1  **SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGEND**

2  **Fig. E1.** JTE-013, a S1PR2 antagonist, reduces passive systemic anaphylaxis and

3  allergic lung infiltration in MC–reconstituted $Kit^{W\text{-}sh/W\text{-}sh}$. MC-reconstituted $Kit^{W\text{-}sh/W\text{-}sh}$

4  were treated as previously described (Fig. 6). Body temperature monitoring (A) Flow

5  cytometric analysis of CD3- and CD14-positive cells in mice lungs 90 minutes after Ag

6  challenge. Gray histograms represent isotype controls staining, unfilled solid lines depict

7  Rec. $Kit^{W\text{-}sh/W\text{-}sh}$ vehicle-treated lung cells and unfilled dotted lines, Rec. $Kit^{W\text{-}sh/W\text{-}sh}$ JTE-

8  013-treated lung cells (B). Graphs represent corresponding percentages of $CD3^+$ or

9  $CD14^+$ cells, total cell, $CD3^+$ or $CD14^+$ cell numbers in the lungs (C). Serum levels of

10  MCP-1/CCL2 and RANTES/CCL5 90 minutes after the Ag challenge (D). (* $p < 0.05$, ^ $p$

11  $< 0.0001$, Student's $t$-test).

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# Figure E1

**A**



Body Temperature Change (°C) vs. Minutes after challenge

☐ Rec. Kit$^{W-sh/W-sh}$/vehicle
■ Rec. Kit$^{W-sh/W-sh}$/JTE-013

**B**                    Lungs                    **C**



SS Lin vs. FS Lin

CD3

Events

CD14

% Total cells — CD3₊, CD14₊

Total cells (x10⁵)/ml

Cells (x10⁵)/ml — CD3₊, CD14₊

**D**

Serum

CCL2 (pg/ml)

CCL5 (pg/ml)