Supplementary Information

Title: Interleukin 33 exacerbates antigen driven airway hyperresponsiveness, inflammation and remodeling in a mouse model of asthma

Authors: LC Sjöberg^{1,*}, A Zoltowska Nilsson^{2,*}, Y Lei², JA Gregory^{1, 3}, M Adner^{1, 3, #} and GP Nilsson^{2, 3, #}

Affiliations:

 ¹ Unit of Experimental Asthma and Allergy Research, Institute of Environmental Medicine;
² Immunology and Allergy Unit, Department of Medicine;
³ Centre for Allergy Research, Karolinska Institutet, and Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden

^{*} These authors contributed equally to this study.

[#] These authors share senior authorship

Corresponding author:

Gunnar Nilsson, Department of Medicine, Solna, Immunology and Allergy Unit, Karolinska Institutet, KS L2:04 171 76 Stockholm

E-mail: Gunnar.P.Nilsson@ki.se; Phone: +46 8 517 702 05



Supplementary Figure S1. Flow cytometric analysis of inflammatory lung cells. (a)

Gating strategy and representative plots for each exposure group. Alveolar macrophages were identified as CD45⁺ SiglecF⁺ CD11c⁺, eosinophils as CD45⁺SiglecF⁺CD11c⁻CD11b⁺Gr-1^{lo}, neutrophils as CD45⁺ SiglecF⁻ CD11c⁻Gr-1^{hi}CD11b^{hi} and CD4⁺ cells as CD45⁺CD11b⁻CD4⁺. Gates were set based on FMO controls, FMO ctrl= overlay of the two FMO controls for each respective plot. The representative FMO plots and plots showing the representative SSC^{low}FSC^{low}CD45⁺ gating belong to the OVA+IL-33 group. (b) Lung frequencies of alveolar macrophages, eosinophils, neutrophils and CD4⁺ cells. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 (ANOVA, Bonferroni). Results are pooled data of four independent experiments (mean ±SEM of n=8 mice in each group).