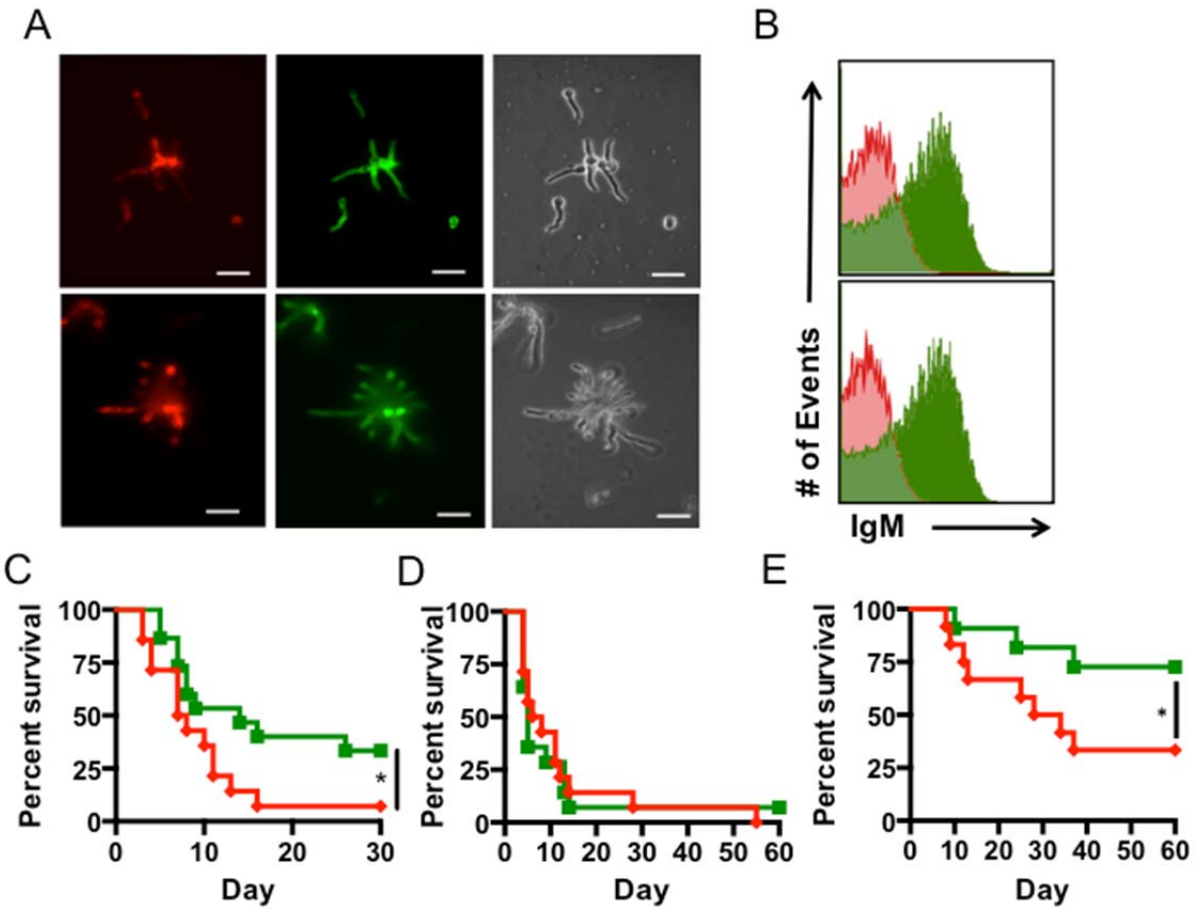
Supplementary Table 1: mAb clone names, isotype and antigen specificities

