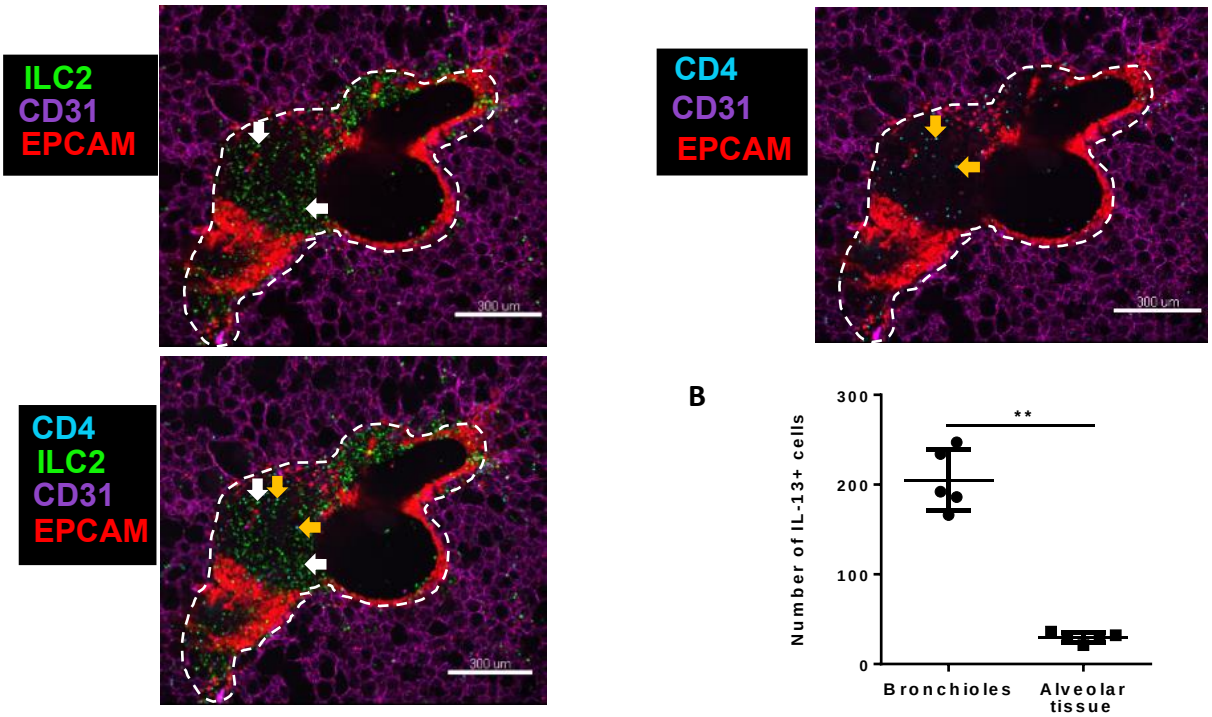
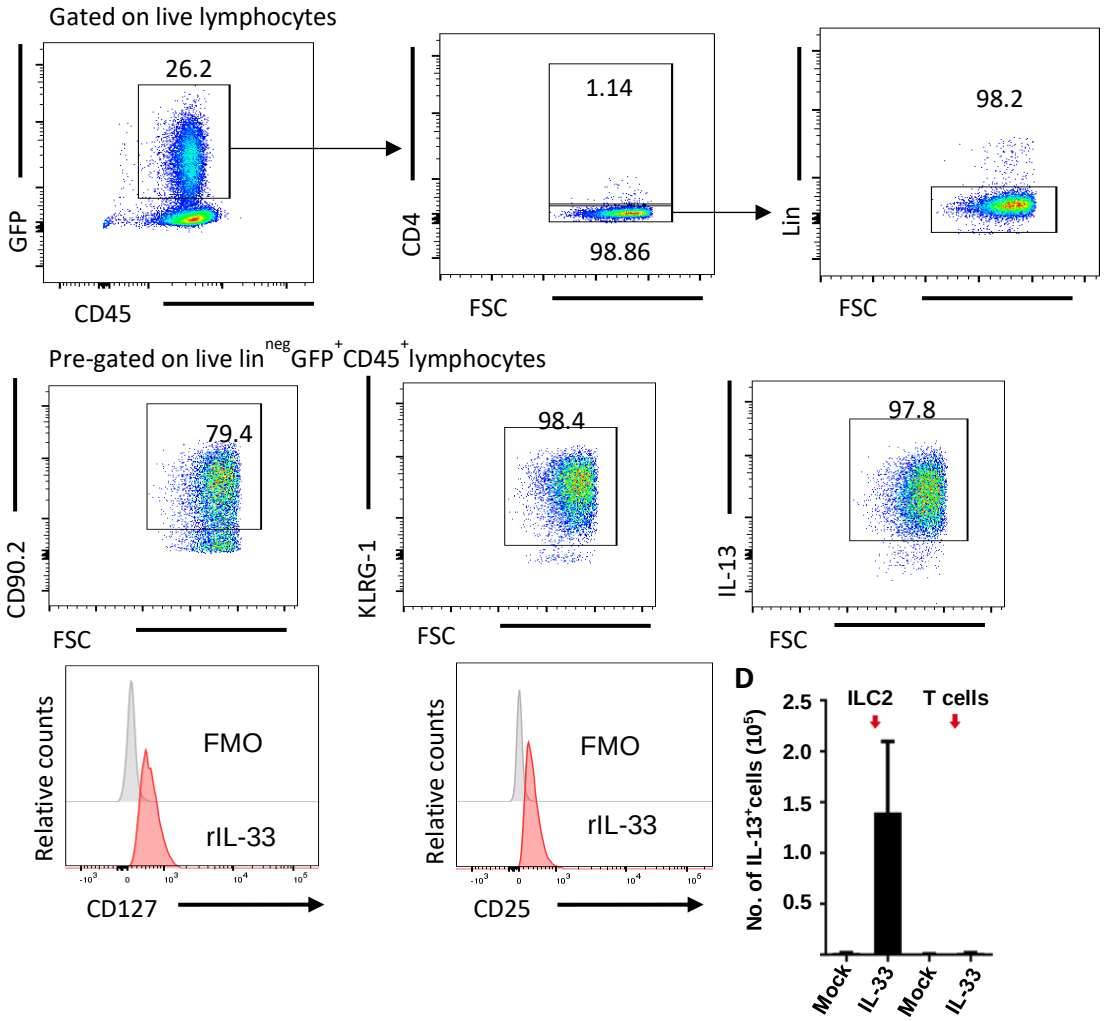
A

