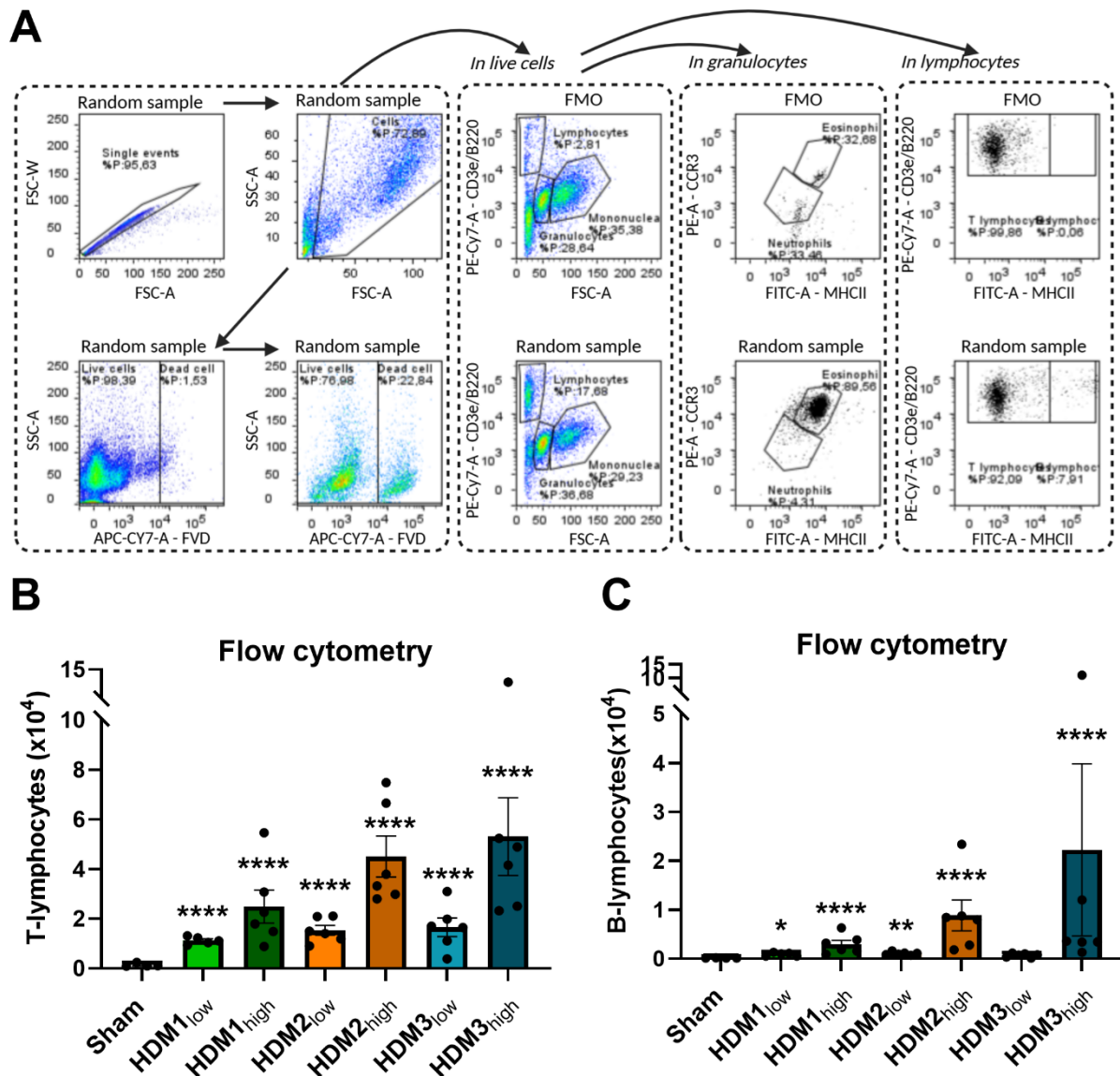
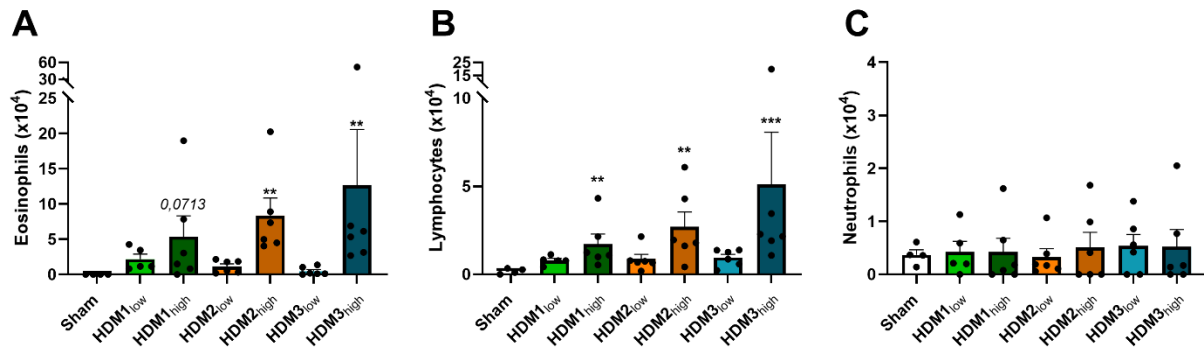