Clone name	Specificity	Species	Isotype	References
SMB19[1]	Anti-GBSIb	Mouse, BALB/c	IgM,κ	[18]
SIaE7	Anti-GBSIa	Mouse, BALB/c	IgM,κ	[49]
SIIF5C4	Anti-GBSII	Mouse, BALB/c	IgM,κ	[49]
SIIIV18	Anti-GBSIII	Mouse, BALB/c	IgM,κ	[49]
SIbD2	Anti-desialylated GBSIb	Mouse, BALB/c	IgM,κ	[18]
A16	Anti-α-1,3 glucan	Mouse, BALB/c	IgM, λ	[50]
1-21	Anti-α-1,3 glucan	Mouse, BALB/c	IgM, λ	[50]
744	Anti-β-1,3 glucan	Mouse, BALB/c	IgM,κ	[24]
SMBi26	Anti-SMB19	Rat	IgG1	

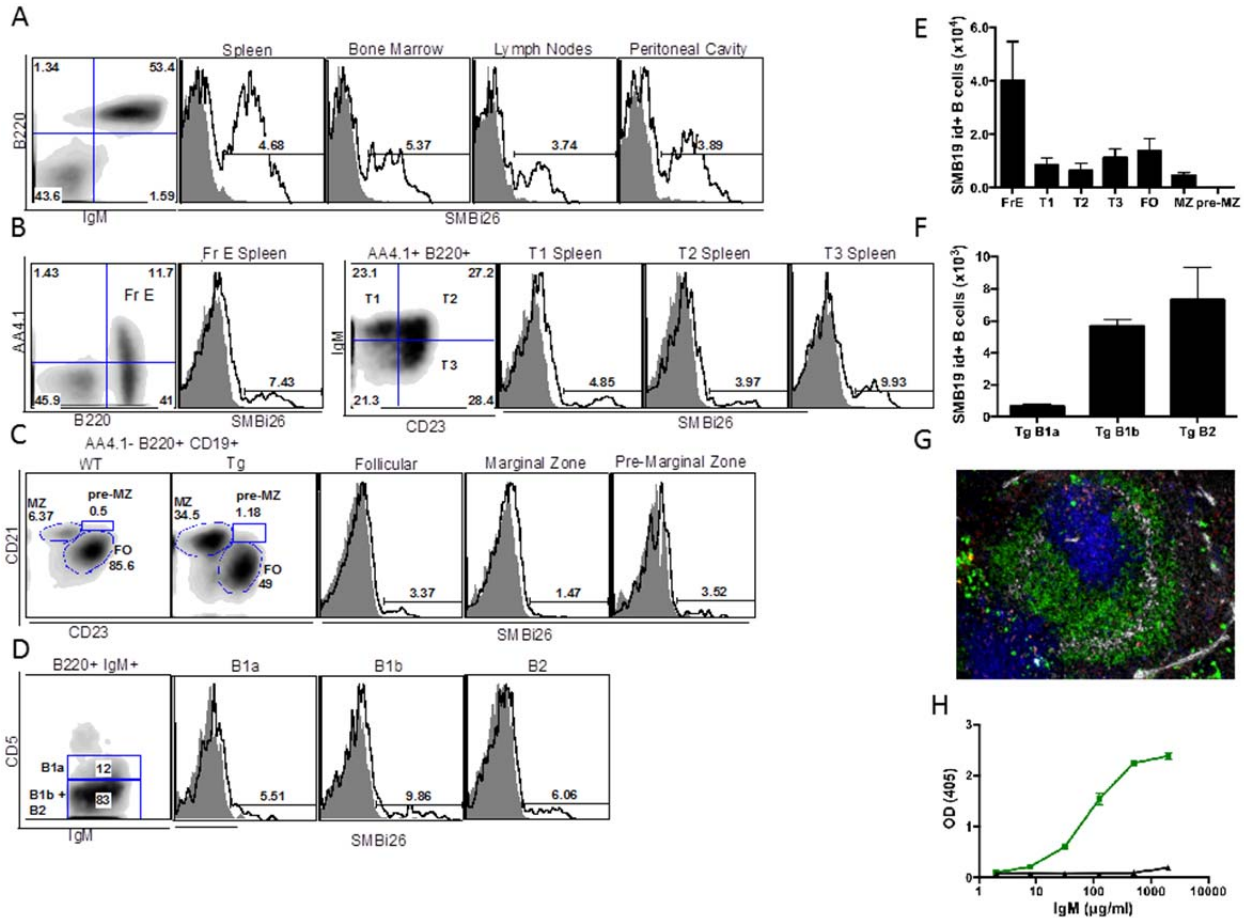
Supplementary Table 1

IgM antibodies were purified from supernatants of hybridomas grown in Gibco serum free RPMI1640 by affinity chromatography over RS3.1 mouse anti-IgM^a-Sepharose affinity columns. IgG antibodies were purified by passage over Protein G-conjugated Sepharose beads. All