

Supplementary Materials for
**Next-generation T cell–activating vaccination increases influenza virus
mutation prevalence**

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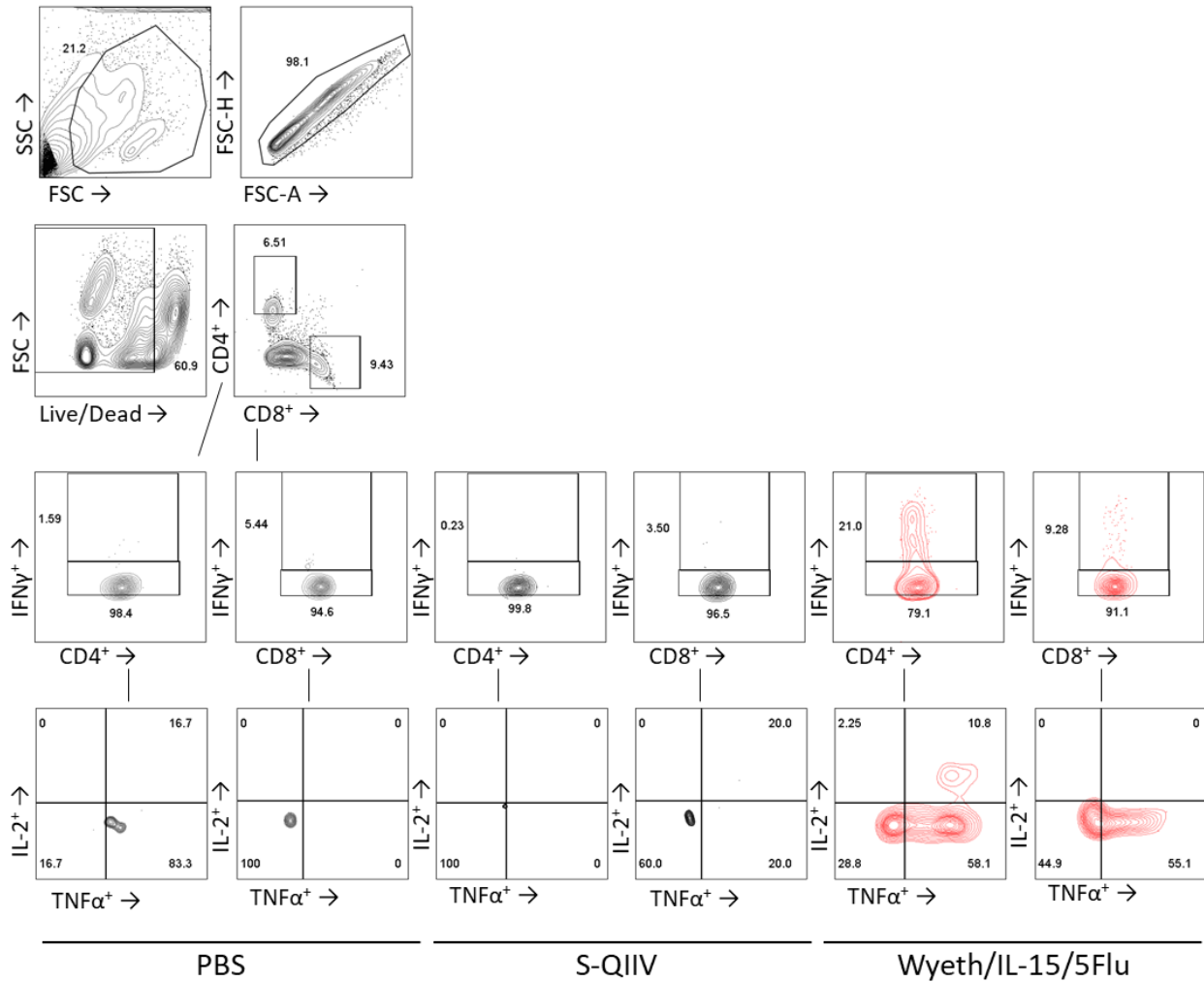


Figure S1: Flow Cytometry gating strategy to characterise T cells isolated from BALB/c mice. Representative FACS plots showing the gating strategy of identifying IFN γ ⁺ IL-2⁺ and TNF α ⁺ producing CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell populations in PBS (grey), S-QIIV (black) and Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu (red) vaccinated mice at day 7 H1N1 challenge.

