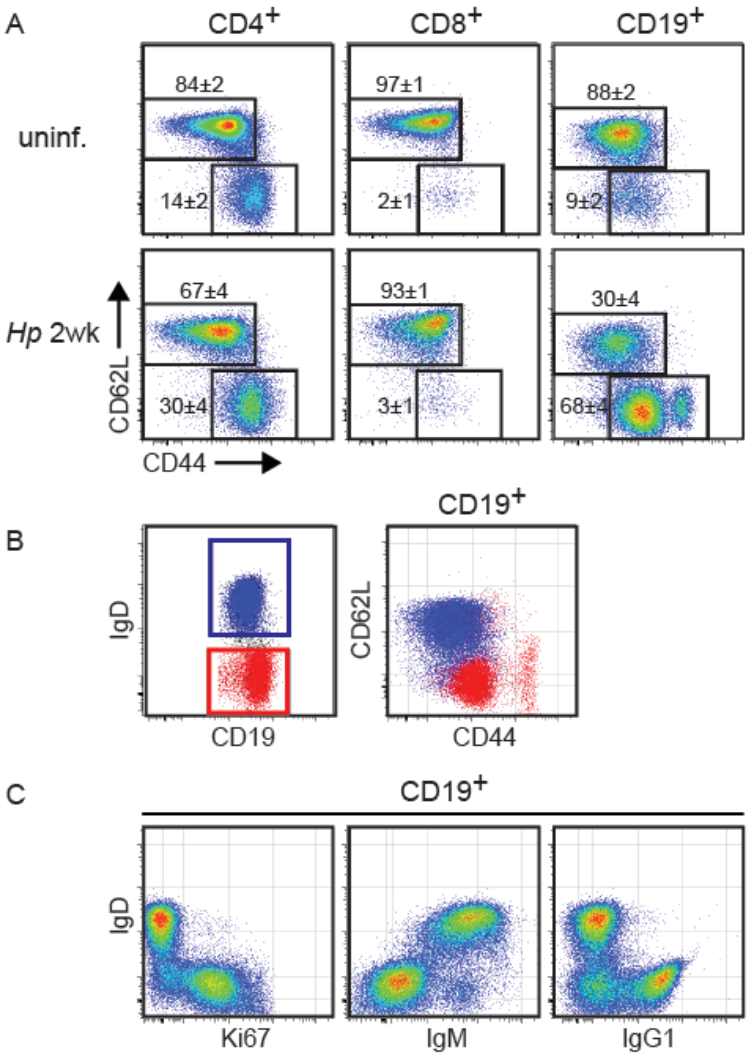

Figure S1. Phenotyping of naive and effector lymphocyte populations. BALB/c mice were infected with *Hp* or remained naive and the mesLN were analyzed 2 weeks later by flow cytometry. (A) FACS plots are gated on CD4+, CD8+, and CD19+ cells as indicated and analyzed for CD44 and CD62L expression. Consistent with the commonly classification applied to T lymphocytes $CD44^{lo}CD62L^{hi}$ cells were consider naive and $CD44^{hi}CD62L^{lo}$ cells were consider effector/effector memory cells. (B) The CD44/CD62L classification was validated for B lymphocytes since naive phenotype $CD44^{lo}CD62L^{hi}$ $CD19^{+}$ cells were homogenously IgD+ whereas $CD44^{hi}CD62L^{lo}$ cells were IgD-. (C) Furthermore, IgD+ cells did not express the proliferation marker Ki67, were IgM+ and had not switched to IgG1.

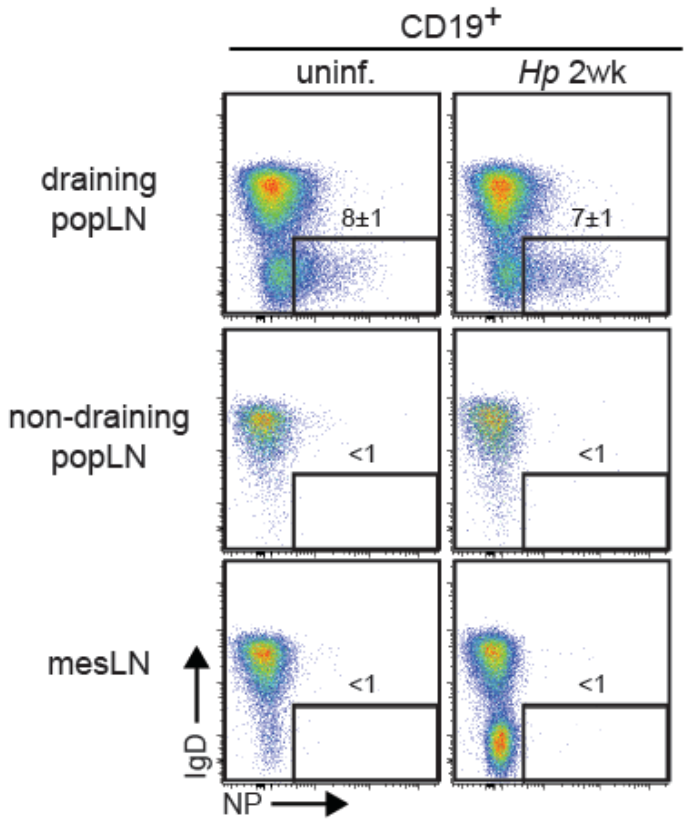

Figure S2. The NP-specific B cell response to s.c immunization with NP-KLH in alum. BALB/c mice were infected with *Hp* or remained naive as described in Figure 6A, B. Three weeks later the animals were immunized into one footpad with the T-dependent antigen NP-KLH in alum adjuvant. Ten days after immunization (31 days post-infection), the frequency of IgD^- isotype switched NP-specific B cells in the draining popliteal LN (popLN), the non-draining popLNs, and the mesLN were determined by flow cytometry.

