

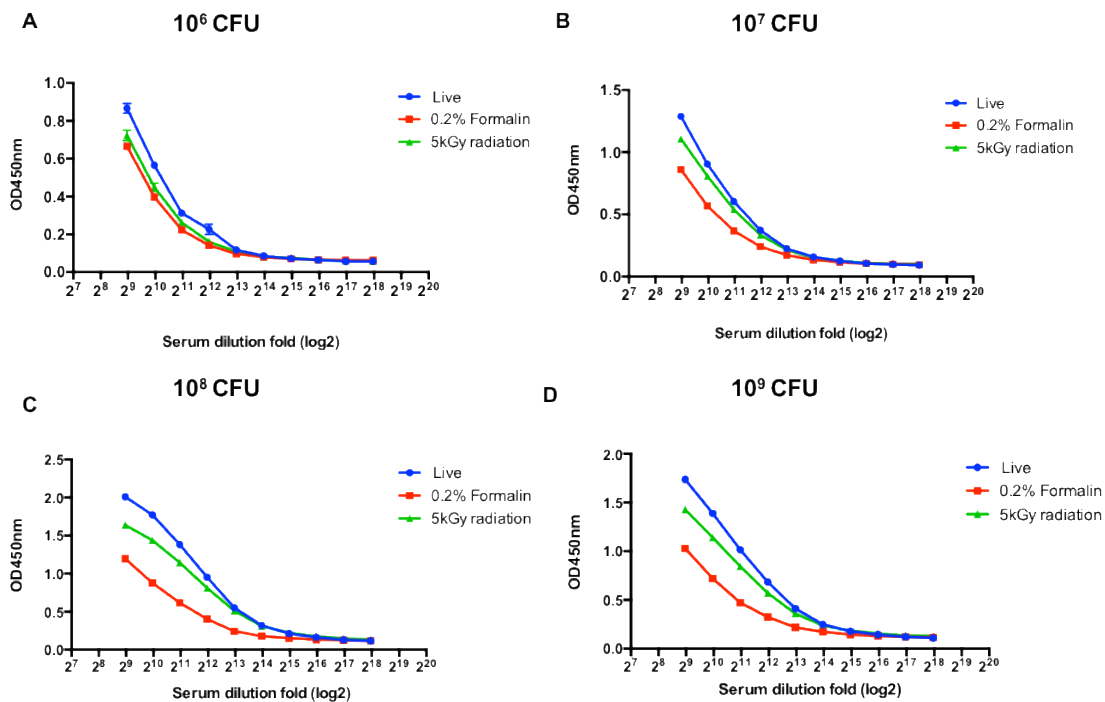
Gamma-irradiated Non-Capsule Group B Streptococcus Promotes the T-cell dependent Immunity and confers a Cross protection

Yong Zhi¹, Fengjia Chen², Guangxu Cao¹, Fang Li¹

1. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Shanghai East Hospital, School of Medicine, Tongji University, Shanghai, 200092, China

2. Research Division for Radiation Science, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Jeongseup 56212, Jeollabuk-do, Republic of Korea

