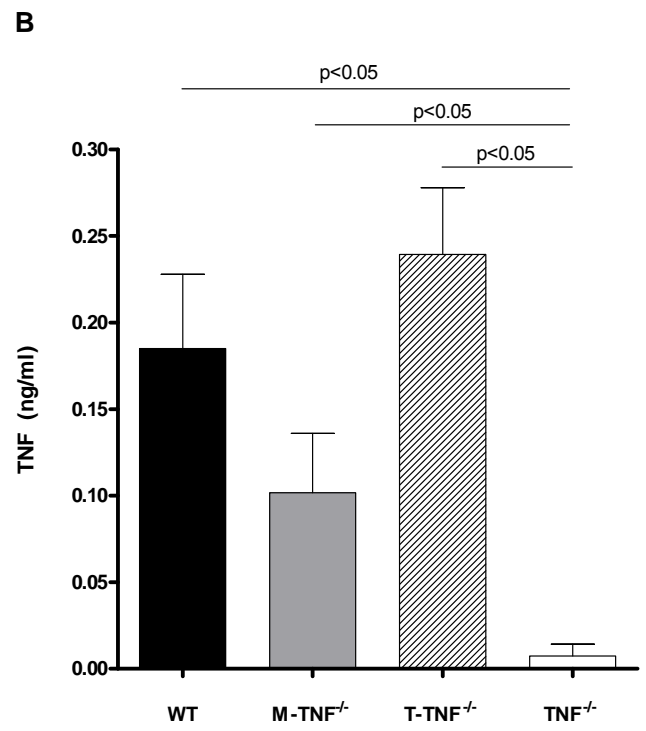
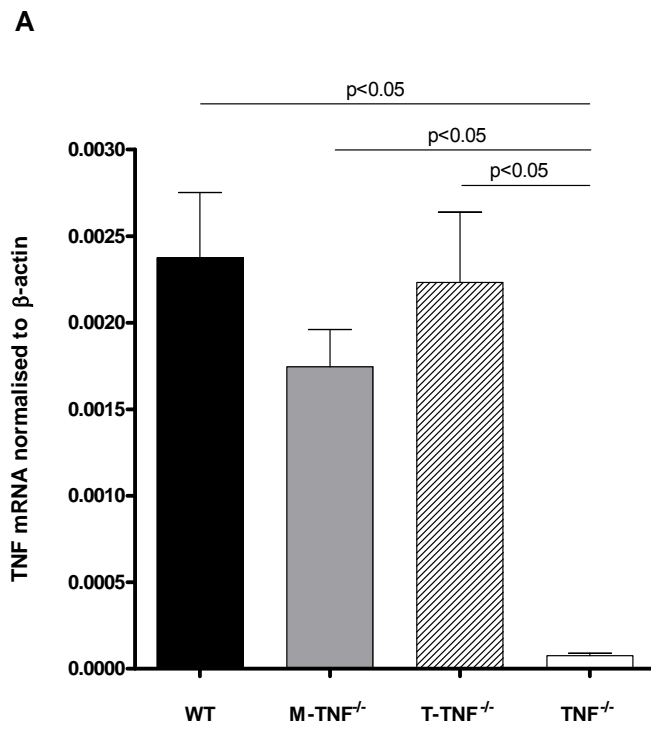
¹Nasiema Allie, ^{2,3,4}Sergei I. Grivennikov, , ¹Roanne Keeton, ¹Nai-Jen Hsu, ^{2,3}Marie-Laure Bourigault, ^{2,3}Nathalie Court, ^{2,3}Cecile Fremond, ^{2,3}Vladimir Yermeev, ^{4,5}Yuriy Shebzukhov ^{2,3}Bernhard Ryffel, ^{*4,5}Sergei A. Nedospasov ^{*2,3}Valerie F.J. Quesniaux, ^{*1,6}Muazzam Jacobs.



Supplementary Figure. 1



Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 3

Primer name	Sequence
ATF3-F	CAGACCCCTggAgATgTCAGT
ATF3-R	TTCTTgTTTCgACACTTggCA
b-Actin-F	CTCCTgAgCgCAAgtACTCTgTg
b-Actin-R	TAAACgCAgCTCAgTAACAgTCC
CD8a-F	CTTCAGTTCTgTCgTgCCAgt
CD8a-R	CAGgCgAAgTCCAATCCg
CXCL3-F	gATCCATCCCAACggTgTCT
CXCL3-R	AAgTAgATgCAATTATACCCgTAg
Cxcl5_F	CgCTAATTTggAggTgATCC
Cxcl5_R	gTgCATTCcCgCTTAgCTTTC
GZMA-F	ggggCTCACTCAATCAATAAgg
GZMA-R	ggTAggTgAAgATAgCCACAT
Ifng_F	gCTTTgCAgCTCTTCCTCAT
Ifng_R	gTCACCATCCTTTTgCCAgt
IL17a-F	TTTAACTCCCTTggCgCAAAA
IL17a-R	CTTCCCTCCgCATTgACAC
IL1b-F	TgTgAAATgCCACCTTTTgA
IL1b-R	ggTCAAAggTTTggAAgCAg
IL6-F	ATCTACTCggCAAACCTAgTg
IL6-R	TgTCCCAACATTCATATTgT
iNOS-F	gTTCTCAgCCCAACAATACAAGA
iNOS-R	gTggACgggTCgATgTCAC
Irf7-F	ACAgCACAgggCgTTTTATCT
Irf7-R	TCTCCCTATTTCCgTggCT
LRG47_F	ggTgTCCTgggCAACTAAgA
LRG47_R	TTCAgCAggTAgCCCAgAgT
S100a9_F	CAgCATAACCACCATCATCg
S100a9_R	CTgATTgTCCTggTTTgTg
SAA3-F	CCAgAAgAggAgCAACTACT
SAA3-R	AgTATTTATTCAGCACATTgggATg

Supplementary Table 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES/TABLE LEGENDS

Supplementary Figure 1: TNF from myeloid cells regulates cellular recruitment for granuloma formation but is dispensable for initiation and maintenance of granuloma structure.

WT (black), M-TNF^{-/-} (grey), and TNF^{-/-} (clear) mice were infected with *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv as described under “Materials and Methods” and macroscopic pathology assessed at 28 days post infection (one of three independent experiments; n=3-4 mice/strain).

Supplementary Figure 2: TNF synthesis by pulmonary T cells isolated from infected mice.

TNF expression by lung infiltrating CD4⁺ or CD8⁺T cells was analyzed by flow cytometry 21 days post-infection. Figures represent the percentage of either CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells that expressed TNF and compared to cells stained with appropriate isotype controls. Data is from one experiment representative of two independent experiment

Supplementary Figure 3: Analysis of pulmonary TNF mRNA and protein expression in *M. tuberculosis* infected complete and cell-specific TNF deficient mice.

A. TNF mRNA expression, analysed by quantitative RT-PCR at 28 days post-infection in *M. tuberculosis* infected WT-, M-TNF^{-/-}-, T-TNF^{-/-}- or TNF^{-/-} mice, normalized to β -actin. Primers used for TNF: Forward CAgCCTCTTCTCATTCTgC, reverse ggTCTgggCCATAgAACTgA. The data represents the mean and standard deviation of n=12 mice per genotype from 2 independent experiments.

B. Pulmonary TNF protein expression analysed by ELISA in WT-, M-TNF^{-/-}-, T-TNF^{-/-}- or TNF^{-/-} mice 28 days post infection. The data represents the mean and standard deviation of combined results from 2 independent experiments (n=8-10/mice)

Supplementary Table 1 Legend: Primers used for quantitative PCR