

Online Supplemental Information for:

Cutaneous infection with *Leishmania major* mediates heterologous protection against visceral infection with *Leishmania infantum*

Audrey Romano, Nicole A. Doria, Jonatan Mendez, David L. Sacks and Nathan C. Peters\*

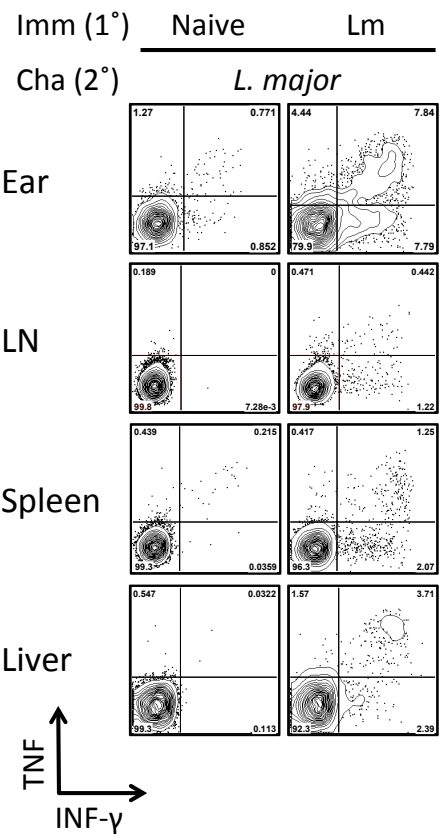
\*Correspondence: [ncpeters@ucalgary.ca](mailto:ncpeters@ucalgary.ca),  
Phone: 403-210-7731

This document contains the following Figures

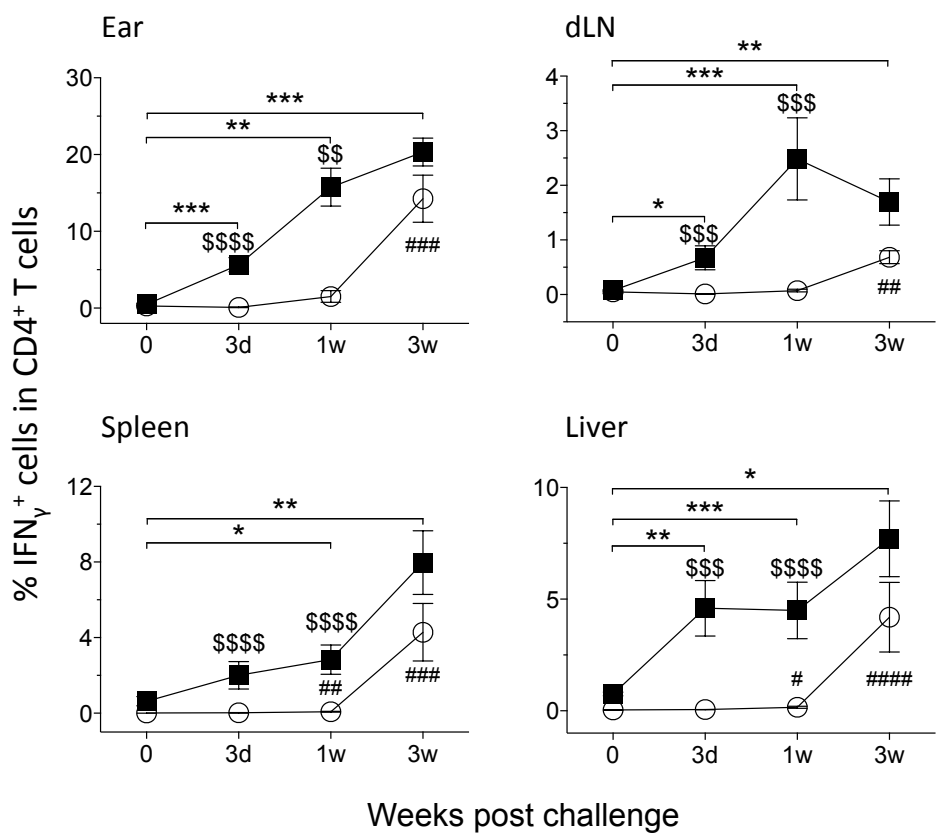
**Supplemental Figure 1**  
**Supplemental Figure 2**  
**Supplemental Figure 3**  
**Supplemental Figure 4**

