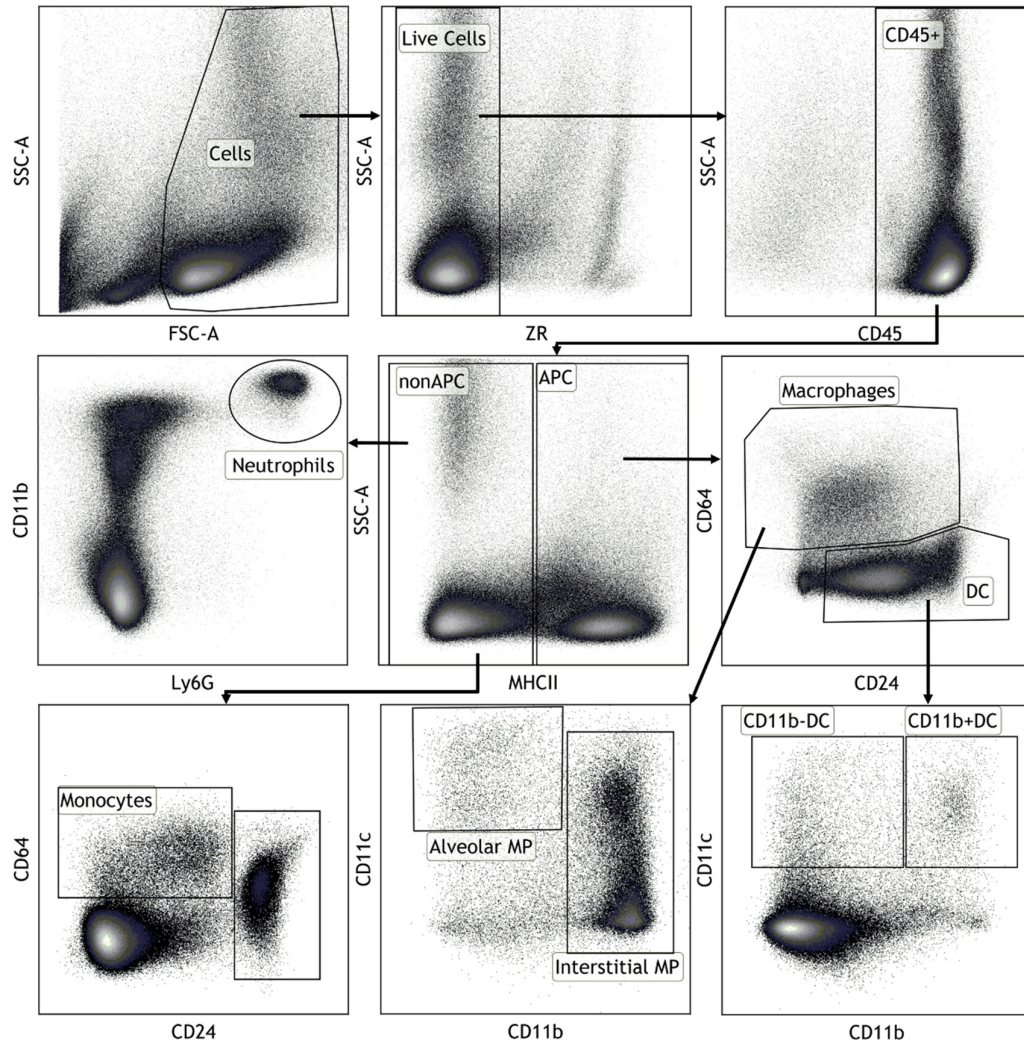
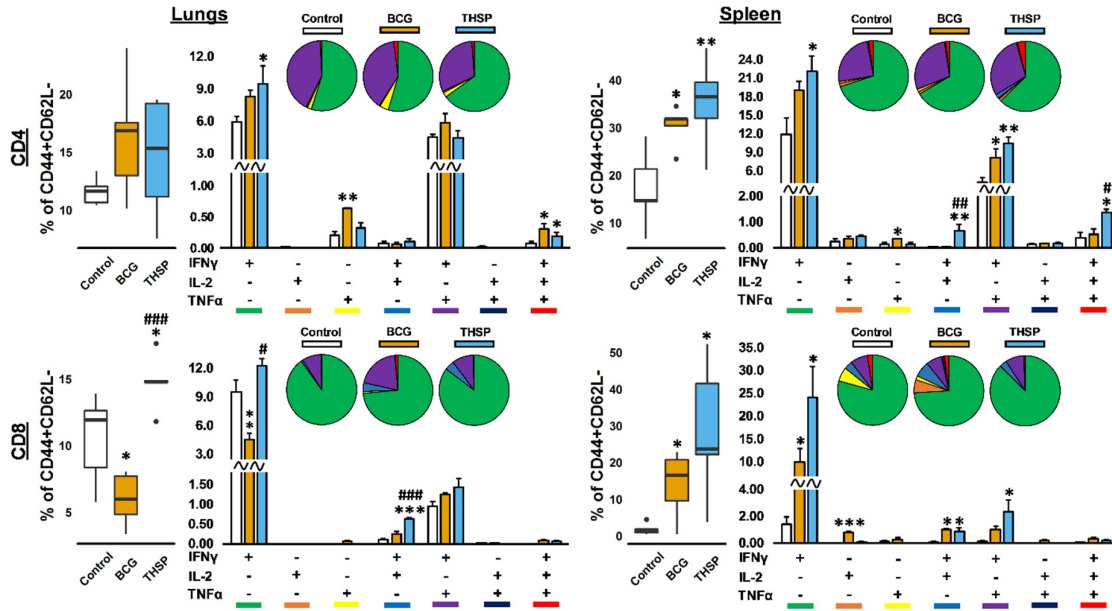


