

FIG E1. Oral *ad libitum* consumption of commercial solid peanut butter product Skippy PB Bites protects mice from developing peanut allergy. **(A)** Schematic overview of the experimental protocol. **(B)** On day 25, plasma levels of peanut-specific IgE, IgG₁, and IgG_{2a} were measured by ELISA. Serial dilution of plasma was used to determine antibody titers. **(C)** On day 26, mice were challenged by i.p. injection of peanut extract, and rectal temperature and clinical scores were monitored every 10 minutes. Data are presented as means \pm SEMs ($n = 4-6$ in each group). * $P < .05$ and ** $P < .01$ compared to mice that did not consume Skippy PB Bites and subjected to i.n. peanut flour exposure.

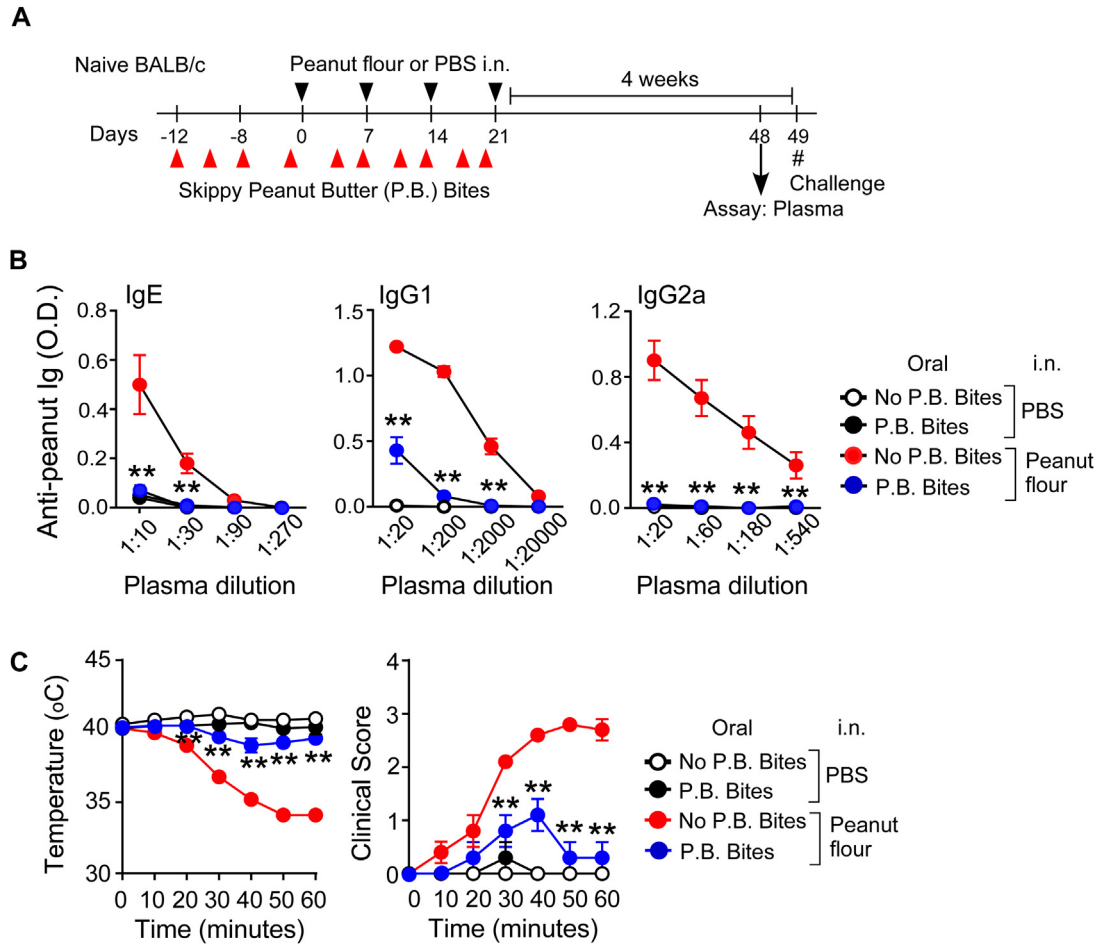


FIG E3. Oral consumption of a peanut butter product induces immunologic tolerance to inhaled peanut flour. **(A)** Schematic overview of the experimental protocol. Note that mice were allowed to rest for 4 weeks without any manipulations after the last consumption of Skippy PB Bites and then challenged by i.p. injection of peanut extract. **(B)** On day 48, plasma levels of peanut-specific IgE, IgG₁, and IgG_{2a} were measured by ELISA. Serial dilution of plasma was used to determine antibody titers. **(C)** On day 49, mice were challenged by i.p. injection of peanut extract, and rectal temperature and clinical scores were monitored every 10 minutes. Data are presented as means \pm SEMs ($n = 4-6$ in each group). ** $P < .01$ compared to mice that did not consume Skippy PB Bites and subjected to i.n. peanut flour exposure.