Supplemental Figure 1

A



B



Infection

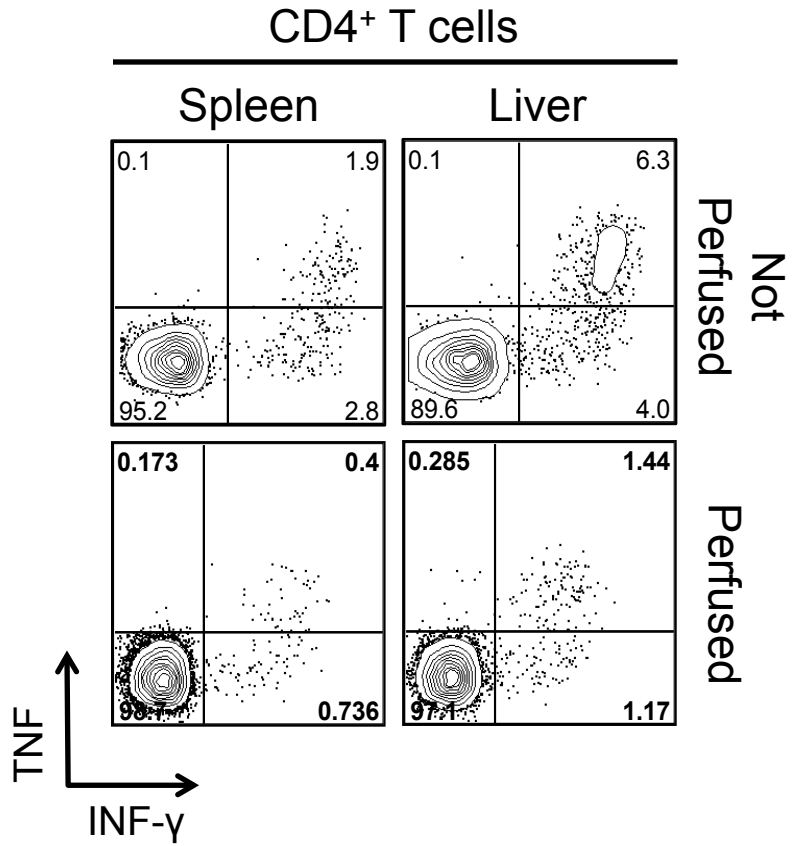
1° 2°

■ L. maj L. maj

○ None L. maj

**Supplemental Figure 1: Kinetic of IFN- $\gamma$  producing CD4 $^+$  T cells in the skin and viscera after challenge infection with *L. major*.**

