Supplementary Material

Selective depletion of regulatory T cells enhances the immunogenicity of a recombinant-based vaccine against *Sporothrix* spp.

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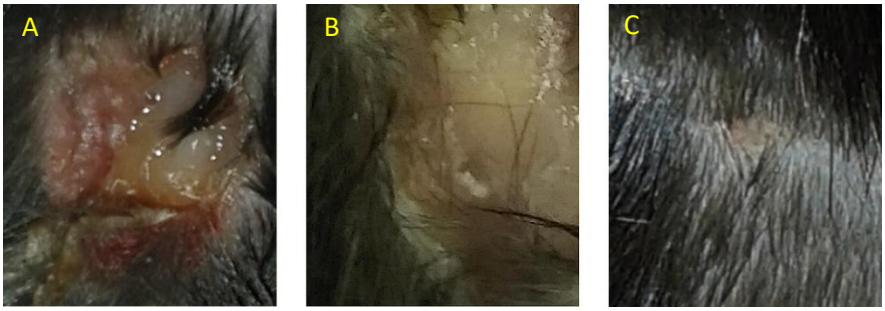
Three aspects of primary lesions in the dorsal sacral region of mice infected with *S. brasiliensis*. A) Suppurative ulcer; B) Nodular lesion with a little central ulceration; C) Nodular lesion



Main clinical findings in the *S. brasiliensis*- infected mice at 35 days post infection

	Non-vaccinated	rSSEno +G01	rSSEno +G01 Depleted 1st dose	rSSEno +G01 Depleted 2nd dose
Suppurative ulcer	5/7	2/7	1/7	1/7
Nodular lesion with a little central ulceration	2/7	2/7	3/7	2/7
Nodular lesion	0/7	3/7	3/7	4/7
Secondary nodular lesions along the tail	4/7	2/7	1/7	1/7
Orchitis	5/7	3/7	1/7	1/7
Yellowish-white nodules in the liver*	6/7	3/7	2/7	2/7
Death	0/7	0/7	0/7	0/7

*In vaccinated mice the nodules in the liver were scarcely present, in a small number of animals. Morphological characteristic of the yellowish-white nodules in the liver of *S. brasiliensis*- infected mice, can be seen in (Batista-Duharte et al., 2018b)