

Figure S1, Related to Figure 1. Immune cell populations in the spleen from pups born to ZIKV-immune mothers and naïve mothers. Spleens were harvested from 4- to 5-week-old *LysMCre+Ifnar1^{fl/fl}* mice born to mothers infected with ZIKV strain SD001 (10^6 FFU via retro-orbital route) for 8 months ($n=2$) or naïve mothers ($n=1$). Splenocytes were analyzed for CD3, CD4, CD8, CD19, CD138, and IgD expression via flow cytometry. **(A)** Total number of live splenocytes, **(B)** Number of CD3⁺ splenocytes, **(C)** Frequency of CD3⁺ splenocytes, **(D)** Number of CD4⁺ T cells, **(E)** Frequency of CD4⁺ T cells **(F)** Number of CD8⁺ T cells, **(G)** Frequency of CD8⁺ T cells, **(H)** Number of CD19⁺ B cells, **(I)** Frequency of CD19⁺ B cells, **(J)** Number of CD19⁺CD138⁺IgD⁻ plasma cells, **(K)** Frequency of CD19⁺CD138⁺IgD⁻ plasma cells. An unpaired student's t test was performed and no statistically significant differences were observed.

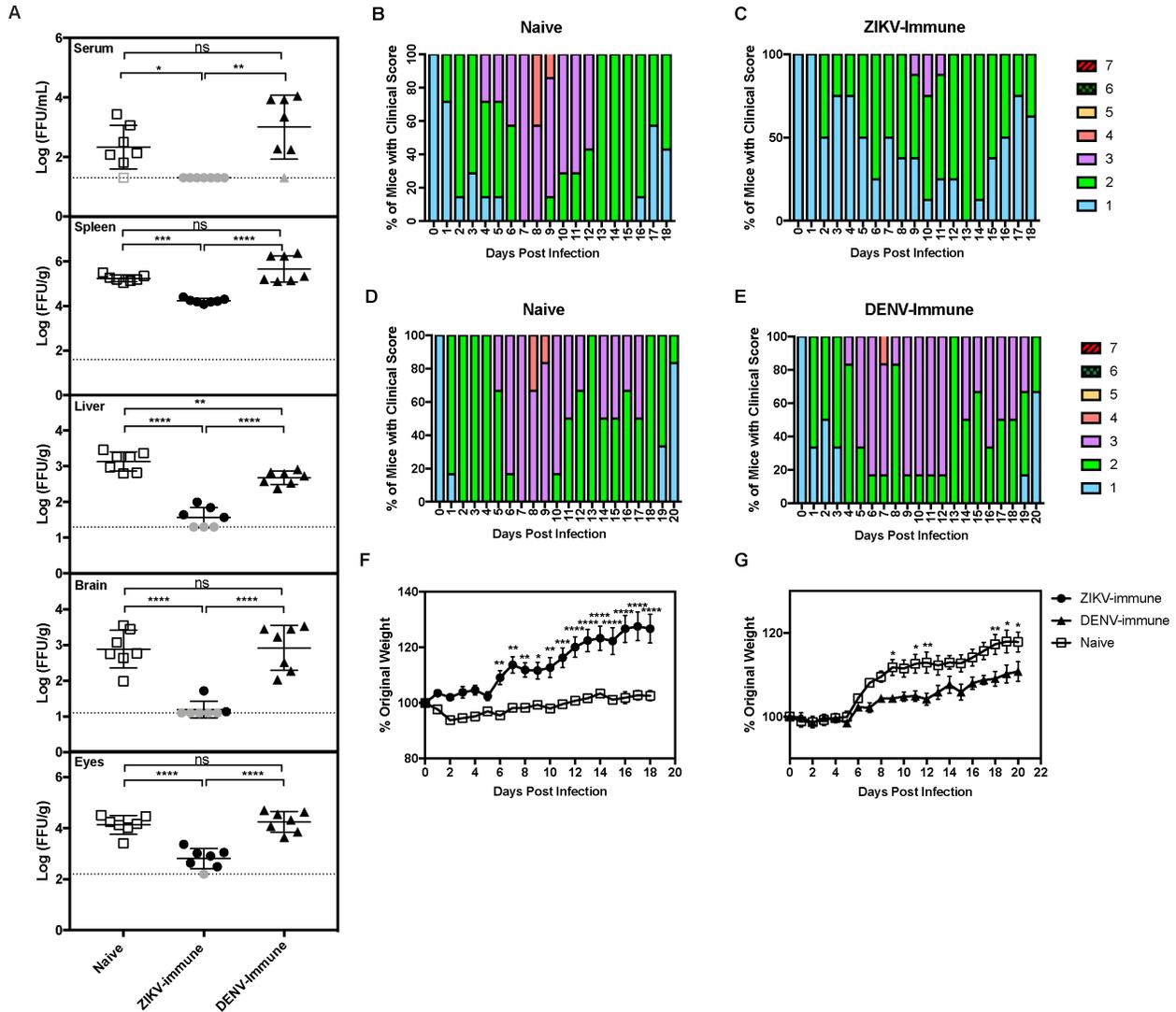


Figure S2, Related to Figures 1. Decreased ZIKV tissue burden and ZIKV-induced clinical disease manifestations in mice born to ZIKV-immune mothers but not DENV-immune mothers. Four- to 5-week-old *LysMCre⁺Ifnar1^{fl/fl}* mice born to mothers previously infected with ZIKV strain SD001 (10^6 FFU via retro-orbital route), mothers previously infected with DENV2 