

Table S2 stat23 and prp21-induced CD4⁺ Th1- and Th2-type cytokines from mice given nasal double Ags with/without dDA.

Mucosal inductive and effective tissues	dDA	IFN- γ (ng/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-4 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)
NALT	+	*2.4 $\pm$ 0.5	*86 $\pm$ 24	*38 $\pm$ 11	* 45 $\pm$ 14
	-	0.5 $\pm$ 0.4	34 $\pm$ 19	12 $\pm$ 6.3	18 $\pm$ 9.5
PGLNs	+	*1.5 $\pm$ 0.6	*42 $\pm$ 10	*25 $\pm$ 0.6	37 $\pm$ 12
	-	0.4 $\pm$ 0.4	16 $\pm$ 5.6	5.6 $\pm$ 2.5	29 $\pm$ 11
NPs	+	*1.6 $\pm$ 0.6	*62 $\pm$ 9.3	*40 $\pm$ 11	*27 $\pm$ 14
	-	0.8 $\pm$ 0.4	19 $\pm$ 12	15 $\pm$ 8.6	10 $\pm$ 6.8

Mice were nasally immunized weekly for 4 consecutive weeks with the mixture of stat23 and prp21 with/without dDA. One week after the final administration, CD4 T cells (4×10^6 cells/mL) from NALT, PGLNs and NPs were cultured with stat23 and prp21 (each 1 μ g/mL) in the presence of T cell-depleted splenic feeder cells (8×10^6 cells/mL). The culture supernatants were harvested after 5 days incubation and analyzed by the respective cytokine-specific ELISA. The levels of each cytokine are expressed by subtracting the protein value of non-stimulated cultures from that of stimulated cultures. The values are presented as the means $\pm$ SE of three independent experiments. Each group consists of five mice. Comparisons were performed using a two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test vs. mice immunized with double Ags [dDA(-)], * $p < 0.05$.