

E Figure 1. *Antigen targeting to LC and CD103+ DC is specific.* The gating strategies are shown on the figures (upstream gate: live/singlets). Shaded represent WT and black line huLangerin mice treated with 2G3-AF647 (A-C). In D and E LC^{-/-} mice left untreated (shade) or injected (black line) with 4C7-AF647. One representative experiment out of three is shown.

E Figure 2. *Targeting LC through Langerin does not induce maturation or alter cytokine profile.* (A-B) WT (black line) and huLangerin (dashed line) mice. Shaded lines indicate isotype controls. (C) As in (A), except that LC were sorted from LNs of WT (open bar) and huLangerin (black bar) mice and cytokine profile tested. (D) Cytokine profile of LC sorted from *C. albicans* infected mice.

E Figure 3. *Antigen targeting to LC and CD103+ DC induce antigen-specific T cell proliferation.* (A) TE α proliferation profile in WT and huLang mice immunized with 2G3-E α . (B) Endogenous 2W1S-specific T cell expansion induced by LC or CD103+ DC.

E Figure 4. *Transcription profile of LC-expanded 2W1S-specific cells.*

E Figure 5. *CD103+ DC induce Tfh in the context of C. albicans infection.*

E Figure 6. *Epidermal application of 2G3-AF647 targets LC in the epidermis, but not LN LC.* (A) Mice were left untreated (grey shaded), painted with 2G3-AF647 (dashed line) or injected i.p. with 2G3-AF647 (black line). Skin and LN were harvested 18 hours after treatment and the AF647-signal assessed in LC.

E Figure 7. *B cells are required for Bcl-6 expression by Tfh cells, but not IL-6 and type I interferon signaling.* μ MT, IL-6^{-/-} and IFNAR^{-/-} mice were treated with 4C7-2W1S. Seven days later the expansion of 2W1S-specific cells (A) and phenotype (B-C) were determined by flow cytometry. One representative experiment out of two is shown.