strain S221 (5×10^5 FFU via tail vein), or naïve mothers were challenged via retro-orbital route with 10^5 FFU of ZIKV strain SD001. **(A)** Mice were sacrificed 3 days p.i. and serum, spleen, liver, brain, and eyes were harvested. Samples were titrated for infectious ZIKV via focus forming assay. Open squares represent pups

($n=7$) from naïve mothers ($n=2$), closed circles represent pups ($n=7$) born to ZIKV-immune mothers infected for 2 months ($n=2$), and closed triangles represent pups ($n=7$) born to DENV-immune mothers infected for 2-3 months ($n=2$). Dotted line indicates limit of detection. **(B)** Clinical scores of pups ($n=7$) from naïve mothers ($n=2$), **(C)** Clinical scores of pups ($n=6$) born to ZIKV-immune mothers infected for 6-7 months ($n=2$), **(D)** Clinical scores of pups ($n=7$) from naïve mothers ($n=2$), **(E)** Clinical scores of pups ($n=8$) born to DENV2-immune mothers infected for 2-3 months ($n=2$), **(F)** Weight loss of pups born to ZIKV-immune mothers, and **(G)** Weight loss of pups born to DENV-immune mothers. Data represent pooled data from two independent experiments and are expressed as mean \pm standard error of mean. One-way ANOVA was used for all comparisons in **(A)**. Unpaired Student's t test of groups for each day in **(F)** and **(G)**. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$.