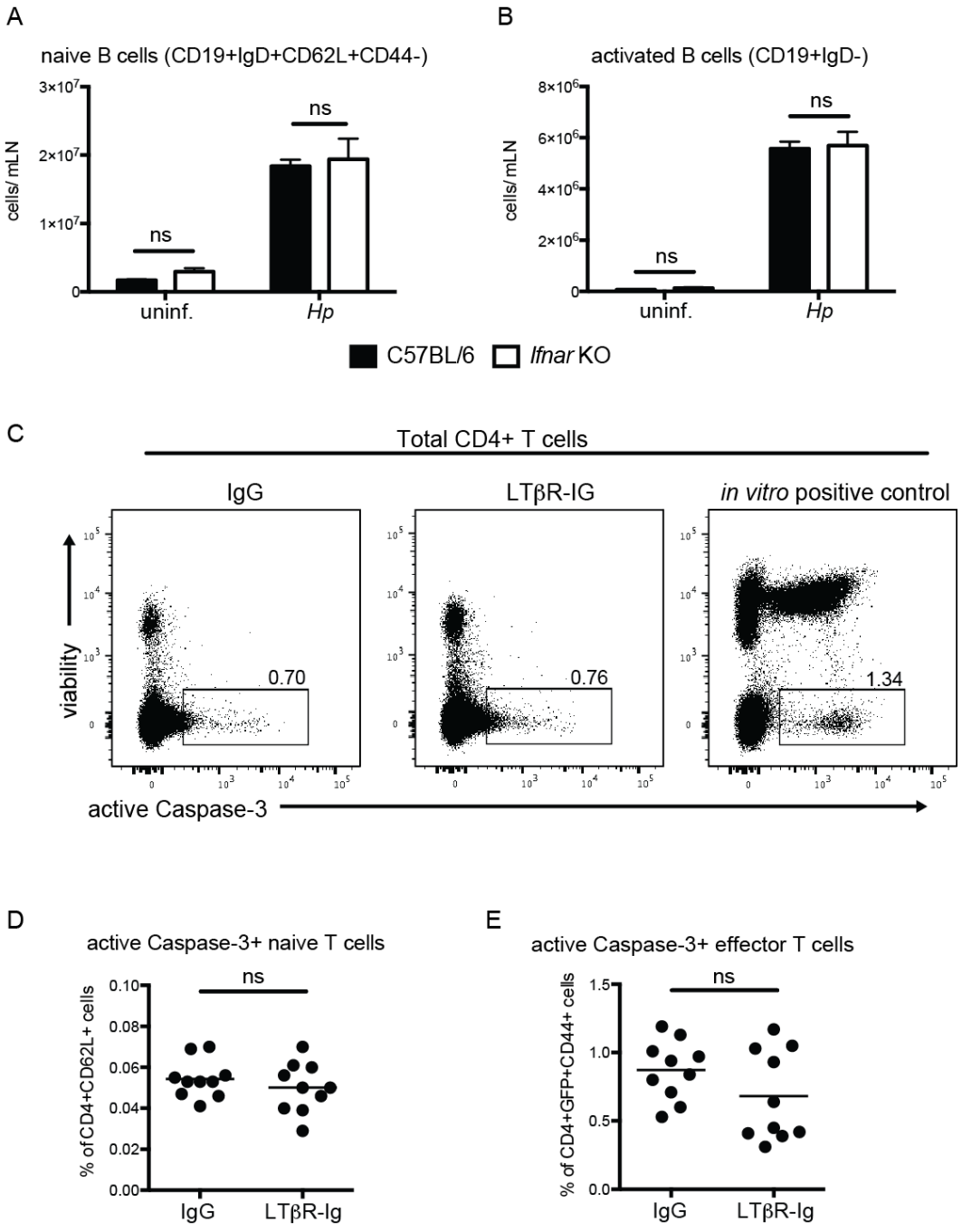
A
naive B cells (CD19+IgD+CD62L+CD44-)
cells/ mLN
3×10^7
2×10^7
1×10^7
0
ns
ns
uninf.
Hp
B
activated B cells (CD19+IgD-)
cells/ mLN
8×10^6
6×10^6
4×10^6
2×10^6
0
ns
ns
uninf.
Hp
C57BL/6
Ifnar KO
C
Total CD4+ T cells
IgG
LTβR-IG
in vitro positive control
viability
0.70
0.76
1.34
active Caspase-3
D
active Caspase-3+ naive T cells
% of CD4+CD62L+ cells
0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0.00
ns
IgG
LTβR-Ig
E
active Caspase-3+ effector T cells
% of CD4+GFP+CD44+ cells
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
ns
IgG
LTβR-Ig

Figure S3. Regulation of B cell accumulation and T cell survival by IFNαR and LTβR signals, respectively. (A, B) C57BL/6 or *Ifnar*-deficient mice were infected with *Hp* or remained naive and the mesLN were analyzed 2 weeks later by flow cytometry. (A) and (B) indicate the number of naïve or activated B cells from the mesLN of the indicated mice, respectively. (C-E) C57BL/6 4get mice were infected with *Hp* and LTβR-Ig or control human IgG was administered i.p. on days 7 and 10 after infection. (C) Representative dot plots of the total mesLN $CD4^+$ T cell population at 2 wks post-*Hp* infection. Numbers indicate the frequency of active Caspase-3^+ cells assessed *ex vivo*. As a positive staining control for active Caspase-3, some mesLN were cultured overnight in complete media prior to staining. (D) and (E) indicated the percent of naïve or effector $CD4^+$ T cells that are active Caspase-3^+, respectively. All the data shown is pooled from two independent experiments with 3-5 mice/group. ns, not significant.