

Figure S1. Gating strategy to identify CD4⁺ T follicular helper (Tfh) cells. (A-D) Cells were identified as any fluorescence above that demonstrated by the isotype matched control antibodies. Gating used to identify (E) the lymphocyte population, (F) CD3⁺ and (G) CD4⁺ T cells. (H) Tfh cells were identified as Bcl6⁺CXCR5⁺.

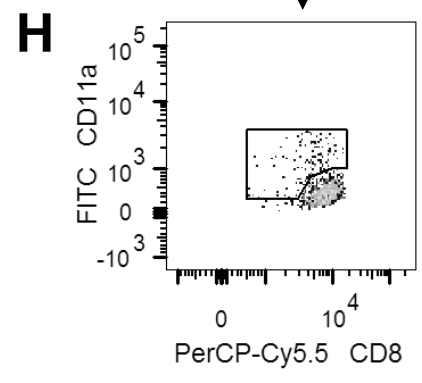
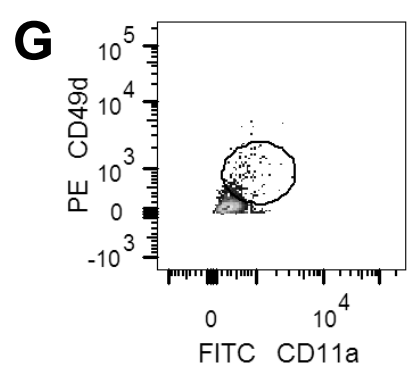
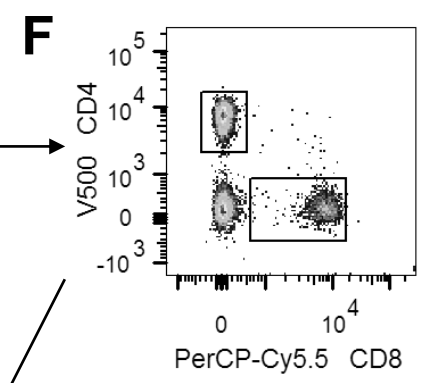
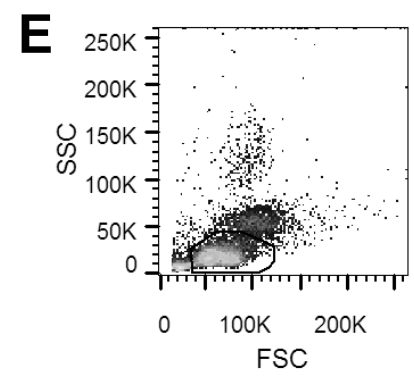
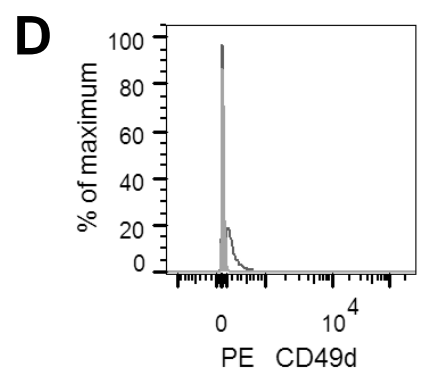
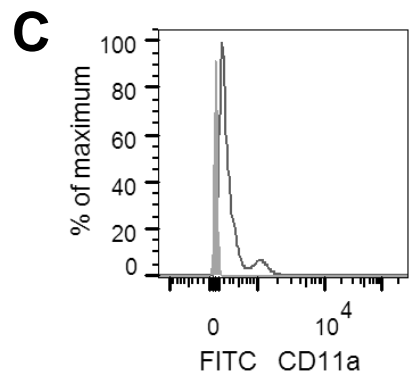
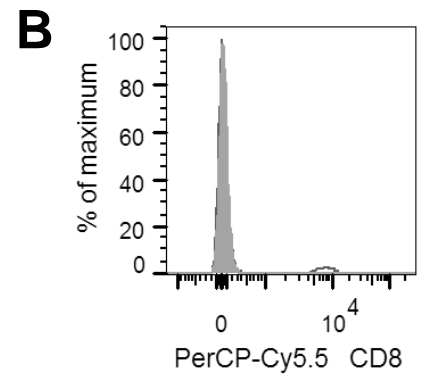
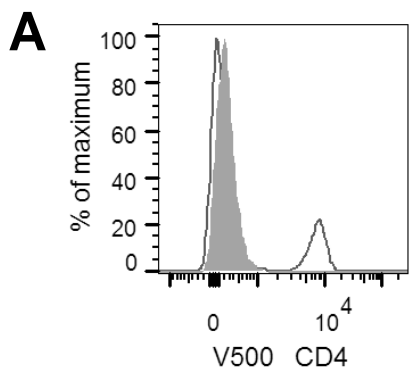