Distribution of ILC2 and CD4 T cells in rIL-33 treated PCLS



B

C



D

Fig. S4. Distribution of ILC2 and CD4$^+$ T cells in rIL33 treated mice lungs, related to Fig. 1 D and F. IL13-eGFP mice were treated with 3 doses of rIL-33 (1µg per dose), over 1 week and culled 24h after the final dose. **(A)** Live viable precision cut lung slices (PCLS) of 200µm thickness were obtained and stained for CD31 (Magenta, the lung structure and blood vessels), CD4 (cyan, T cells, orange arrow), EpCAM (Red, to visualise bronchial epithelium) and GFP (ILC2, white arrow). Highlighted in the insets (white dashed line) are areas of ILC2 and CD4$^+$ T cell accumulation. **(B)** Quantification of the number of IL-13$^+$GFP$^+$ cells close to large blood vessels versus alveolar capillaries. **(C)** GFP$^+$ cells were assessed for ILC2 phenotypic expression by flow cytometry. Live GFP$^+$CD45$^+$CD4$^-$Lin^{neg} cells co-expressing CD90.2, KLRG-1 and intracellular IL-13 (dot plots), with CD127 and CD25 expression **depicted** as histogram plots. **(D)** Quantification of number of IL-13 producing ILC2 versus CD4 T cells. n = 4 mice per group. Data representative of 4 experiments. ** $P < 0.01$.