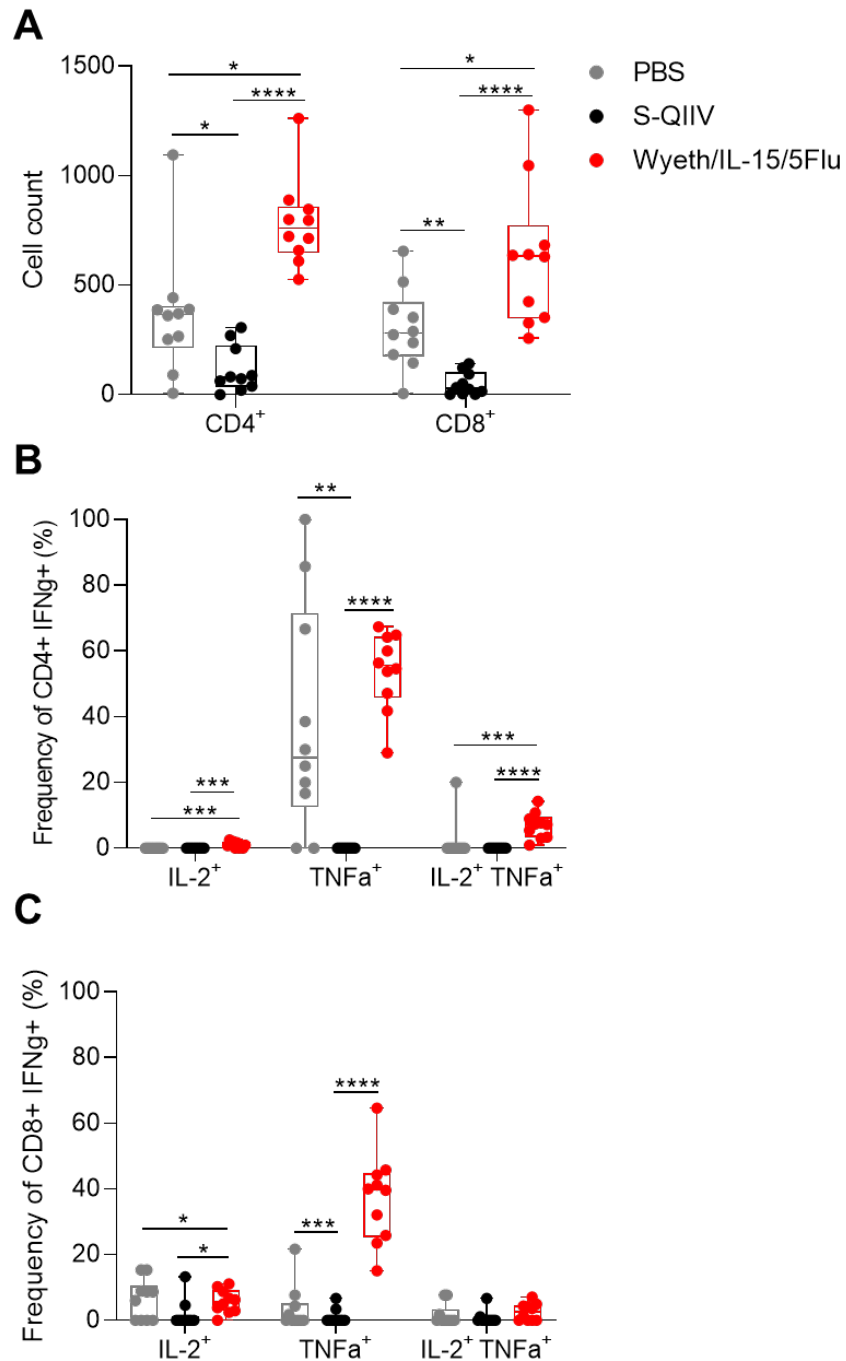


Figure S2: Cytokine production of vaccine induced T cell responses during infection ICS of T cell populations isolated from BAL fluid from PBS, S-QIIV and Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu at day 7 post H1N1 challenge (n=10). Showing (A) CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell counts, (B) multicytokine producing CD4⁺ T cells, and (C) multicytokine producing CD8⁺ T cells. Individual data points shown on box and whiskers plot, showing mean and upper and lower quartiles with min-max range. Statistical significance was determined by a Kruskal-Wallis test. False discovery rate (0.1) was determined by the original Benjamini and Hochberg method. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.005$, **** $P < 0.0001$.**