antibodies were eluted with 0.1M Glycine-HCL in PBS, concentrated and buffer exchanged into PBS using Centricon Plus-70 centrifugal filters (Millipore). For quality control, purified antibodies were subjected to SDS-PAGE under reducing and non-reducing conditions to ensure correct molecular weight, as well as ELISA for antigen-binding. Purified antibody preparations were tested for endotoxin levels before injection by Limulus assay (Limulus Amebocyte Lysate Pyrogent, Lonza, Walkersville, MD) and were below the limits of detection.



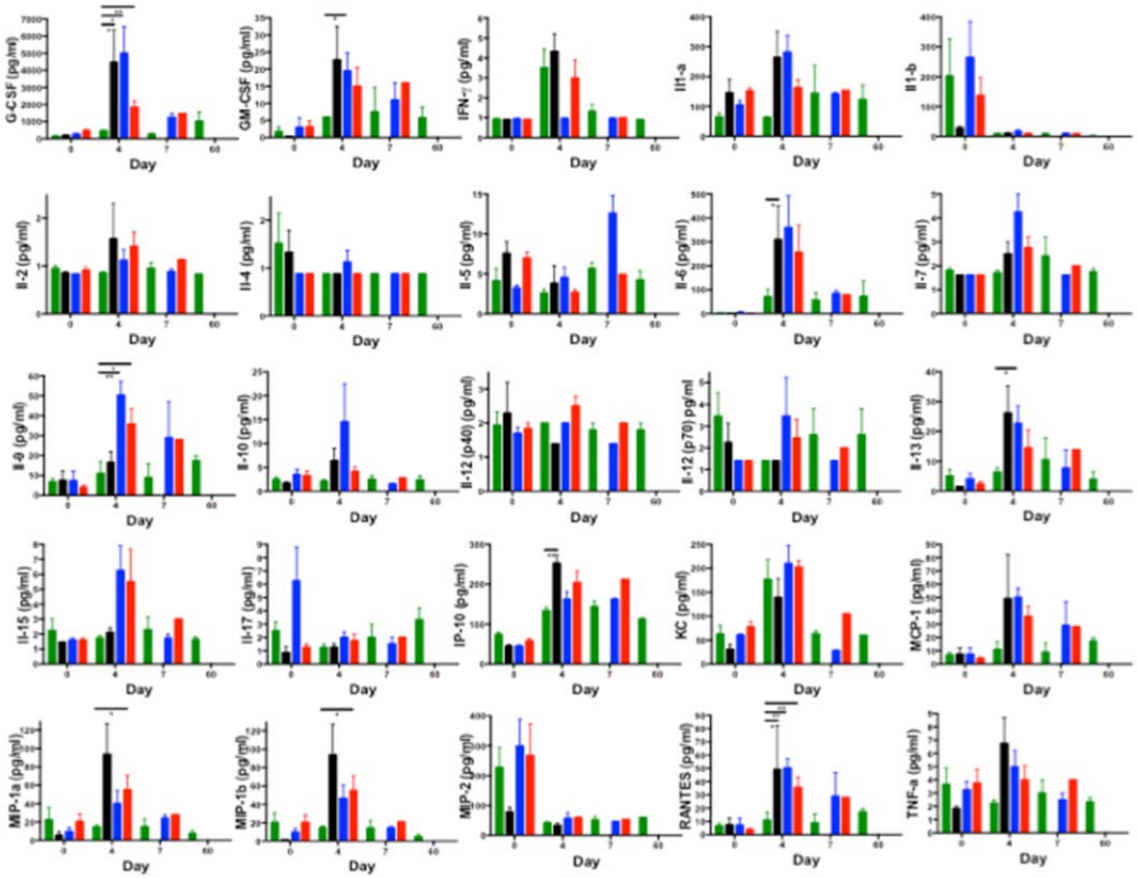
Supplementary Fig 1. SMB19 binds divergent species of Aspergillus and the protection observed in the i.v. model of I.A. is independent of neutrophil and T cell function, but requires complement activity.

