HIV-dependent depletion of influenza-specific memory B cells impacts B cell responsiveness to seasonal influenza immunisation

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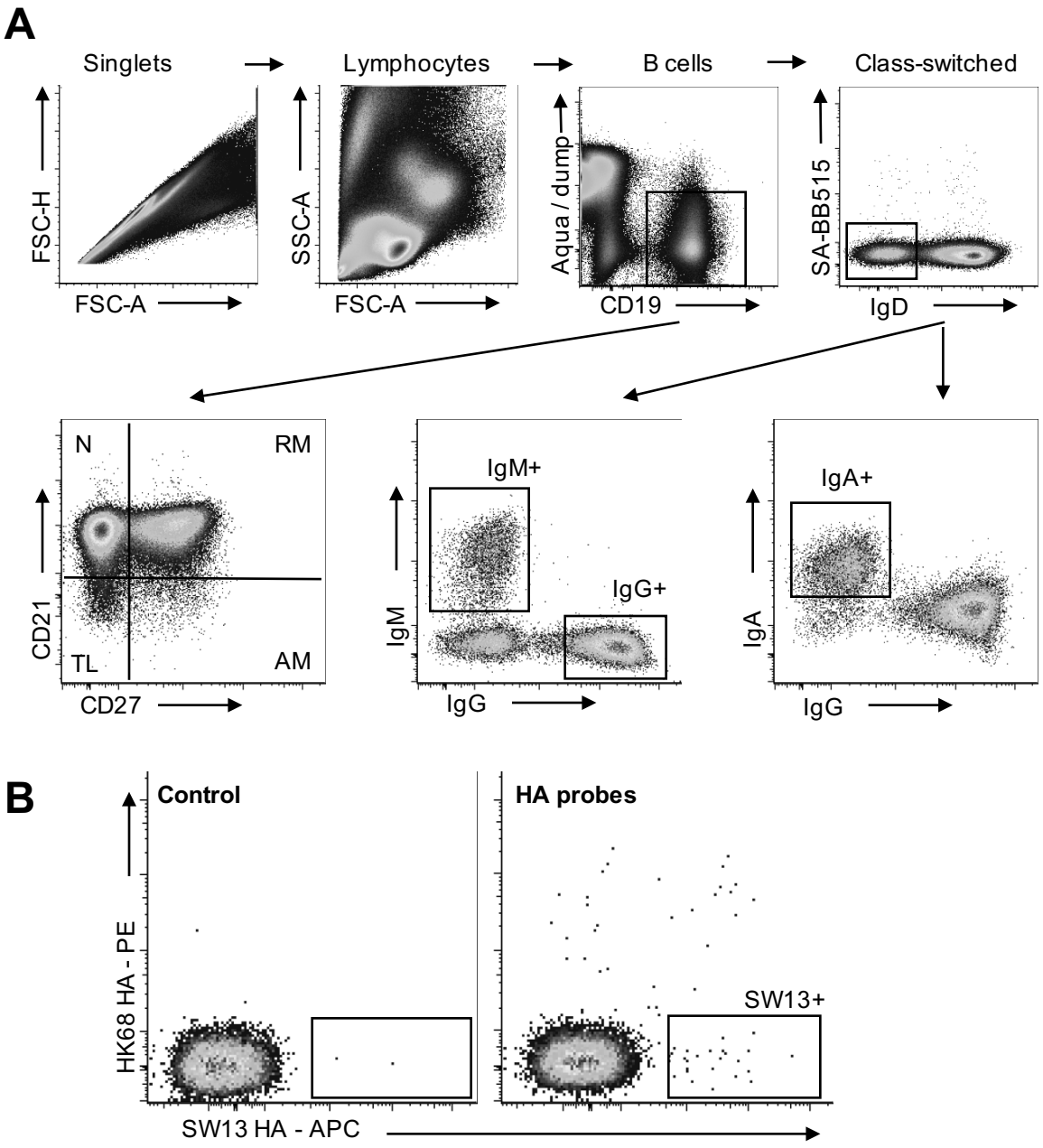
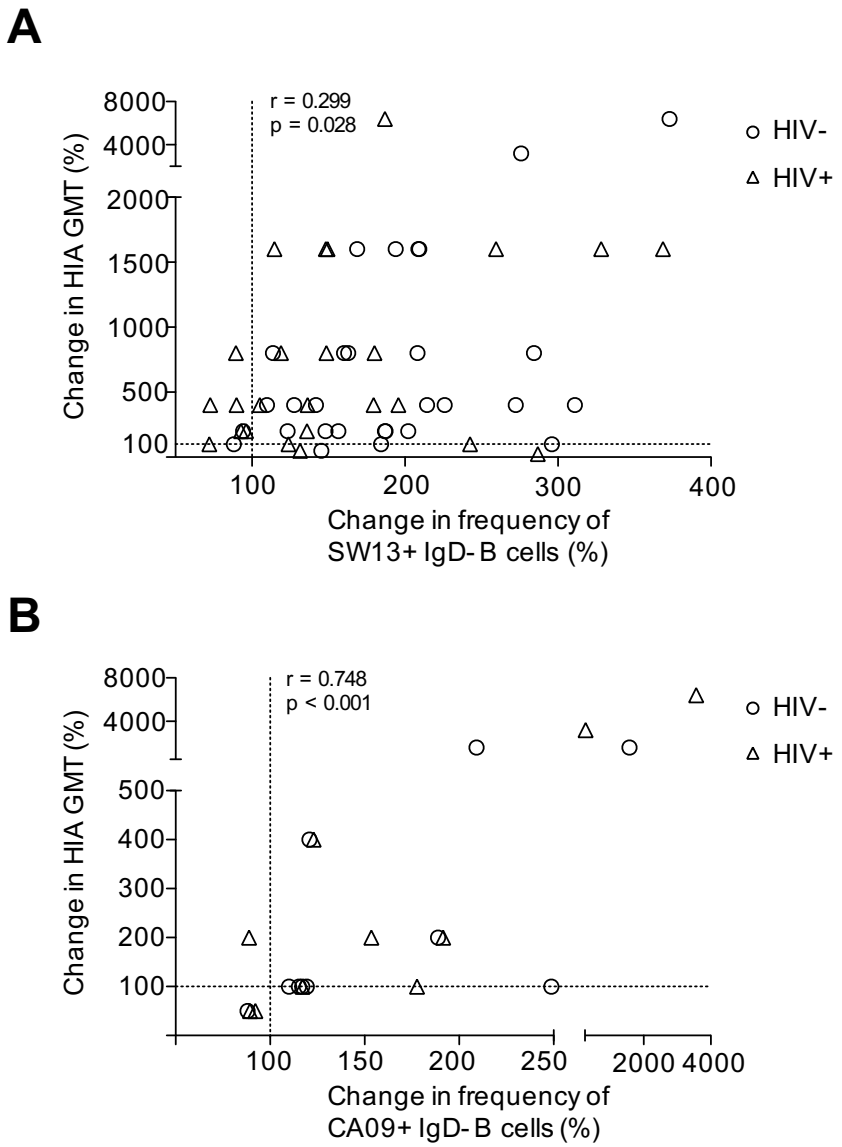
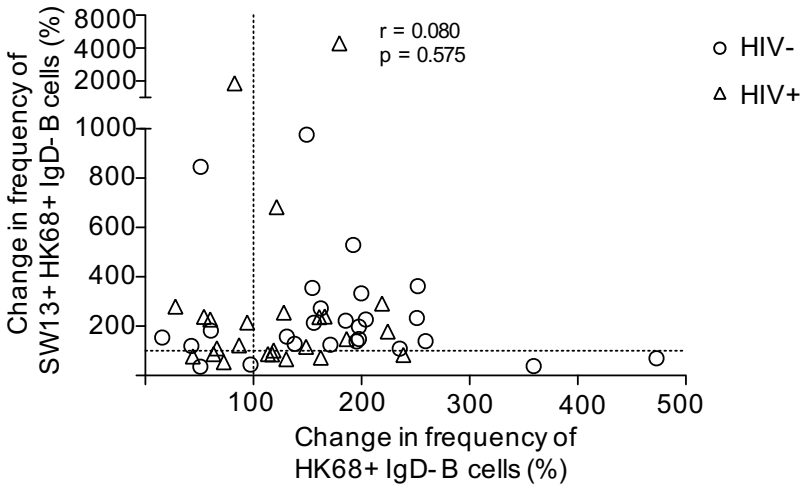


Supplementary Figure 1. Representative flow cytometry gating. (**A**) The phenotype of single, live CD19+ B lymphocytes was assessed using surface markers CD21 and CD27. CD27- CD21+ naïve (N), CD27+ CD21+ resting memory (RM), CD27+ CD21- activated memory (AM) and CD27- CD21- tissue-like populations (TL) are denoted. Surface immunoglobulin expression was determined by co-staining for IgG, IgA and IgM subclasses. (**B**) Class-switched B cells not binding decoy streptavidin-BB515 (SA-BB515) were co-stained with recombinant HA probes. Positive gates were established with reference to cells stained with control probes (SA-conjugates alone).



Supplementary Figure 2. Correlations between IIV3-elicited changes in (**A**) SW13+ or **(B)** CA09+ memory B cell frequencies and HI activity (GMT).



Supplementary Figure 3. No correlation between post-IIV3 expansions of HK68+ and HK68+SW13+ memory B cells.