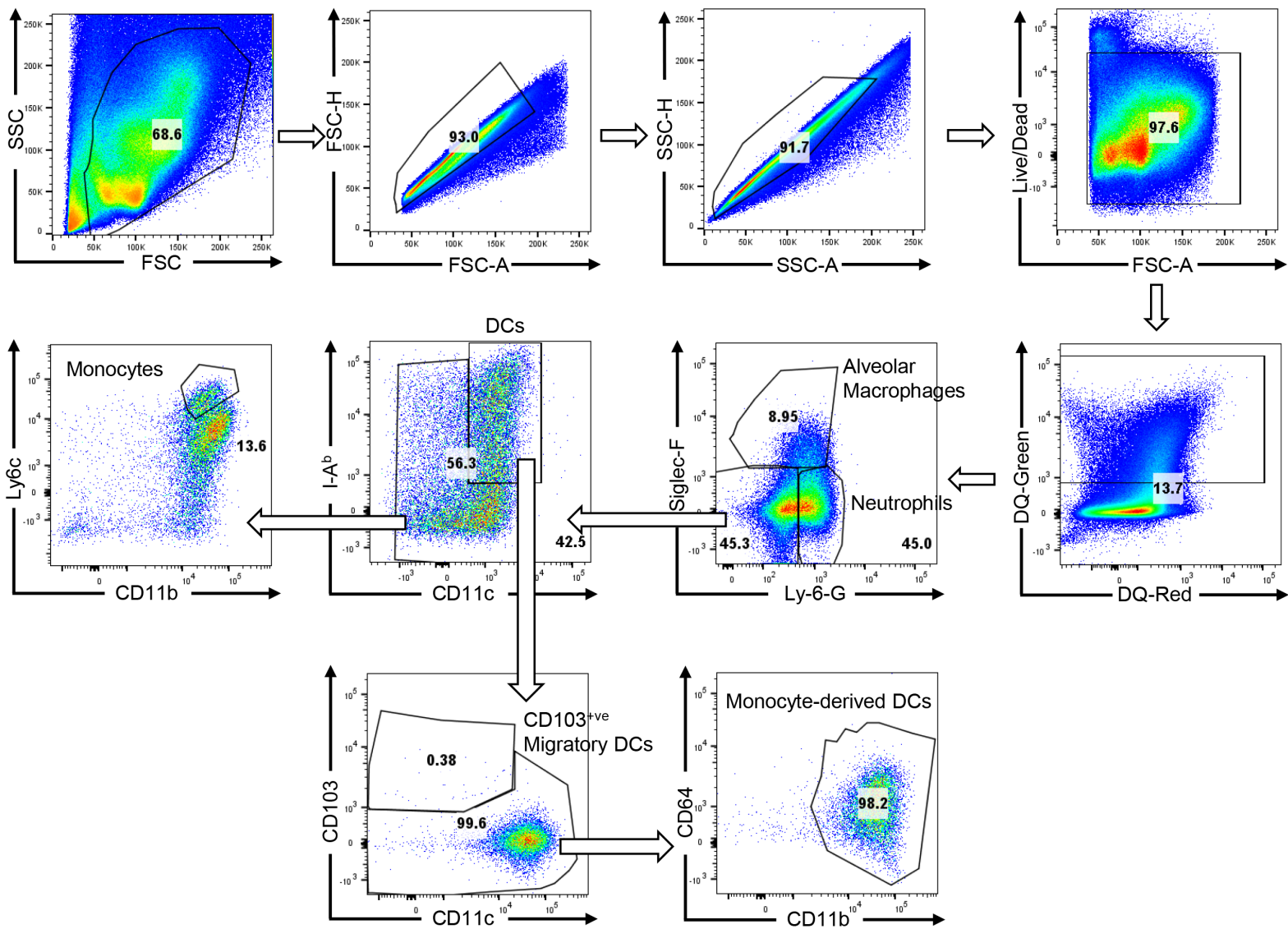


Supplemental Figure 1. Analysis of innate immune cells and T cells in the lungs

of vaccinated mice. (A) Gating strategy for innate immune cell subsets in lung. Groups of C57BL/6 mice were vaccinated with DQ-OVA protein (20ug) formulated in ADJ (5%) + GLA (5ug). At days 2, 5 and 8 after vaccination, lung cells were stained with anti-CD11b, anti-Siglec-F, anti-CD11c, anti-CD64, anti-Ly6G, anti-Ly6C, anti-CD103, and anti-I-A/I-E. Cells were immunophenotyped using the following parameters: neutrophils (Ly-6G^{HI}/Siglec-F^{LO}/CD64^{LO}), alveolar macrophages Ly6G^{LO}/Siglec-F^{HI}/CD64^{HI}CD103^{LO}), monocytes (Ly6G^{LO}/Siglec-F^{LO}/MHC-II^{LO}/CD11c^{LO}/CD64^{LO}/CD103^{LO}CD11b^H/Ly6C^{HI}), monocyte-derived DCs (Ly6G^{LO}/Siglec-F^{LO}MHC-II/CD11c^{HI}/CD64^{HI}/CD103^{LO}/CD11b^{HI}/Ly6C^{LO-INT}, and CD103^{+ve} migratory DCs (Ly6G^{LO}/Siglec-F^{LO}/CD64^{LO}/MHC-II/CD11c^{HI}/CD103^{HI}/CD11b^{LO}). (B) Gating strategy for visualization and analysis of antigen-specific T cells: FSC vs. SSC for lymphocyte gate → singlets → live-cell gate → CD4 or CD8 T cells.

A.**B.**