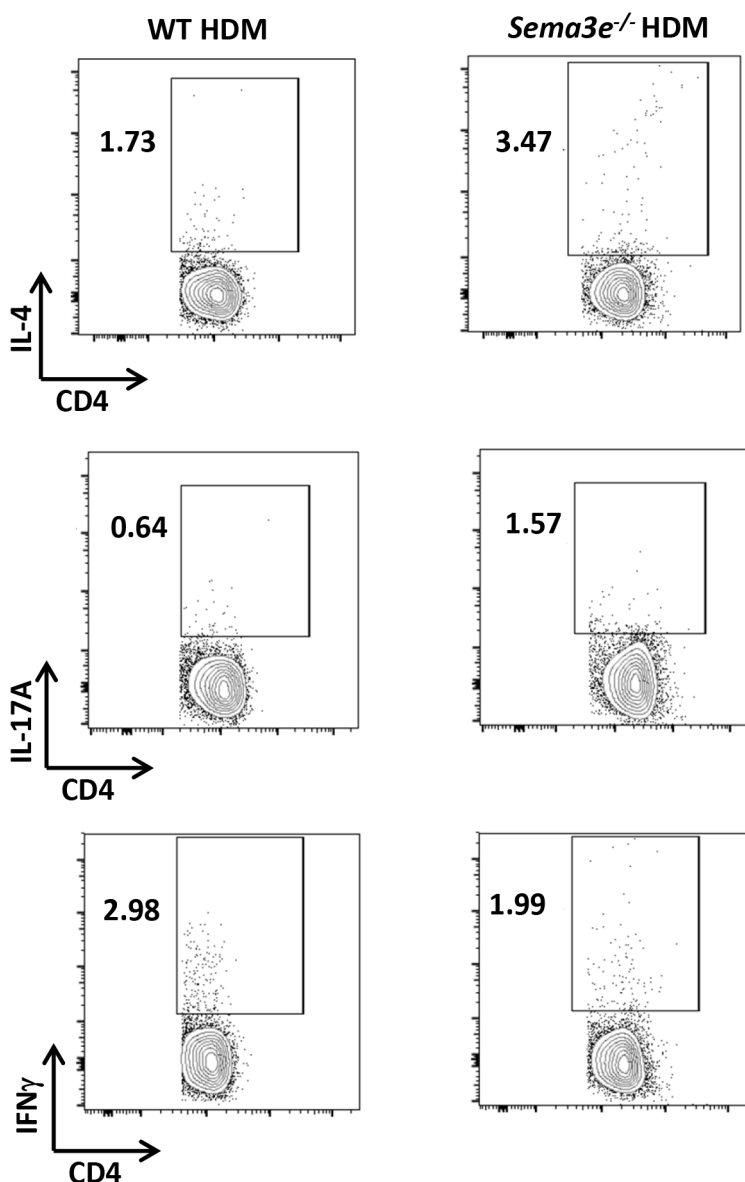
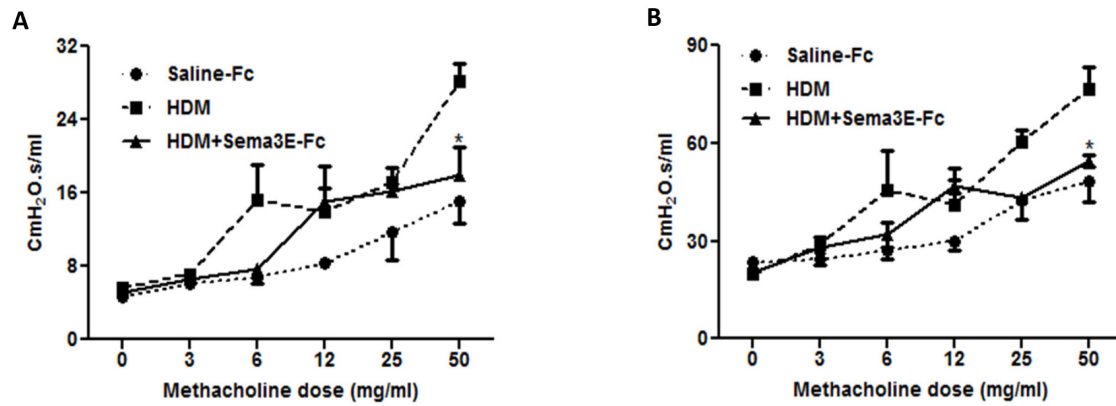