Figure S2. Gating strategy to identify activated circulating CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells following vaccination. Activated CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells were identified as any cells with fluorescence above that demonstrated by the isotype matched control antibodies (**A-D**). Gating was used to identify (**E**) the lymphocyte population, (**F**) CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, (**G**) activated CD4⁺ T cells expressing CD49d^{hi}CD11a^{hi} and (**H**) activated CD8⁺ T cells expressing CD8^{lo}CD11a^{hi}.

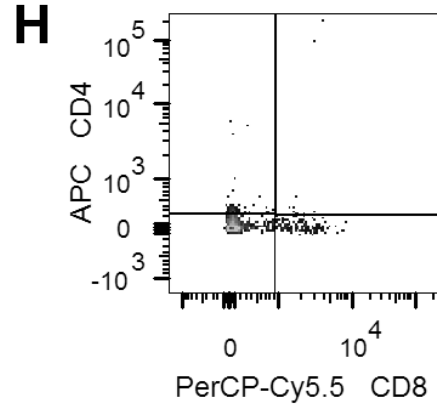
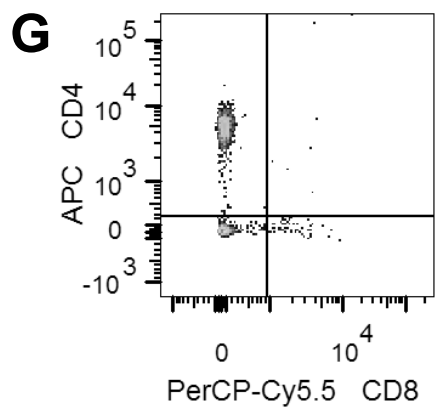
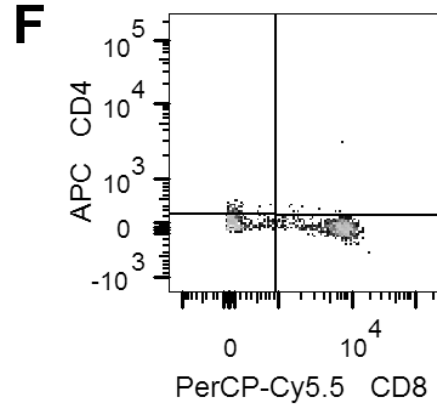
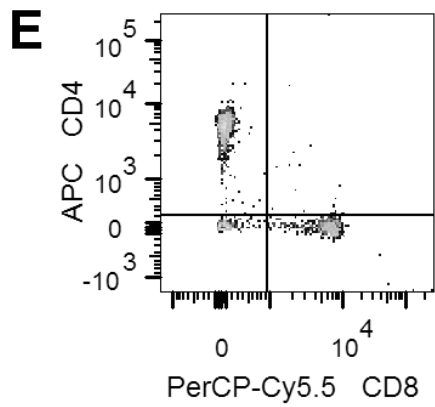
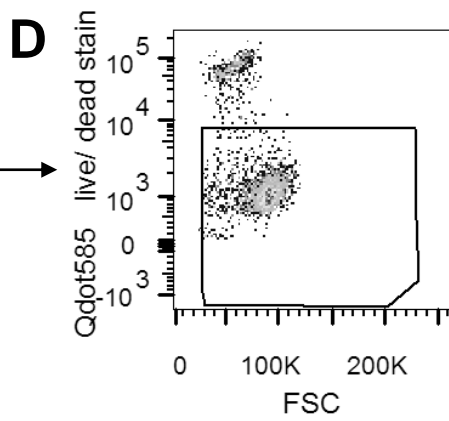
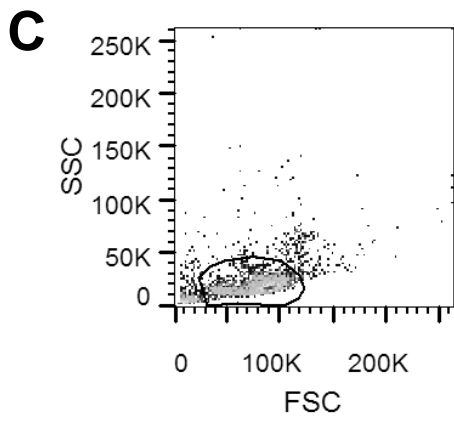
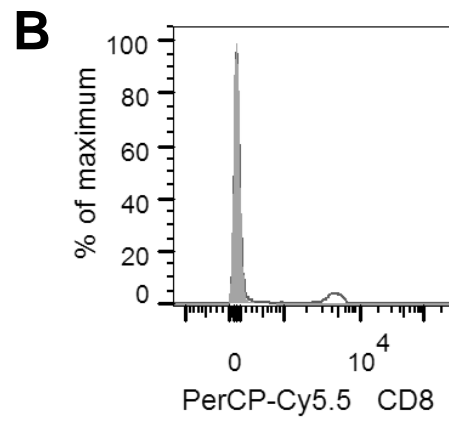
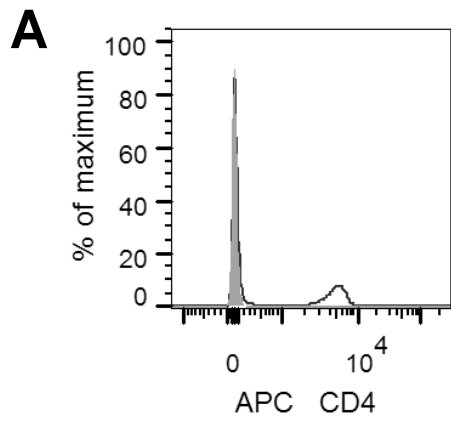