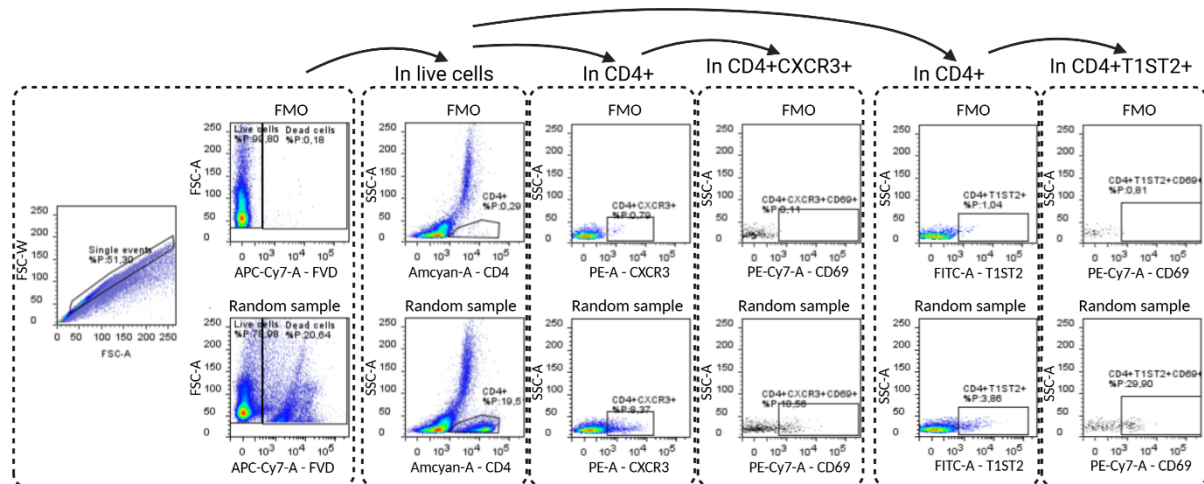
Supplemental data



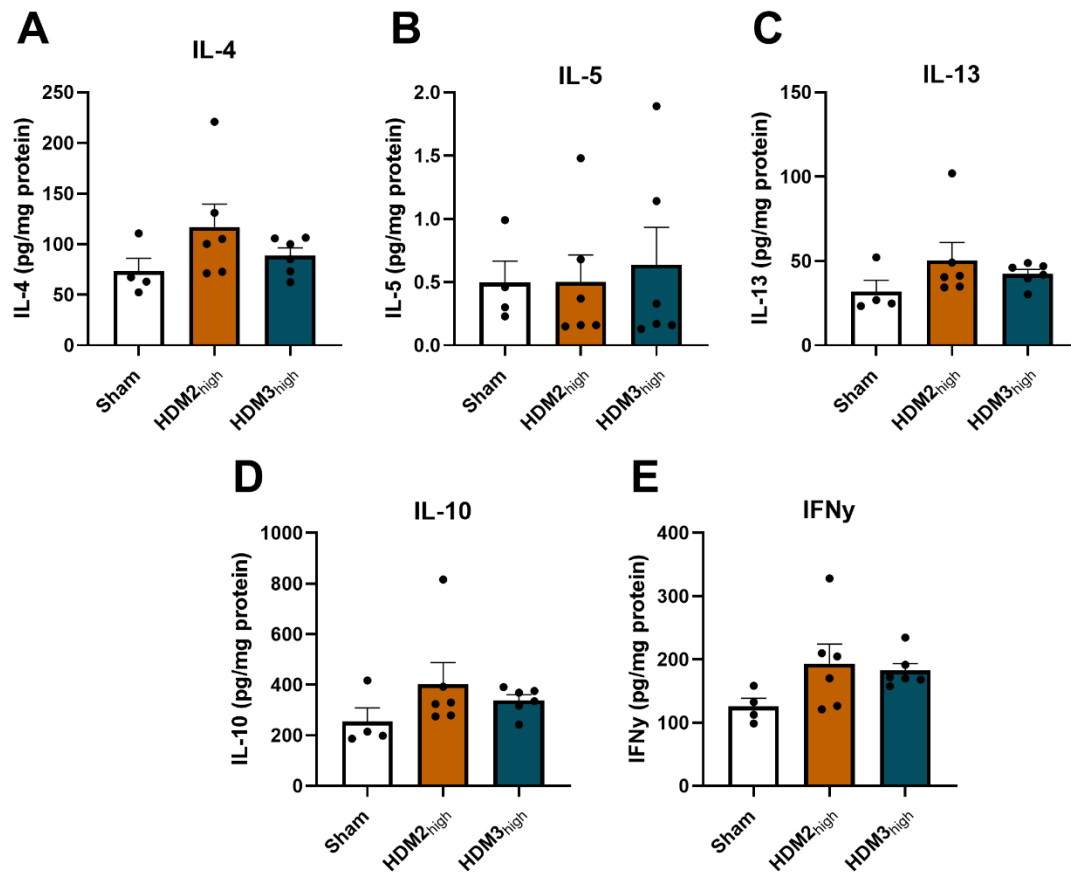
Supplemental figure 1. Cell differentiation in the BALF of mice. A) Representative gating strategy, including corresponding FMOs, for flow cytometric differentiation of cells obtained from BALF. The left block describes the gating of the live cell fraction defined as fixable-viability-dye (FVD) negative. The next block describes the differentiation between lymphocytes (FSC_{low} - $CD3e/B220_{high}$), granulocytes (FSC_{low} - $CD3e/B220_{low}$) and mononuclear cells (FSC_{high}) in the live cell fraction. Consequently, the next block describes the eosinophil ($CCR3^+$) and neutrophil (CCR^-) populations in the granulocyte gate, and the last block the T-lymphocyte ($MHCII^-$) and B-lymphocyte ($MHCII^+$) populations in the lymphocyte gate. B) Number of T-lymphocytes and C) B-lymphocytes in the BALF. Data is analyzed using a One-Way ANOVA test followed by post hoc Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. $N=6$ (Sham $N=4$). Results are shown as mean $\pm$ SEM (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 0.0001$).



Supplemental figure 2. Inflammatory cell infiltration in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of mice as determined by Diff-Quick staining. Numbers of eosinophils, lymphocytes and neutrophils were calculated based on the percentage of cells derived from counting with the Bürker-Türk chamber and Diff-Quick staining. Absolute number of A) Eosinophils, B) Lymphocytes