Downregulation of semaphorin 3E promotes hallmarks of experimental chronic allergic asthma

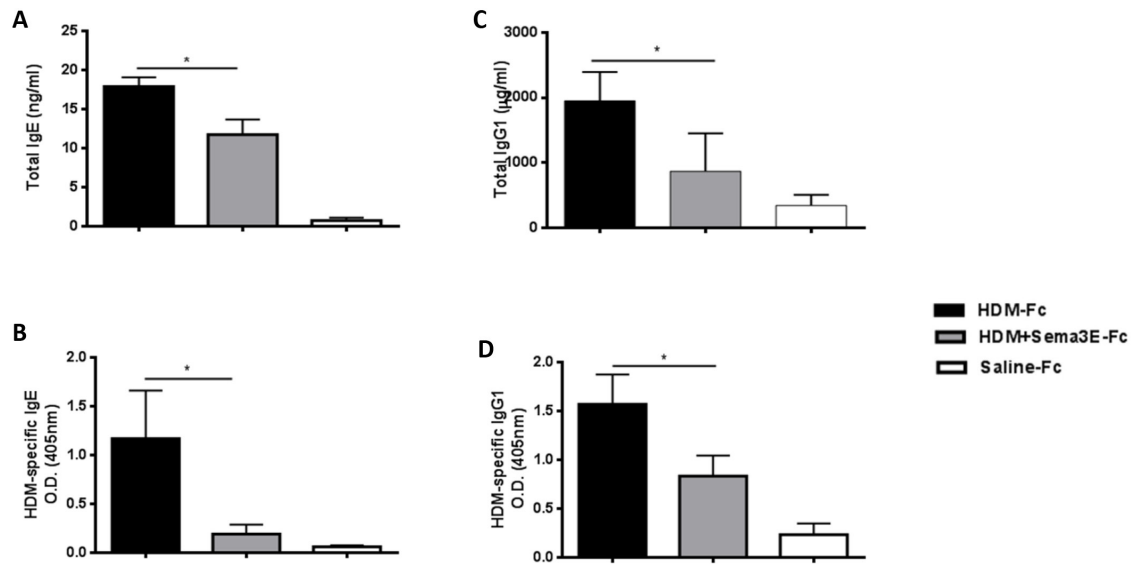
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



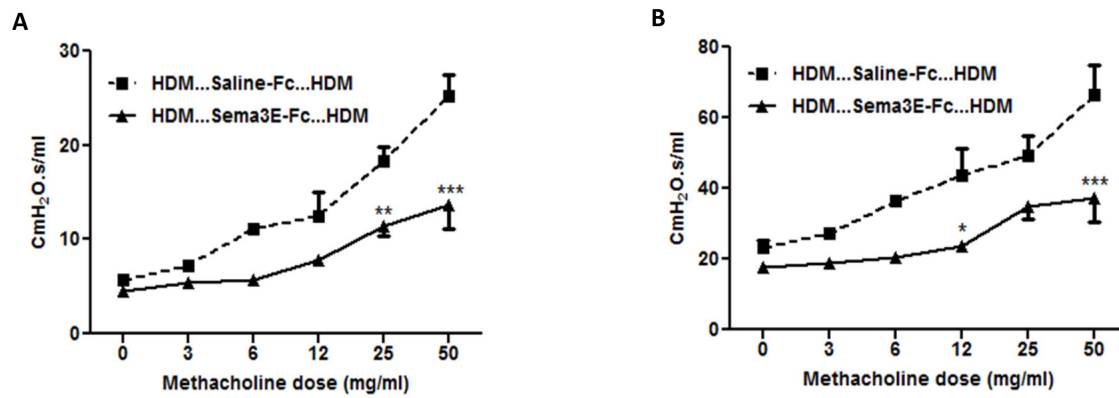
Supplementary Figure 1: *Sema3E* deficiency leads to Th2/Th17-skewed cytokine response upon HDM challenge in mice. Intracellular production of IL-4, IL-17A, and IFN- γ was investigated in CD4⁺ MLN cells obtained from *Sema3e*^{-/-} or WT mice after chronic exposure to HDM by flow cytometry using specific antibodies *ex vivo* (n = 5-6 mice per group).



