

Supplementary Figure 1 shows pro-inflammatory cytokines (IFN- γ , IL-17, and IL-22) production by whole lymphocytes in $\Delta znuA$ *B. melitensis* and RB51 vaccinated BALB/c and IFN- $\gamma^{-/-}$ mice before and after challenge with wild-type *B. melitensis* 16M.

Fig. S1

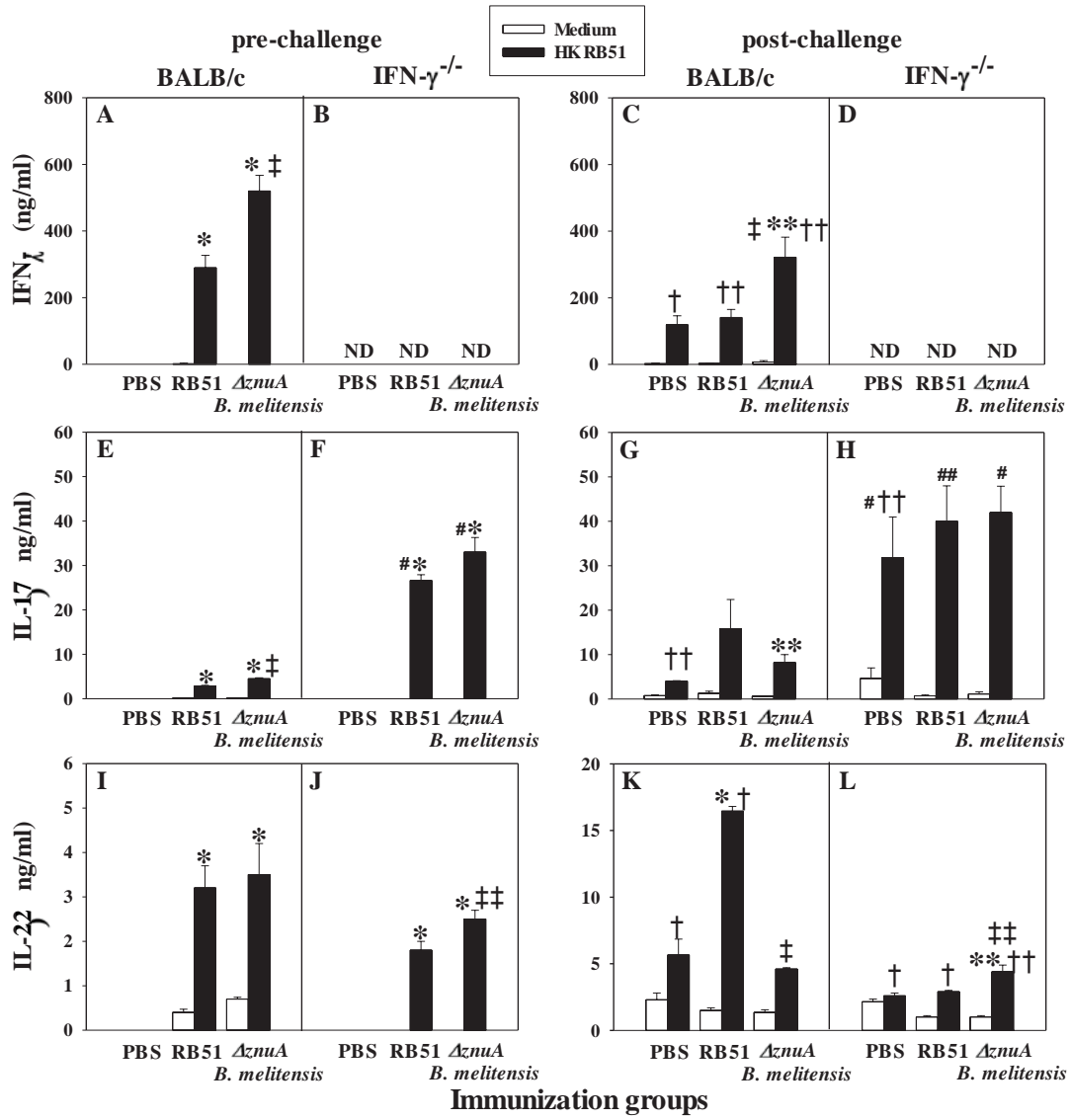


Fig. S1. $\Delta znuA$ *B. melitensis* and RB51 vaccines stimulate enhanced IFN- γ and IL-22 production by BALB/c lymphocytes and IL-17 and IL-22 production by IFN- $\gamma^{-/-}$ lymphocytes before and after challenge with wild-type *B. melitensis* 16M. (A,C,E,G,I,K) BALB/c and (B,D,F,H,J,L) IFN- $\gamma^{-/-}$ mice (18/group) were nasally vaccinated with 10^9 CFUs of $\Delta znuA$ *B. melitensis*, RB51, or sPBS. Three wks after vaccination, whole splenic lymphocytes (pooled from 2-3 mice/culture and at least three cultures/experiment) from half of the mice were restimulated with media or 1×10^9 CFUs of heat-killed RB51 (HKRB51) for 3 days. Collected supernatants were evaluated for (A, B) IFN- γ , (E, F) IL-17, and (I, J) IL-22 production using standard cytokine ELISA methods. The remaining mice were nasally challenged with 5×10^4 CFUs of wild-type *B. melitensis* 16M 6 wks after vaccination. At four weeks post-challenge, harvested splenic lymphocytes (pooled from 2-3 mice/culture and at least three cultures/experiment) were cultured as described above, and cell culture supernatants were evaluated for (C, D) IFN- γ , (G, H) IL-17, and (K, L) IL-22 production. Results are depicted as the mean \pm SEM of triplicate cultures from two independent experiments. Significant differences in IFN- γ , IL-17, and IL-22 production were determined: *P \leq 0.001, **P \leq 0.05 (versus PBS-dosed mice); †P $<$ 0.001, ††P $<$ 0.05 (versus pre-challenge level for the same vaccine group); and ‡P $<$ 0.001, ‡‡P $<$ 0.05 (differences between RB51- and $\Delta znuA$ *B. melitensis*-vaccinated mice); #P $<$ 0.001, ##P $<$ 0.001 (differences between BALB/c and IFN- $\gamma^{-/-}$ mice to the same vaccine). ND, none detected.