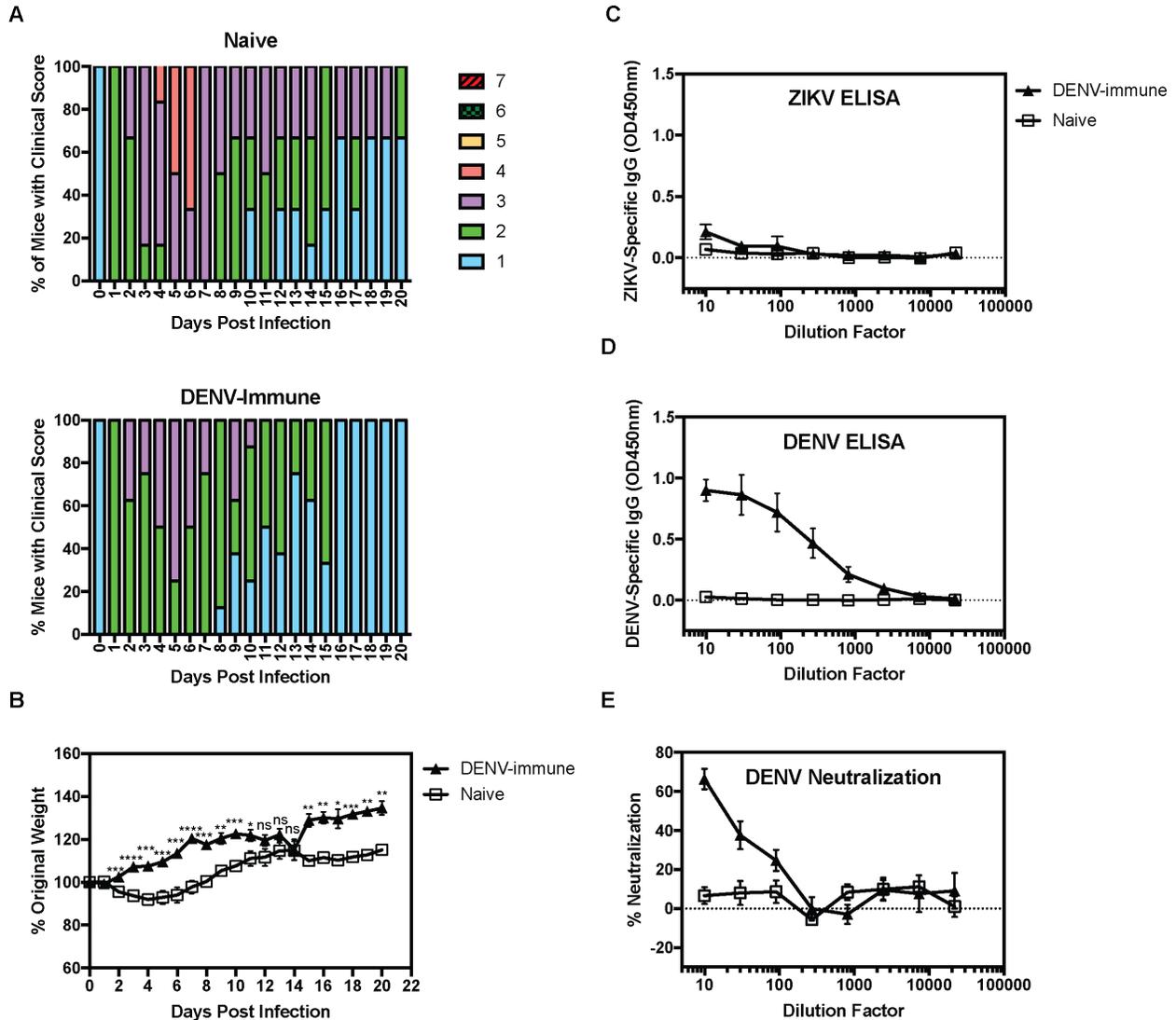


Figure S3, Related to Figures 1 and 2. Mice born to DENV-immune mothers have reduced DENV disease compared to mice born to naïve mothers, and sera from mice born to DENV-immune mothers do not bind ZIKV. Four- to 5-week-old *LysMCre⁺Ifnar1^{fl/fl}* mice born to mothers previously infected with DENV2 strain S221 (5×10^5 FFU via tail vein) or to naïve mothers were challenged with 10^6 FFU of DENV2 strain S221 via tail vein injection. **(A)** Clinical scores of pups ($n=6$) from naïve mothers ($n=2$), Clinical scores of pups ($n=12$) born to DENV2-immune mothers infected for 8-11 months ($n=3$), and **(B)** Weight loss of pups born to DENV2-immune mothers. Serum

samples were collected from 4- to 5-week-old *LysMCre+Ifnar1^{fl/fl}* mice born to mothers previously infected with DENV2 strain S221 (5×10^5 FFU via tail vein) or naïve mothers. Open squares represent pups ($n=10$) from naïve mothers ($n=2$) and closed triangles represent pups ($n=12$) born to DENV2-immune mothers infected for 8-11 months ($n=3$). (C) anti-ZIKV IgG and (D) anti-DENV IgG were detected via ELISA. (E) Neutralization capacity was assessed against DENV2 S221 via U937-DC-SIGN cells and a flow cytometry-based assay (Wen et al., 2017). Dotted line indicates limit of detection for ELISA and 0% neutralization for the neutralization assay. Data represent pooled data from two independent experiments and are expressed as mean \pm standard error of mean. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$. Unpaired Student's t test of groups for each day in (B).