### Innate immune cell populations in mouse lungs



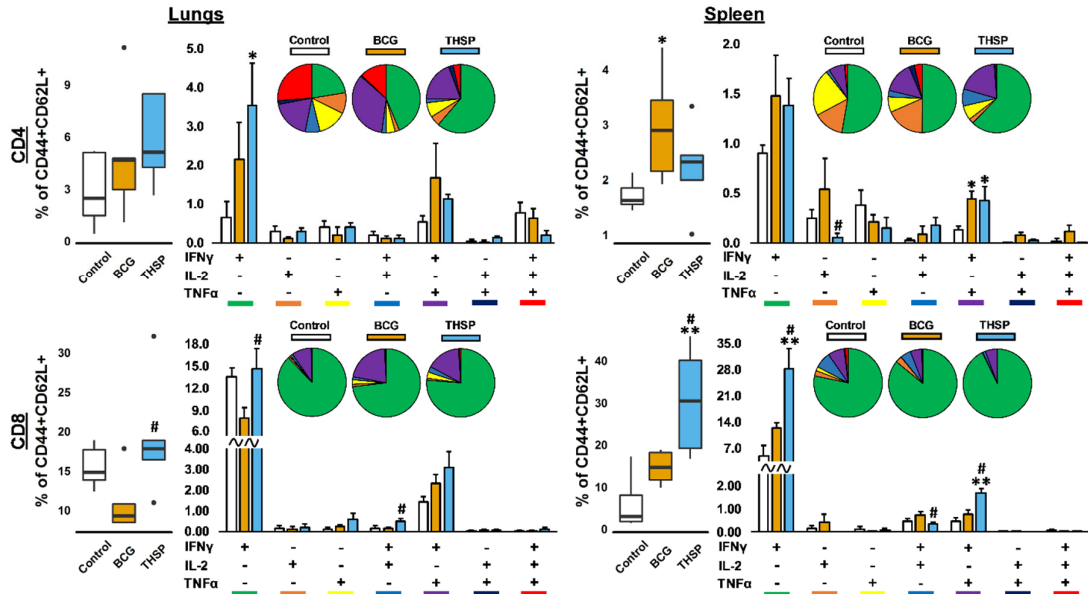
**Figure S1. Gating strategy used to identify innate immunity cell subsets in the mouse lung.** Cell doublets were eliminated using FSC-A/FSC-H light scattering (not shown). Live, single cell population was identified based on the FSC-A/SSC-A light scattering and binding of the Zombie Red dye. Immune cells were gated according to the presence of the CD45 marker. Sequential gating was used to identify antigen-presenting cells (APC, CD45<sup>+</sup>MHCII<sup>+</sup>) and non-APC cells (CD45<sup>+</sup>MHCII<sup>-</sup>), neutrophils (CD45<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>), monocytes (MHCII<sup>-</sup>CD64<sup>+</sup>CD24<sup>+</sup>), alveolar macrophages (Alveolar MP, MHCII<sup>-</sup>CD64<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>-</sup>), interstitial macrophages (Interstitial MP, MHCII<sup>-</sup>CD64<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>), CD11b<sup>-</sup> dendritic cells (CD11b<sup>-</sup>DC, CD45<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>-</sup>MHCII<sup>-</sup>CD64<sup>+</sup>CD24<sup>+</sup>) and CD11b<sup>+</sup> dendritic cells (CD11b<sup>+</sup>DC, CD45<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>MHCII<sup>-</sup>CD64<sup>+</sup>CD24<sup>+</sup>).

## Effector memory T-cell response to BCG



**Figure S2. BCG-specific effector memory T-cellular immune response in lungs and spleen of boost-immunized mice, 5 weeks after *M. Tuberculosis* challenge.** CD4/8<sup>+</sup>CD44<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>-</sup> effector memory (EM) T-cells from lungs and spleen expressing IFN $\gamma$ , IL-2 and TNF $\alpha$  after 24 h stimulation with BCG. Box-plots represent total amount of cytokine-producing EM T-cells. Bar-plots represent the average percent of each cytokine-producing population within total EM T-cells subset (Mean  $\pm$  SE). Pie-charts show the average percent of each cytokine-producing population within total subset of cytokine-producing cells. Differences between groups were analyzed using Student's t test. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ ,  $n = 5$  in comparison with control group; # $p < 0.05$ , ## $p < 0.01$ , and ### $p < 0.001$ ,  $n = 5$  compared with BCG.

## Central memory T-cell response to BCG



**Figure S3. BCG-specific central memory T-cellular immune response in lungs and spleen of boost-immunized mice, 5 weeks after *M. Tuberculosis* challenge.** CD4/8<sup>+</sup>CD44<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>+</sup> central memory (CM) T-cells from lungs and spleen expressing IFN $\gamma$ , IL-2 and TNF $\alpha$  after 24 h stimulation with BCG. Box-plots represent total amount of cytokine-producing CM T-cells. Bar-plots represent the average percent of each cytokine-producing population within total CM T-cells subset (Mean  $\pm$  SE). Pie-charts show the average percent of each cytokine-producing population within total subset of cytokine-producing cells. Differences between groups were analyzed using Student's t test. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ ,  $n = 5$  in comparison with control group; # $p < 0.05$ , ## $p < 0.01$ , and ### $p < 0.001$ ,  $n = 5$  compared with BCG.