

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Huang et al., <https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20172020>

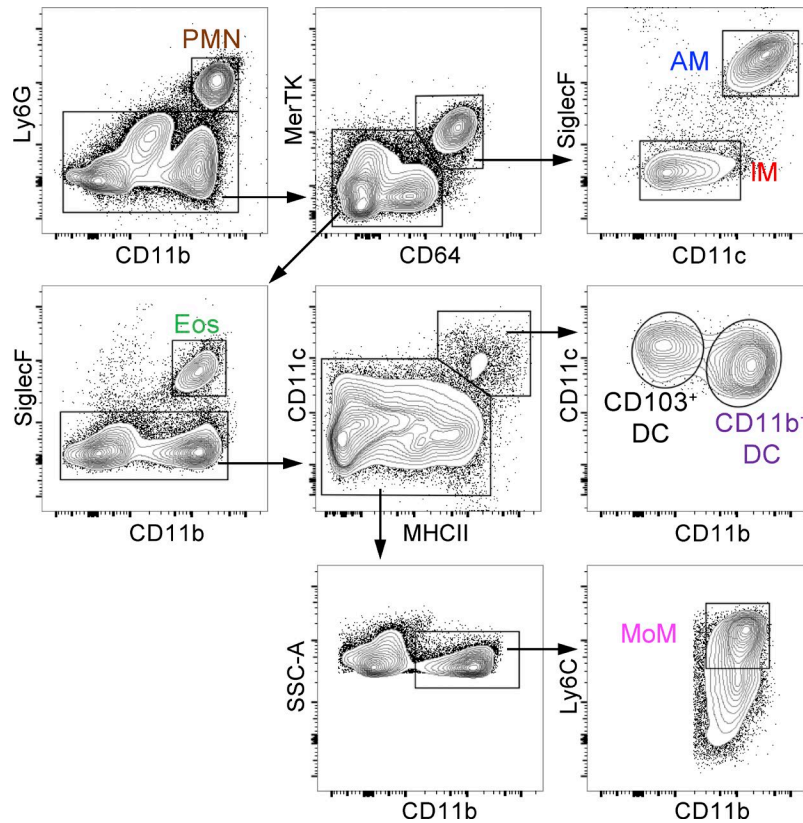


Figure S1. **Accumulation of interstitial macrophages in Mtb infection (related to Fig. 1).** Gating strategy for identification of lung phagocytes. DC, dendritic cell; Eos, eosinophil; MoM, monocyte; PMN, neutrophil.

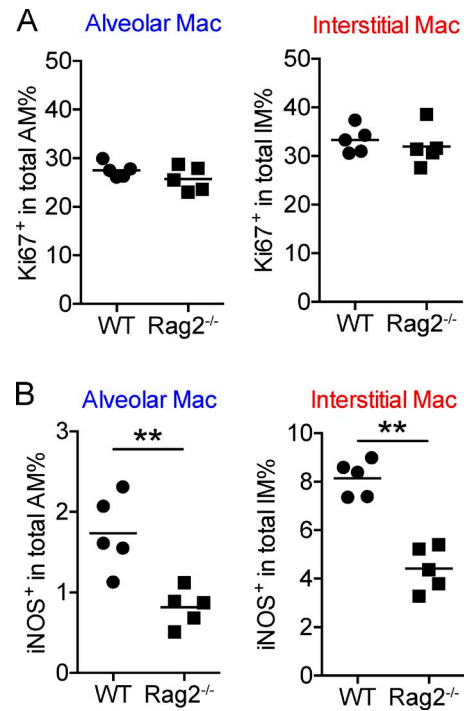


Figure S2. **Mtb induces local proliferation of lung macrophages (related to Fig. 3).** Flow cytometry analysis of lung macrophages. **(A and B)** Percentages of Ki67<sup>+</sup> cells (A) and iNOS<sup>+</sup> cells (B) out of AMs and IMs. WT and Rag2<sup>-/-</sup> mice were infected with 10<sup>3</sup> Mtb for 2 wk. *n* = 5. The experiment was repeated two times. P-values were calculated using Student's *t* test. \*\*, *P* < 0.01. Horizontal bars indicate the mean.

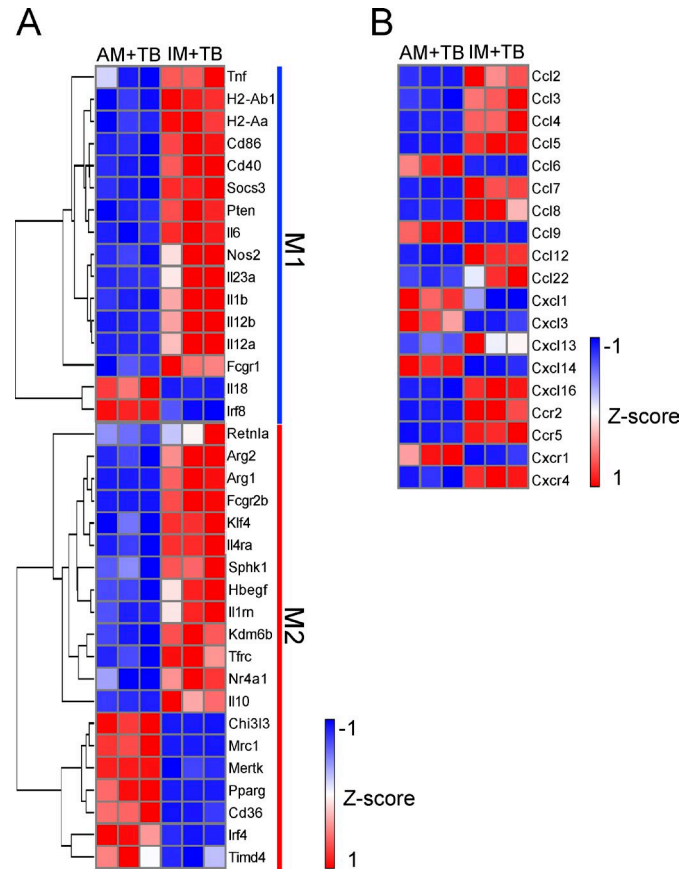


Figure S3. **Transcriptional profiles of AMs and IMs in Mtb infection (related to Fig. 6).** (A and B) Heat map showing relative expression of M1/M2 polarization markers (A) and chemokines and chemokine receptors (B) in AM+TB and IM+TB. Data from RNA-sequencing analysis of three biological replicates in each group are shown.

Table S1 (related to Fig. 6) contains list of differentially expressed genes in AM+TB and IM+TB and is included as an Excel file.