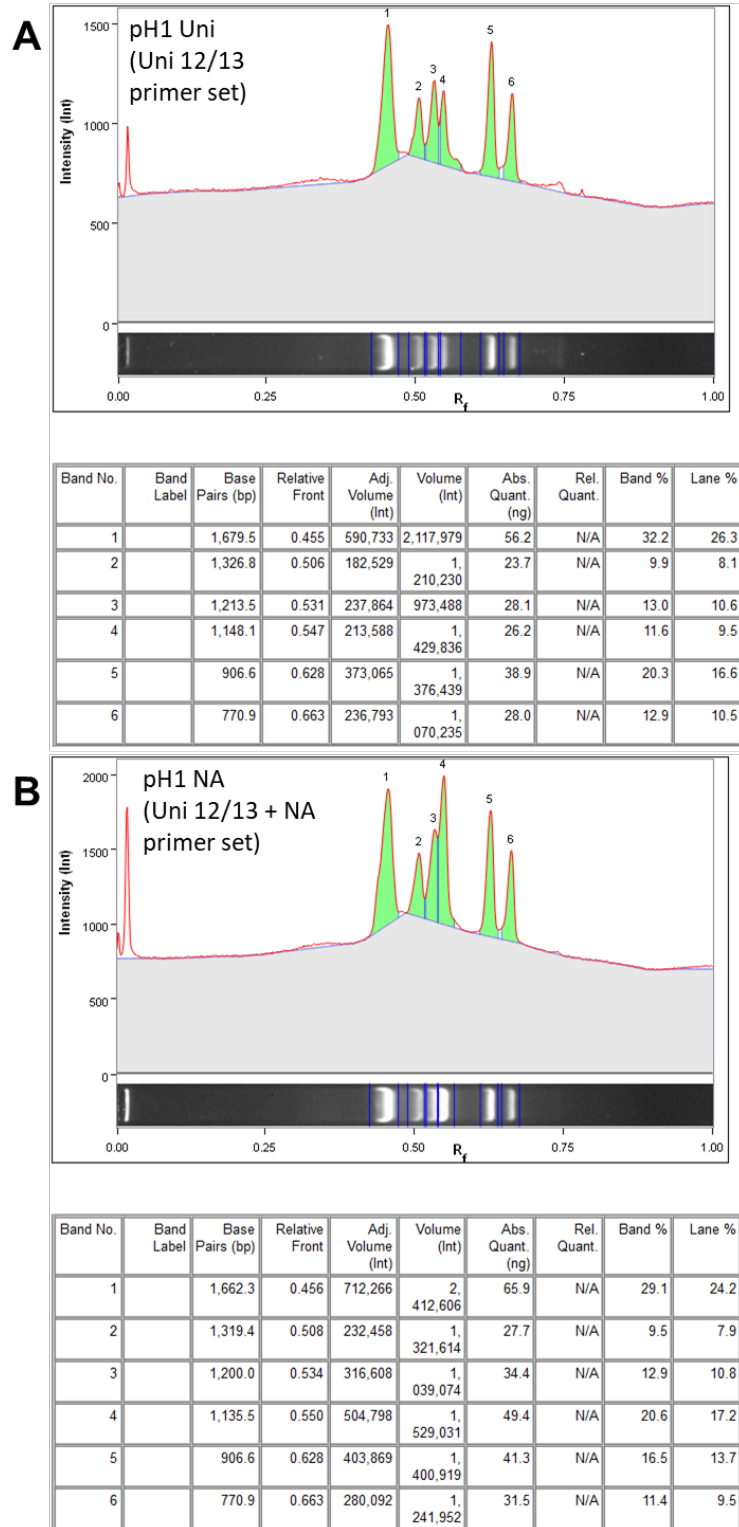


Figure S3: Spiking of NA specific primers improves RT-PCR NA product quantity
Comparison between gene segment estimated quantity determined using BioRad Image Lab between (A) Uni12/13 primer set and (B) Uni12/13 + NA primer set. NA band is at band position 4.