and C) Neutrophils in the BALF. Statistical analyses were performed per method. Data is analyzed using a One-Way ANOVA followed by post hoc Dunnett's multiple comparisons test, comparing each group with the sham. N=6 (Sham N=4). Results are shown as mean $\pm$ SEM (** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$).



Supplemental figure 3. Th1 and Th2-cell phenotyping of lung cells. A) Representative gating strategy, including corresponding FMOs, for flow cytometric differentiation of cells obtained from lungs. The left block describes the gating of the single cells and live cell fraction defined as fixable-viability-dye (FVD) negative. Consequently, blocks from left-to-right describe the CD4+ fraction within the live cells gate, the CXCR3+ (Th1) population within the CD4+ gate, and consequently the CD69+ (activated) population within the CXCR3+ gate, T1ST2+ (Th2) population within the CD4+ gate, and consequently the CD69+ (activated) population within the T1ST2+ gate.



Supplemental figure 4. Airway inflammation related cytokines in lung tissue homogenate supernatant. Cytokine levels were corrected for total protein levels in the lung, determined with a BCA assay. A) IL-4, B) IL-5, C) IL-13 D) IL-10 and E) IFN γ . Data are analyzed by a One-Way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test (S4ACDE), or a Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparisons test (S4B), testing the HDM groups against the Sham group. Results are shown as mean $\pm$ SEM. N=6 (Sham N=4).