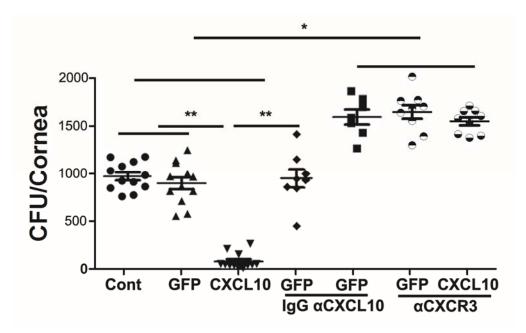
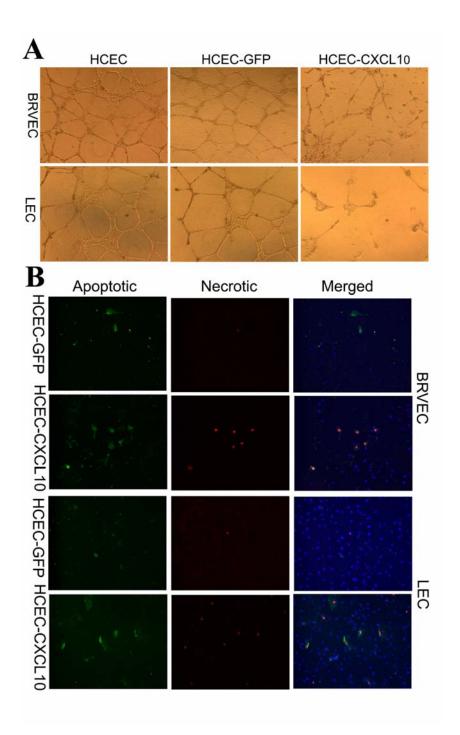
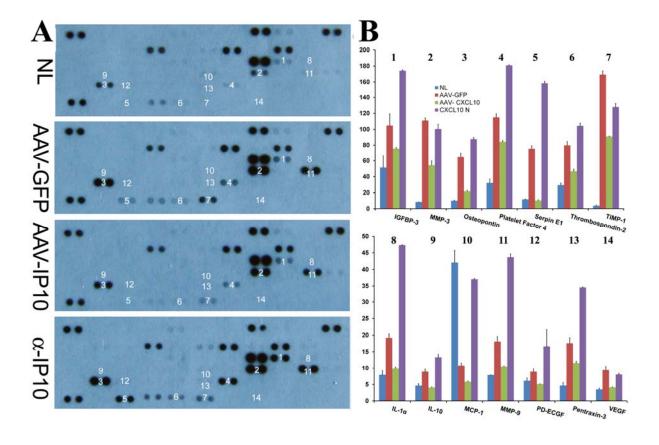
1 Supplement



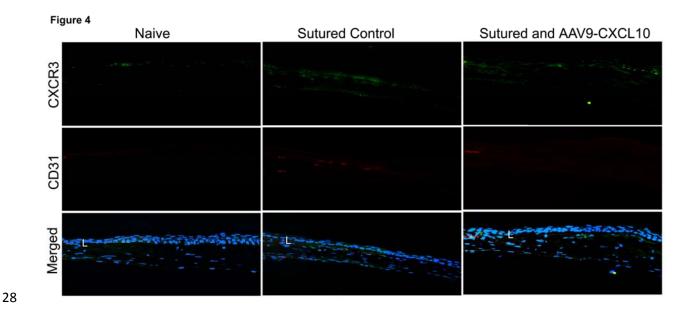
sFigure 1. CXCL10-CXCR3-mediated signaling is required for *CA* clearance in the cornea. The CXCL10 or CXCR3 neutralizing antibodies, along with control rabbit IgG, were injected into subconjunctival spaces 4 h prior to AAV-GFP or CXCL10 infection for 2 weeks, followed by *CA* inoculation. At 1dpi, the eyes were enucleated and subjected to fungal culture by colony counting. The results are presented as the number of CFU per cornea. A nonparametric Mann-Whitney U test was performed to compare each flagellin pretreatment to the PBS group (*P<0.05, **P<0.01, n=5). Results are representative of three independent experiments.



sFigure 2. CXCL10 induce apoptosis of vessel endothelial cells *in vitro*. Human CECs were starved overnight and transfected with 1.5X10¹¹ cfu of AAV2-GFP or -CXCL10. At day 3 post infection, fresh medium were replaced and cells were further cultured for 1 day and media collected as conditioned media for the culture of hBRVECs or primary lymphatic endothelial cells (LECs) which were photographed by ZEISS Axiovert 200 microscope(**A**) or subjected to Annexin V and propidium iodide staining for apoptotic and necrotic cells (**B**).



sFigure 3. Proteome array analysis of angiogenic growth factors. A.Proteome Profiler arrays probed with extracts of AAV9-CXCL10 or AAV9-GFP transfected or anti-CXCL10 treated corneas 4 days post *C. albicans* infection; numbers indicate individual factors with detectable differences among 4 conditions. **B.** Average protein expression levels of two spots on an array were measured by using by Photoshop.



sFigure 4. The colocalization of CD11c and CXCR3. C57BL/6 mouse corneas (n = 3 for each condition) were infected with injected AAV-GFP or CXCL10 for 2 weeks, followed by sutured as described in Figure 3, then stained with CXCR3 and CD31.