(A) Staining of *Aspergillus flavus* (upper) and *Aspergillus niger* (lower) with SMB19 (red) and calcifluor (chitin binding, green). (B) Corresponding SMB19 (green) binding or isotype control (SIBD2, red) detected by flow cytometry. (C) Survival of transiently neutropenic WT C57BL/6J mice passively administered 200 µg SMB19 (green, n=15) or SIbD2 (red, n=14) i.p. 24 hours before i.v. infection with $2xLD_{50}$ ($2.5x10^5$) A.f. conidia. (D) Survival of $C3^{-/-}$ mice passively transferred i.p. with 200 µg SMB19 (green) or control isotype SIbD2 (red) immediately before i.v. infection with $2xLD_{50}$ ($2.5x10^5$) A.f. (E) Survival of TCRβ/$\delta^{-/-}$ mice passively administered SMB19 (green, n=11) or SIbD2 (red, n=12) i.p. immediately before i.v. infection with $2xLD_{50}$ ($2x10^6$) A.f. conidia. Asterisks denote significant differences in average survival rate of SMB19 BCR Tg mice compared to WT C57BL/6J and J558 BCR Tg mice or mice passively transferred SMB19 compared to isotype control. Statistical significance was determined by log rank test *= $p<0.05$, **= $p<0.01$.



Supplementary Fig 2

SMB19 Id+ B cells in the peritoneal cavity are enriched in the B1b and B2 subsets, but are not enriched in any subset in the spleen. (A) FACS analysis of SMB19 Id expression on B220+IgM+ cells in representative samples of the spleen, bone marrow, mesenteric lymph nodes, and peritoneal cavity using SMBi26, a rat anti-SMB19 anti-idiotype antibody. (B) FACS analysis of SMB19 Id+ enrichment in the immature fraction E, T1, T2, and T3 subsets of the spleen. (C) FACS analysis of SMB19 Id+ enrichment in the follicular, marginal zone, and pre-marginal zone mature B cell subsets of the spleen. (D) FACS analysis of SMB19 id+ enrichment in the B1a, B1b, and B2 compartments of the peritoneal cavity. For panels A-D, open histograms represent SMB19 Id+ B cells in the SMB19 Tg mice and shaded histograms represent SMB19 Id+ B cells in WT littermate control mice. (E) Total number of SMB19 Id+ B cells in splenic B cell populations. (F) Total number of SMB19 Id+ B cells in peritoneal cavity B cell populations. (G) Spleen sections from SMB19 Tg mice were stained with anti-IgMa (green), anti-SMB19 Id (red), anti-Moma-1 (white), and anti-CD4+anti-CD8 (blue). (H) ELISA analysis of SMB19 (green) or SIaE7 (black) binding to SMB19 anti-idiotype mAb, SMBi26. Experiments were performed in triplicate twice with similar results.



Supplementary Fig 3. SMB19 Tg mice have lower levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines in their sera after A.f. infection compared to control groups. Luminex analysis of Th1 and Th2, and neutrophil proliferation-associated and survival, serum cytokine levels in SMB19 Tg (green), WT (black), J558 Tg (blue), and μMT (red) mice at various time points after i.v. infection with A.f. Data represent 2 independent experiments with similar results. Data was analyzed using a One-way ANOVA with a Tukey's post test *= $p<0.05$; **= $p<0.01$. Asterisks denote significant differences in cytokine levels between SMB19 Tg mice and control groups on day 4 post A.f. infection.