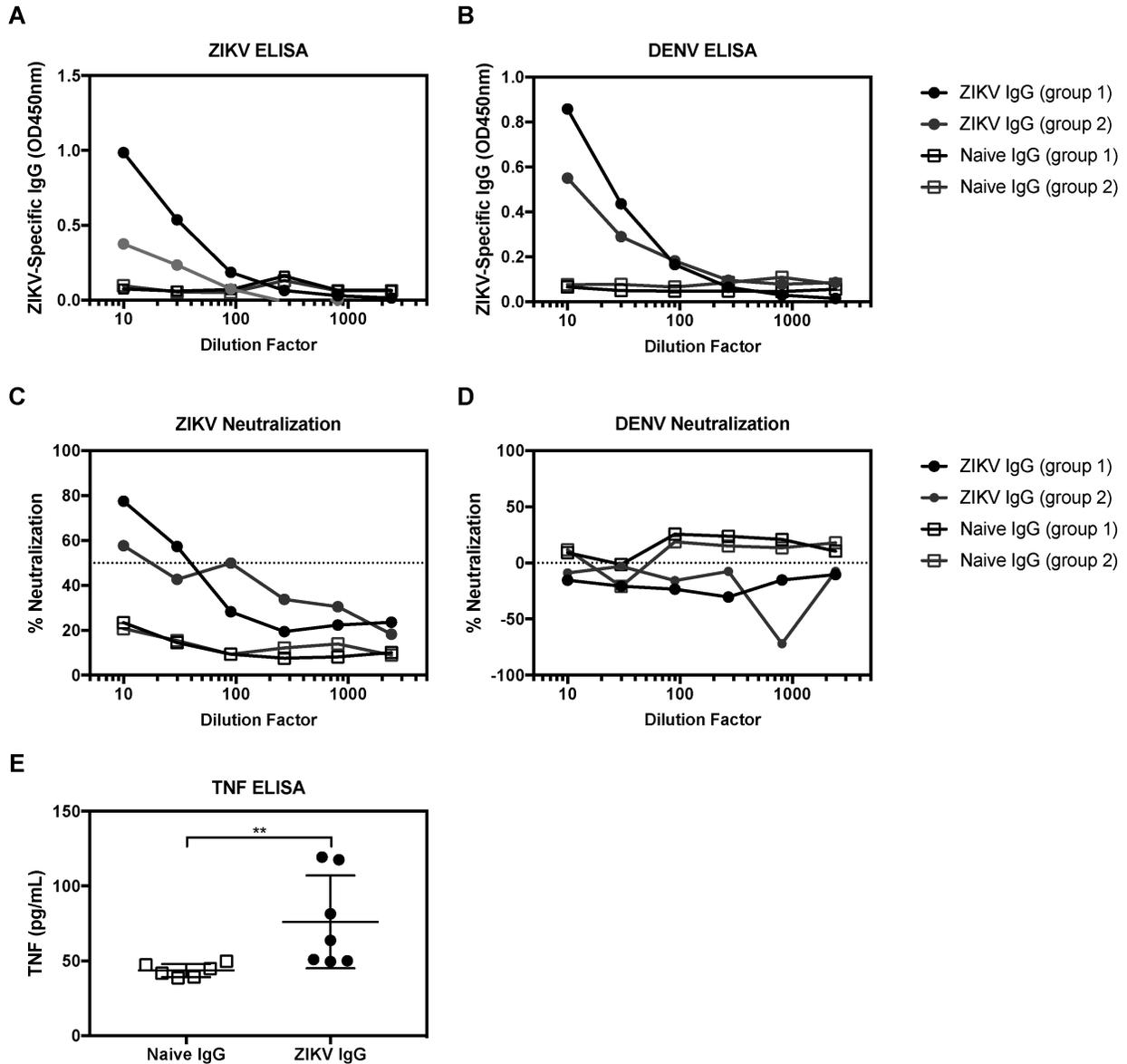


Figure S4, Related to Figure 3. IgG isolated from pups born to ZIKV-immune mothers bind both ZIKV and DENV2 but neutralize ZIKV and not DENV2. IgG isolated and pooled from 23 mice born to ZIKV-immune mothers or 23 mice born to naïve mothers (group 1) and 13 mice born to ZIKV-immune mothers and 9 mice born to naïve mothers (group 2) for the IgG preparations used in passive transfer experiments in Figure 3 was assessed for binding and neutralization capabilities. (A) anti-ZIKV IgG and (B) anti-DENV IgG were detected via ELISA. Neutralization capacity was assessed against (C) ZIKV

SD001 and **(D)** DENV S221 via U937-DC-SIGN cells and a flow cytometry-based assay (Wen et al., 2017). Dotted line indicates limit of detection for ELISA and 50% or 0% neutralization for the neutralization assay. Data are expressed as mean +/- standard error of mean. **(E)** Day 3 p.i. serum samples from mice that received 145 µg of IgG and then challenged with 2×10^5 FFU of DENV2 strain S221 via tail vein injection (same mice used in Figure 3) were assessed for TNF levels using a R&D systems Quantikine ELISA kit for mouse TNF. Data are pooled from 2 independent experiments with $n=6-8$ mice group, and are expressed as mean +/- standard error of mean. Mann-Whitney test, $**P < 0.01$.