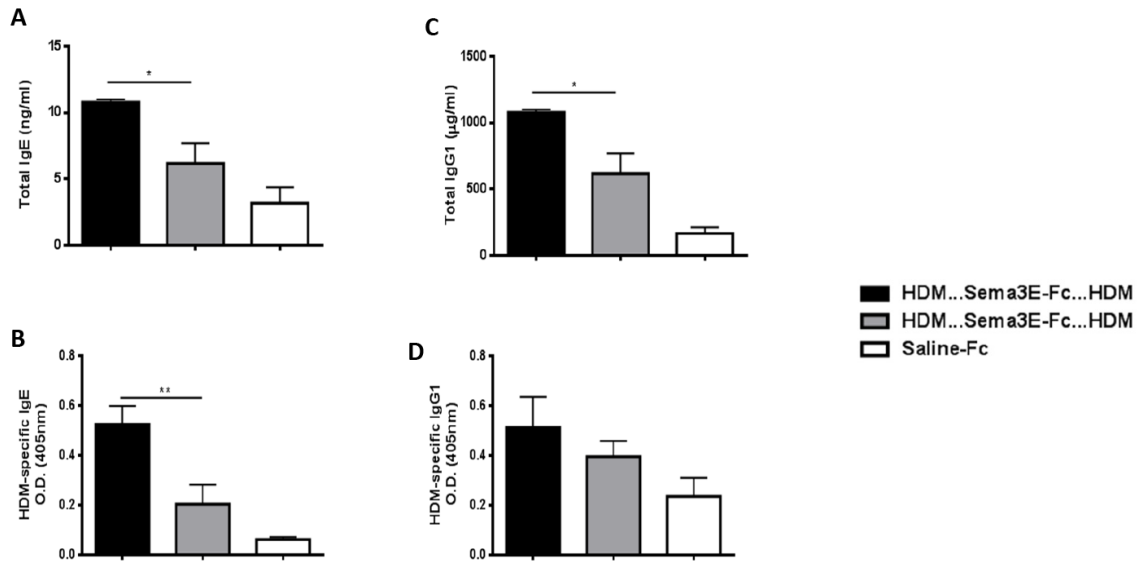
Supplementary Figure 2: Sema3E treatment prevents HDM-induced pulmonary resistance and elastance. Protective effect of intranasal Sema3E administration on lung tissue resistance (A) and elastance (B) was evaluated in chronically HDM-challenged mice by a FlexiVent system. (n=4 mice per group, * $P < 0.05$).



Supplementary Figure 3: Sema3E treatment negatively regulates HDM-induced IgE and IgG1 synthesis. Total (A) and HDM-specific IgE (B) as well as IgG1 (C-D) were measured in the serum samples obtained from the mice treated with Sema3E before HDM challenge by ELISA (n=4 mice per group, $*P < 0.05$).



Supplementary Figure 4: Sema3E-mediated reduction of pulmonary resistance and elastance sustains upon HDM re-exposure. The effect of intranasal treatment with Sema3E on lung tissue resistance (A) and elastance (B) was evaluated using a FlexiVent system in an established chronic model after HDM re-exposure. (n=4 mice per group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$).



Supplementary Figure 5: Sema3E treatment reduces IgE and IgG1 synthesis after HDM re-exposure. Total (A) and HDM-specific IgE (B) as well as IgG1 (C-D) in the serum samples obtained from the chronically challenged mice treated with either Sema3E or saline was measured by ELISA upon HDM re-exposure (n=4 mice per group, * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$).