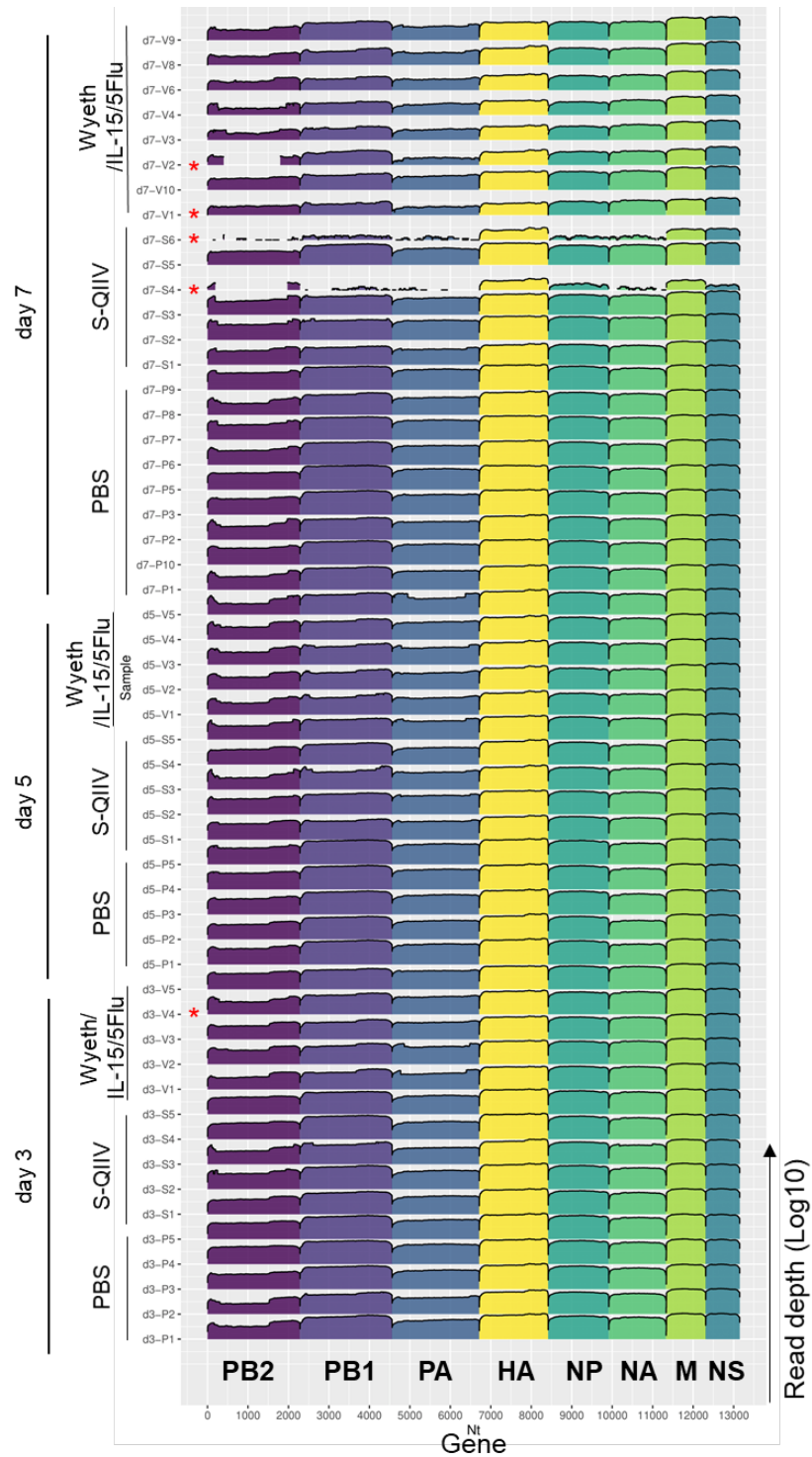


Figure S4: Read depth and coverage for 8 IAV genes for RT-PCR products Round 2 NGS read depth across the H1N1 genome from RT-PCR products by NGS from day 3, day 5 and day 7 p.i. mice. Low quality reads removed using Trimmomatic and aligned to H1N1 (Ca04/09) reference genome using BWA-MEM. Data represents individual mice and samples annotated by

‘*’ indicates a sample removed from further analysis due to either <100 read coverage or <0.8 Q33 Phred Score. Data was visualised using R.