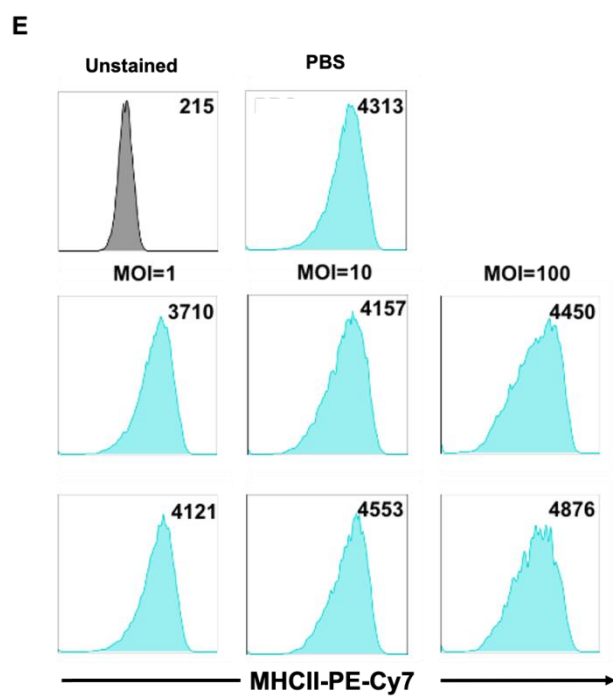
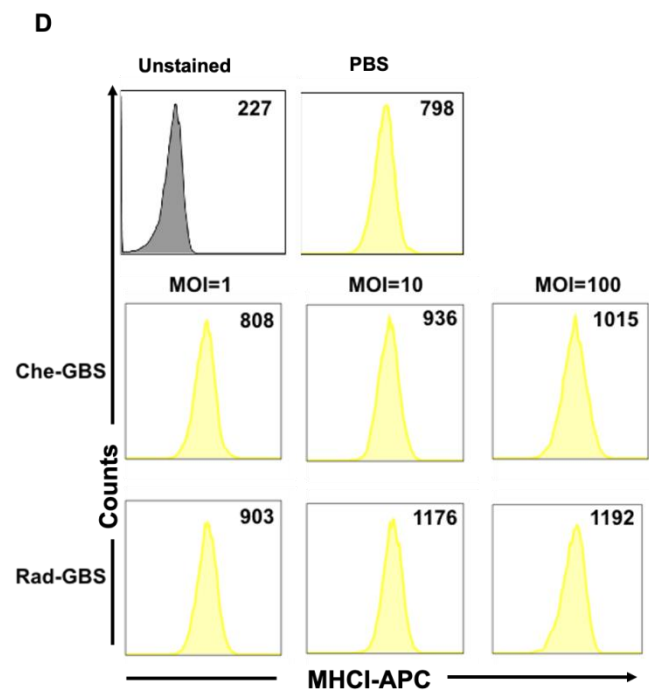
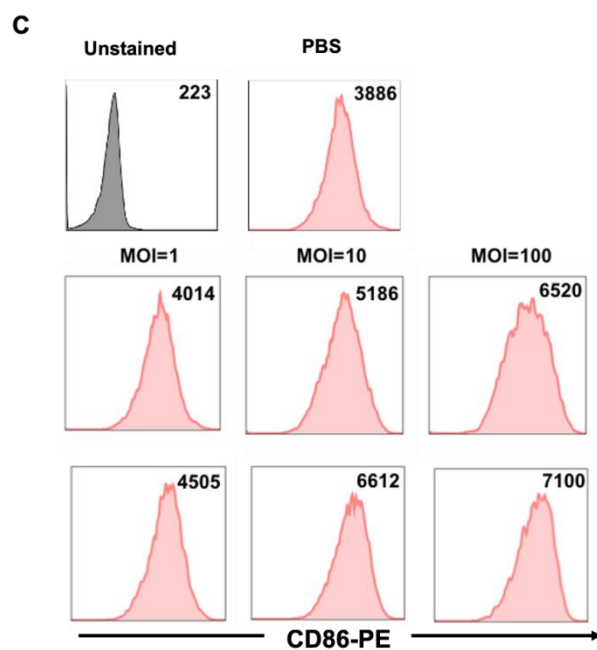
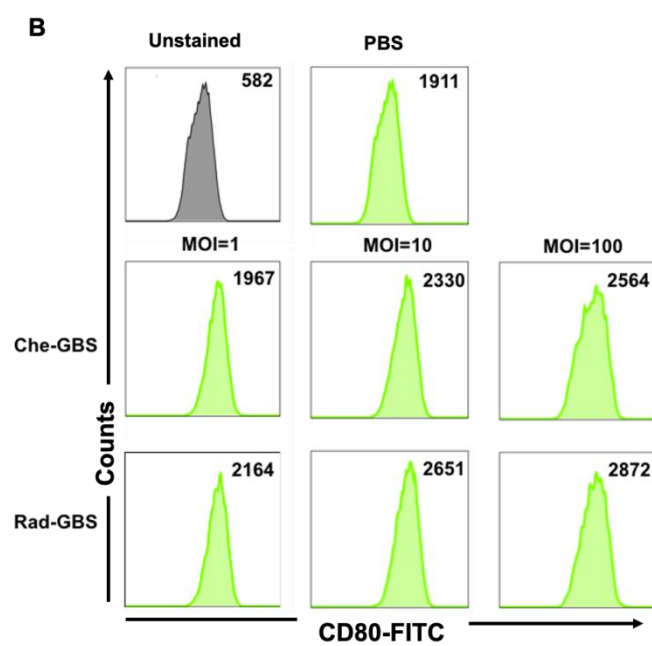
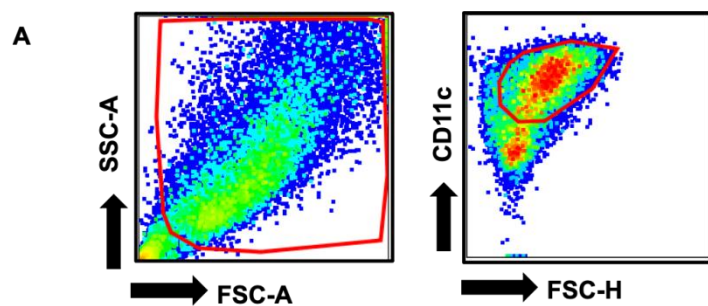
Supplementary Material