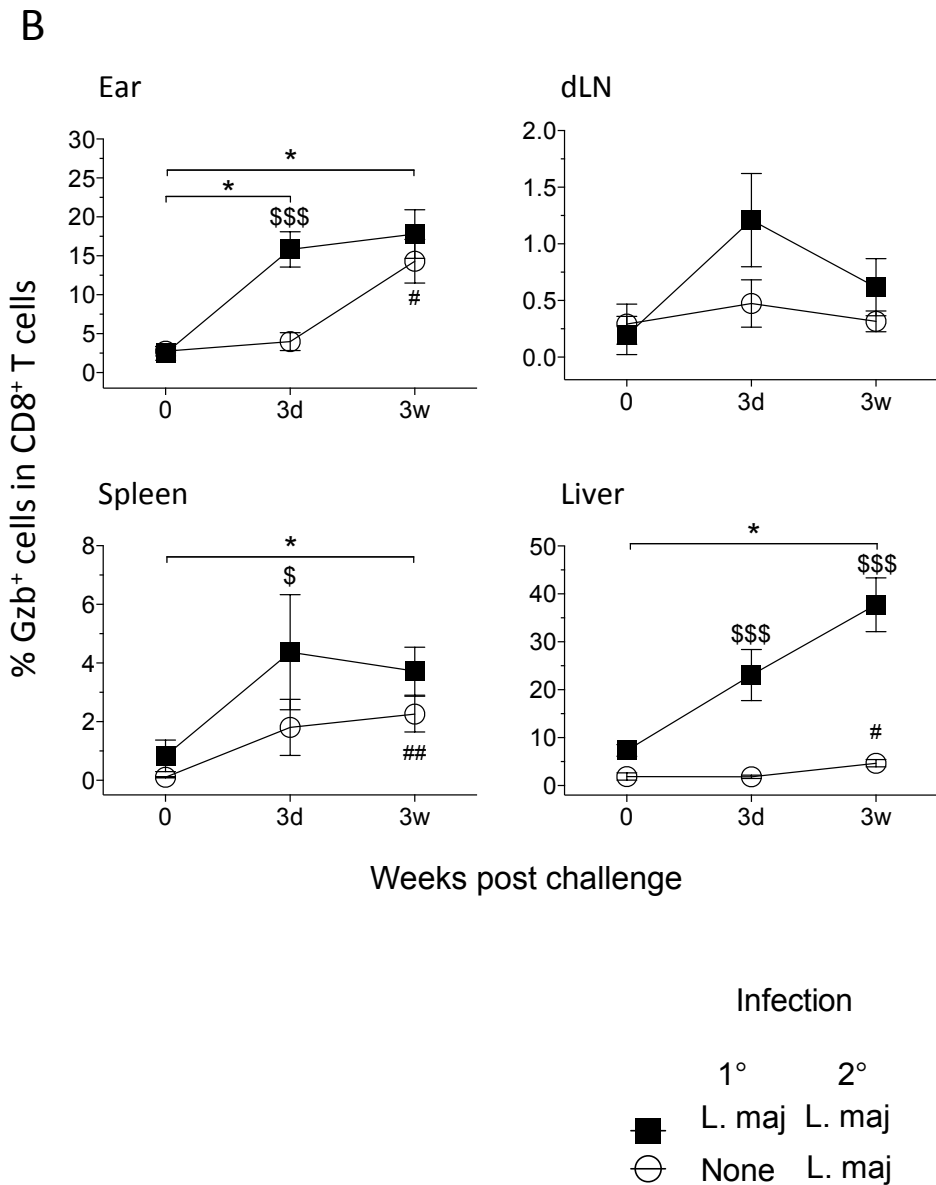
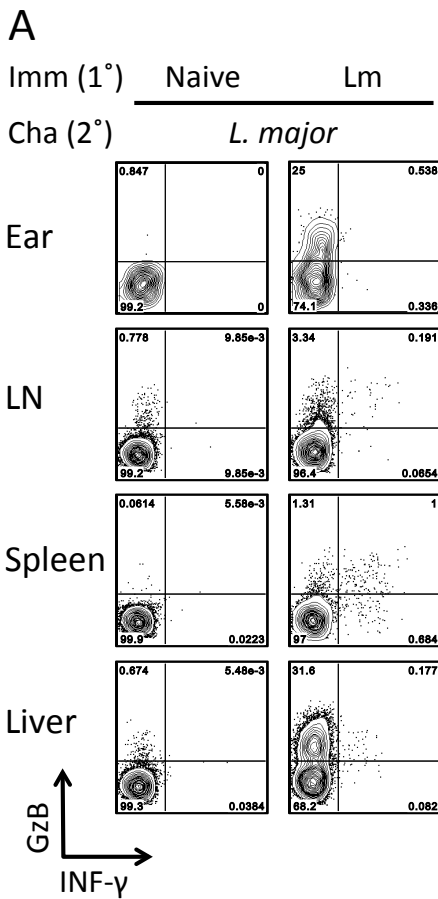
Leishmanized or naïve mice were infected in one ear with  $2 \times 10^6$  *L. major* metacyclics promastigotes. At the indicated times, cells were re-stimulated with L.m-Ags+APCs. A) Representative intracellular staining contour plots for cytokine-producing CD4 $^+$ TCR $\beta^+$  T at 1 week post challenge. B) Kinetic of IFN- $\gamma$  production by CD4 $^+$ TCR $\beta^+$  T cells in individual ears, dLNs, spleens and livers; asterisks refers to differences between leishmanized not challenge mice vs LmLm; number symbol refers to differences between NaLm vs LmLm; currency symbol refers to differences between NaLm and naïve control mice. n=3-4 mice per group per time point. Data are the pool of 5 independent experiments including at least 2 time points (Day 3, 1 week, and/or 3 weeks) per experiment.