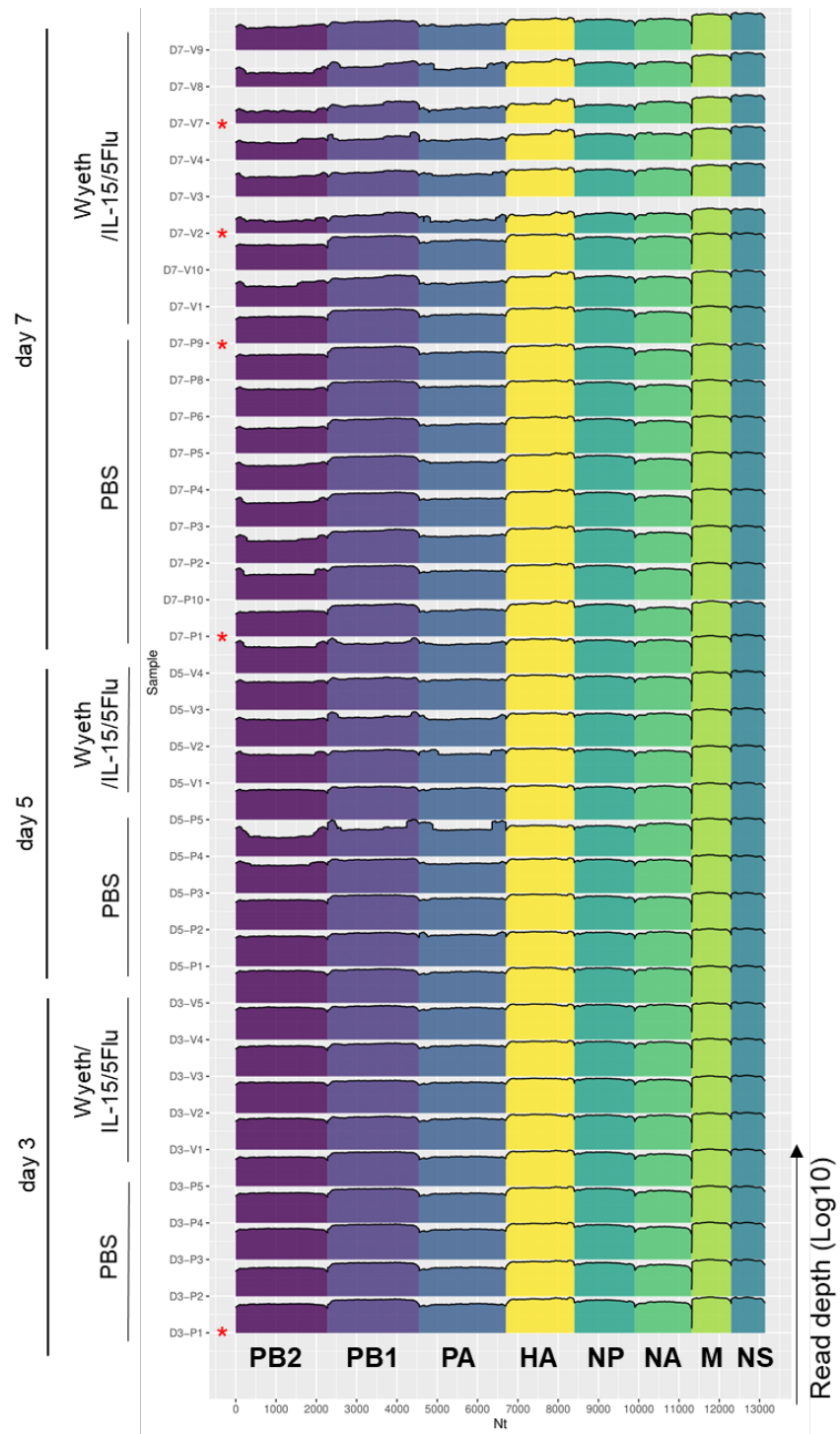


Figure S5: Read depth and coverage for 8 IAV genes for RT-PCR products Round 1 NGS read depth across the H1N1 genome from RT-PCR products by NGS from day 3, day 5 and day 7 p.i. mice. Low quality reads removed using Trimmomatic and aligned to H1N1 (Ca04/09) reference genome using BWA-MEM. Data represents individual mice and samples annotated by

‘*’ indicates a sample removed from further analysis due to either <100 read coverage or <0.8 Q33 Phred Score. Data was visualised using R.

Table S1: Reverse Genetics attempts of previously defined beneficial mammalian adaptations and mutations within BALB/c T cell epitope regions

Reverse Genetics						
Round	Epitope and mutation	Location	T cell restriction	Mutational Frequency in NGS (%)	Vaccination group	HA titre
	WT-Ca04					1:4
1	HA ₅₁₈ V5I	In Epitope	CD8 ⁺	1.3	PBS	Not rescued
	NP ₃₉ Y2*	In Epitope	CD8 ⁺	0.9	Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued
	NP ₅₅ R1Q	In Epitope	CD4 ⁺	1.1	Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued
	NP ₁₄₇ R4K	In Epitope	CD8 ⁺	1	Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued
	NP ₁₄₇ R6C	In Epitope	CD8 ⁺	3.9	Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued
	WT-Ca04					1:8
2	HA ₁₇₇ K4T	In Epitope	CD4 ⁺	1	PBS	Not rescued
	NP ₅₅ E81K	11aa outside	CD4 ⁺	6.6	Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued
	NP ₁₄₇ D157N	2aa outside	CD8 ⁺	1	Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued
	NP ₂₁₈ V217I	1aa outside	CD8 ⁺	1.1	Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued
	PA T97I	Non-epitope	n/a	18.4	PBS, Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued
	PB2 E158G	Non-epitope	n/a	90.8	PBS, Wyeth/IL-15/5Flu	Not rescued

Note: Mutants selected for virus rescue by reverse genetics were based on 3 criteria, either: 1) high allele frequency (>0.9%) mutants from Table 2. 2) Mutations outside of epitope regions, but within 15aa of the epitope and above 1% AF were also selected for rescue. Or 3) high frequency polymerase mutants in non-epitope regions were observed in our study and previous studies (37–41). * indicates ‘amber’ stop mutation.