Figure S3. Gating strategy to identify effectiveness of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell depletion in spleens of vaccinated mice. (A) CD4⁺ T cells and (B) CD8⁺ T cells were identified as any cells with fluorescence above that demonstrated by the isotype matched control antibodies. Gating was used to identify (C) the lymphocyte population and (D) viable lymphocytes. Spleen cells from vaccinated mice that received 3 doses of 1×10^6 chemically attenuated *P. yoelii* 17X pRBCs before a course of intraperitoneal injections of (E) Rat Ig (control), (F) anti-CD4 antibodies (clone GK1.5), (G) anti-CD8 antibodies (clone 53.5.8) or (H) anti-CD4 and anti-CD8 antibodies.

Clinical Score	Checklist	Criteria
0		coat normal, glossy
		yellow urine
		good pallor: ankles, feet, toes and ears pink in color
		very active and running around
		gait and movement is smooth
		quick reaction to external stimuli
1	If any of the following criteria	
	A	change in urine color (slightly green or pale)
	B	slight pallor: pale feet or pale ankles
	C	slight hunched appearance
2	Score of 1 plus any of the following criteria	
	D	slight ruffling of fur
	E	increased pallor: includes pale white toes
	F	activity may be slightly decreased
3	Score of 2 plus any of the following criteria	
	G	moderate ruffling of fur
	H	pallor: very pale feet and/or ears
	I	urine orange
	J	severe ruffling of fur
	K	activity is moderately decreased but still moves upon stimulation
4	Score of 3 plus any of the following criteria	
	L	reaction to external stimuli is slightly slowed - slow
	M	extreme pallor: pale feet, ears, white toes
	N	urine bloody or dark green
	O	moderate-extreme hunching
	P	activity can be very reduced - stationary (just sits huddled in ball even with stimulation)
	Q	poor grooming may be present (feces stuck to fur or white matter near eyes)
	R	loss of muscle condition (feels like a bag of bones with loose skin when handling)
	S	splayed (spread) hind legs with or without head down (collapse) after handling
T	failure to respond to stimuli	

Table S1. Clinical scoring system. Disease severity was assessed using clinical scores on alternate days following challenge of vaccinated and control mice.