**Supplementary Figure 2: Effect of perfusion on the percentage of IFN- $\gamma$  producing CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in the spleen and the liver of Leishmanized mice prior to challenge.**

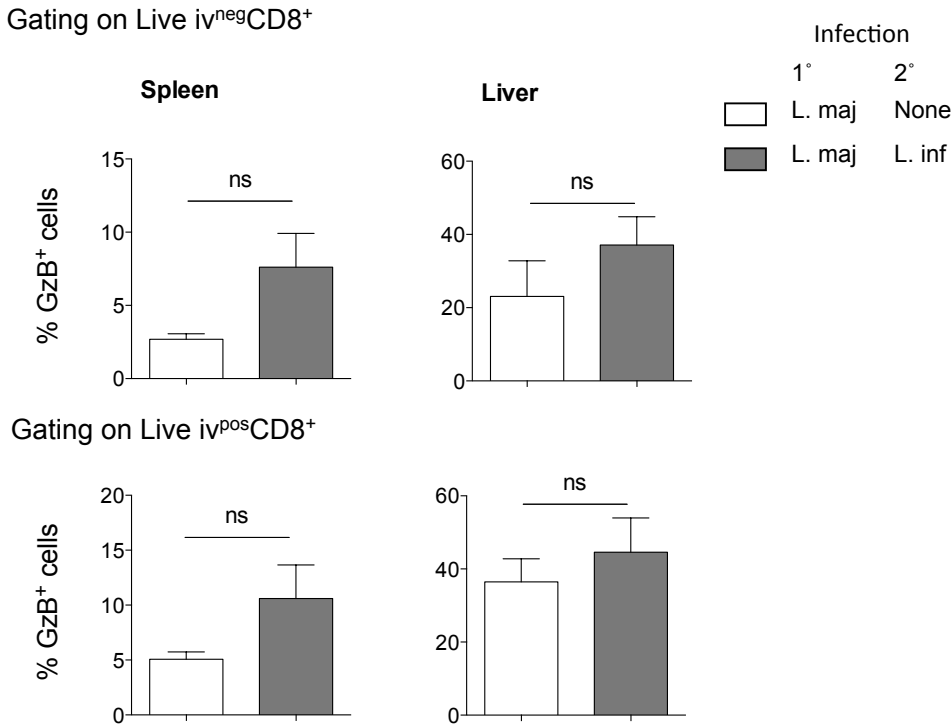
Cells were re-stimulated with APCs+ L.m-Ags and analyzed by flow cytometry. Production of TNF- $\alpha$  and IFN- $\gamma$  by CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in the spleen and liver of Leishmanized mice with or without cardiac and liver specific perfusion.

# Supplemental Figure 3



**Supplemental Figure 3: Kinetic of GzB producing CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in the skin and viscera after infection with *L. major*.** Cells were re-stimulated *in vitro* with APCs plus L.m.-Ags at indicated time point and analyzed by flow cytometry. A) Intracellular staining for IFN- $\gamma$ - and GzB-producing CD8<sup>+</sup>TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup> T cells. B) Kinetic of GzB production by CD8<sup>+</sup>TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup> T cells in individual ears, dLNs, spleens and livers; asterisks refers to differences between leishmanized not challenge mice vs LmLm; number symbol refers to differences between NaLm vs LmLm; currency symbol refers to differences between NaLm and naïve control mice. N=3-5 per group per time point Data are the pool of at least 2 independent experiments.

# Supplemental Figure 4



## Figure S4: CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells TCR $\beta$ positive or negative produce similar amount of GzB in the spleen and liver.

At 1 week post-challenge, cells from Leishmanized mice or Leishmanized mice challenged with *L. infantum* were re-stimulated as previously described. Percentage of GzB positive cells in  $iv^+CD8^+$  T cells are shown in the upper panel and in  $iv^-CD8^+$  T cells in the lower panel. n=3-5 mice per group per data point. Data are the pool of 2 independent experiments.