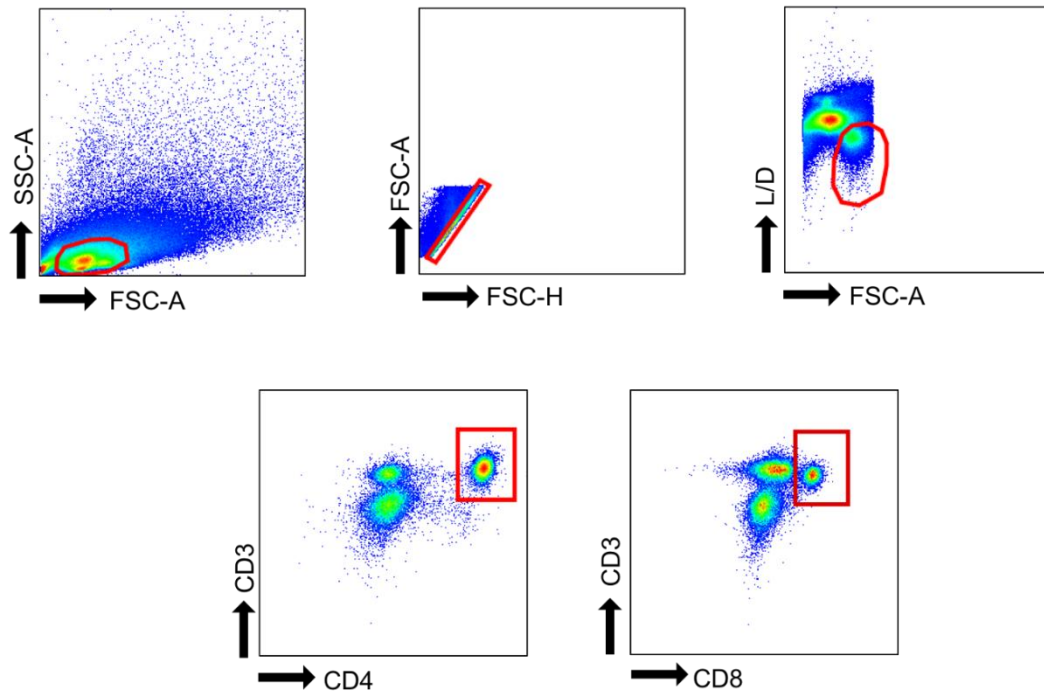
Supplementary Figure 1. Rad-GBS showed higher adsorption in comparison with Che-GBS.

The constant numbers of inactivated GBS (A) 10⁶ CFU/well (B) 10⁷ CFU/well, (C) 10⁸ CFU/well or (D) 10⁹ CFU/well were coated on immunoplate, anti- GBS serum were directly added and serially diluted, after incubation for 45 min at room temperature. The optical density absorbance at (OD₄₅₀)

are measured and representative of three independent experiments and are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation.



Supplementary Figure 2. Rad-GBS modestly induces activation of BM-DCs in comparison with Che-GBS. Bone marrow-dendritic cells (BM-DCs) (2×10^6 cells/mL) were isolated and incubated with GM-CSF, followed by stimulation with either Rad-GBS or Che-GBS at 10^6 , 10^7 , and 10^8 CFU/well for 24h. The expression of the co-stimulatory markers CD80 and CD86, major histocompatibility complex MHC I and MHC II was analyzed by flow cytometry.



Supplementary Figure 3. Flow cytometric analysis of functional CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells in mice immunized with Rad-GBS or Che-GBS. Mice (n=5) were immunized with various dosages of Rad-GBS or Che-GBS as scheduled, and mice injected with alum were only used as the control

group. Functional T cells were classified and gated according to the expression of CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ on the cell surface.