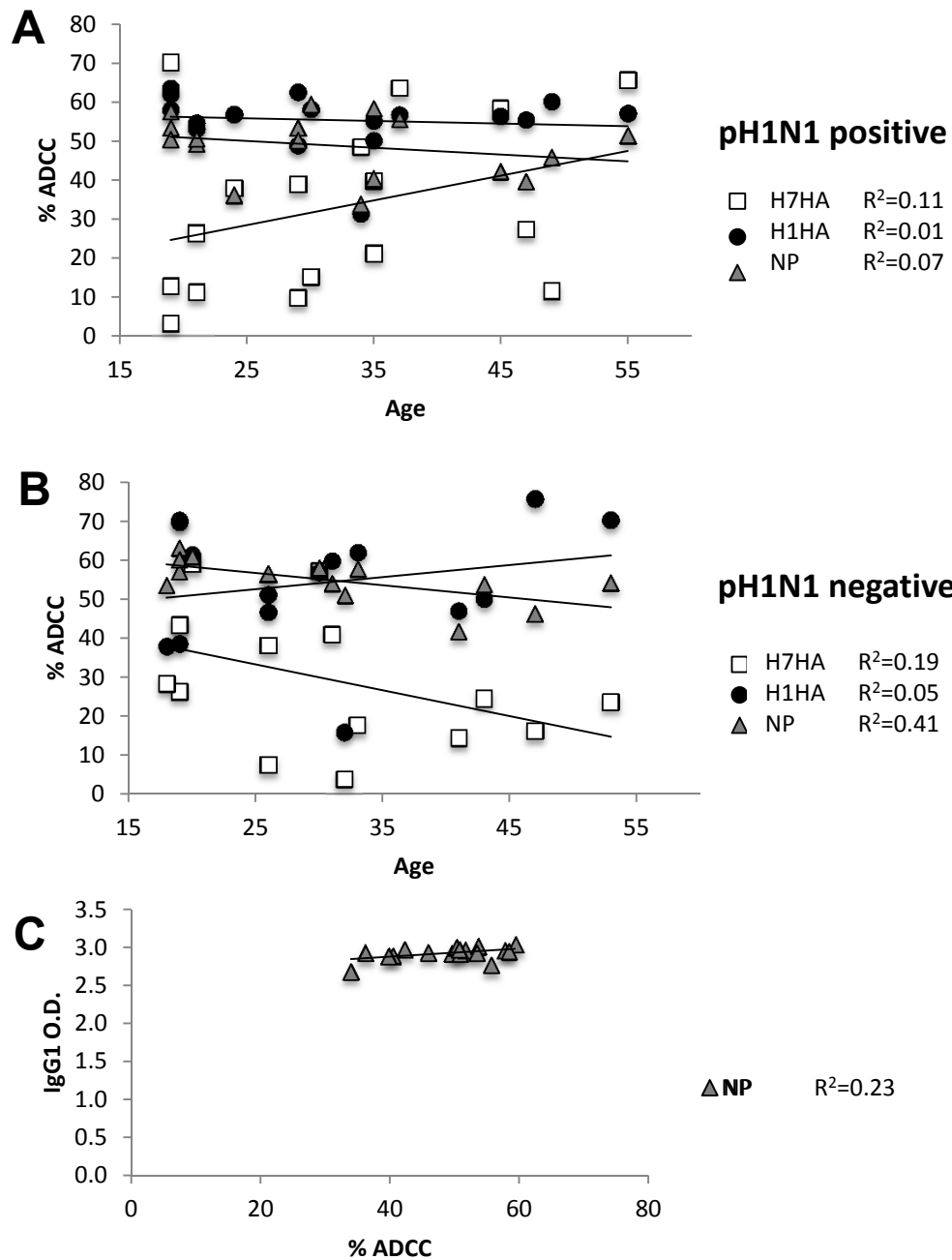


Supplementary Figure 1: H1N1 seroconversion does not increase anti-influenza H7HA antibody by ELISA. (A) H1N1 MN positive (n=17, black symbols), MN negative (n=15, white symbols) and pooled serum (post pandemic pooled n=4 healthy donors, grey symbols), were assessed for IgG1-antibodies towards the H1-HA, H7-HA and conserved NP protein (from Figure 1BC). (B) Paired sera from the same donor (n=10), at pre- and post-H1N1 exposure (confirmed H1N1 positive (MN >1:40, HAI >1:40)), was assessed for H1-HA, H7-HA and NP-specific IgG1-antibody responses. (C) Serial longitudinal serum of MN H1N1 positive donors from 3 (n=5) to 4 time-points (n=2), were tested for protein-specific antibody titres by standard IgG1 ELISA for NP. Red symbols indicate the point of H1N1 MN-sero conversion. Time points are the point of Red Cross blood donation 2-6 months between each time point, (median=4 months),



Supplementary Figure 2: No correlation between ADCC responses and age or IgG antibody. The correlation between ADCC response magnitude and donor age (from Figure 1B) for H1N1 positive donors (A) and H1N1 negative donors (B). The correlation between NP-specific ADCC response (from Figure 1B) and NP-specific IgG level (C) from H1N1-positive donors (from Supplementary 1A).