

Supplementary Material

1. The gating procedure for flow cytometry analysis of Treg and Th-17 subclass in CD4⁺ T cells.

For flow cytometric analysis, the gating strategy for stained cells was performed according to the recommended protocol (1-4). For Treg analysis, stained cells were first gated based on size and granularity, followed by singlet cell selection using FSC-A vs. FSC-H and FSC-W vs. SSC-H. CD4⁺ T cells (FITC) were then gated, and finally, a quadrant gate was applied to identify Foxp3⁺ (PE) and CD25⁺ (APC) cells. Similarly, for Th17 analysis, stained cells were first gated based on size and granularity, followed by singlet cell selection using FSC-A vs. FSC-H and FSC-W vs. SSC-H. CD4⁺ T cells (FITC) were then gated, and the resulting population was analysed for IL-17A⁺ (PE) cells.

Figure S1

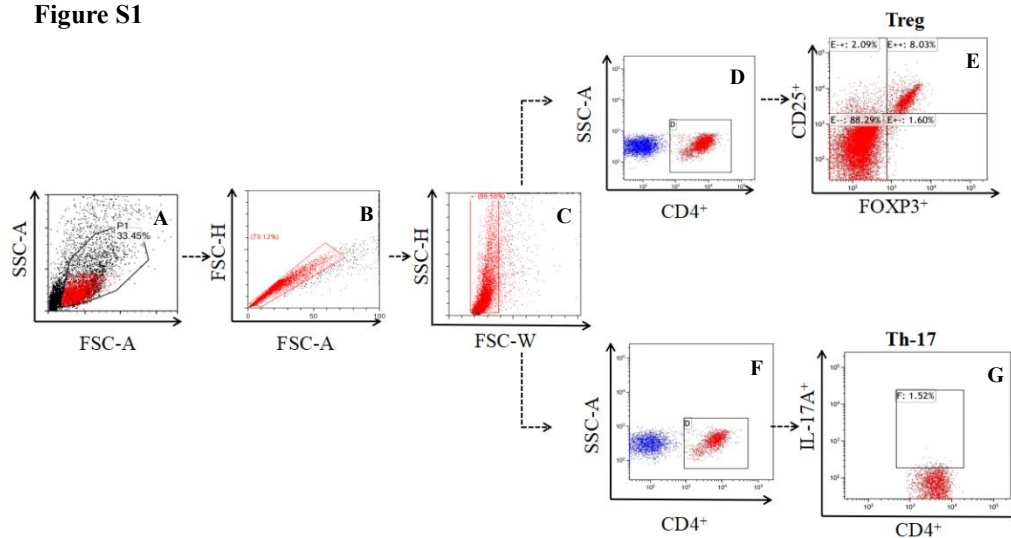


Figure S1. The gating procedure for flow cytometry analysis of T CD4⁺ T cells.

Representative profiles of purified, sorted singlet cells from mouse lungs (A-C). Representative gating strategy for Treg cells (CD25⁺FoxP3⁺) within the CD4⁺ T cell population (D, E). Representative gating strategy for Th17 cells (IL-17A⁺) within the CD4⁺ T cell population (F, G).

2. The expressed proteins reacted specifically with sera of vaccinated mice.

To evaluate the reactivity of the expressed proteins, we examined the VLP binding ability with the serum antibodies of experimental mice using ELISA based on G_{ECD} -VLPs and $G_{ECD}/M2_{82-90}$ -VLPs as coating antigen. Expectedly, the purified VLPs exhibited specifically high binding ability with the serum antibody from corresponding mice.

Figure S2

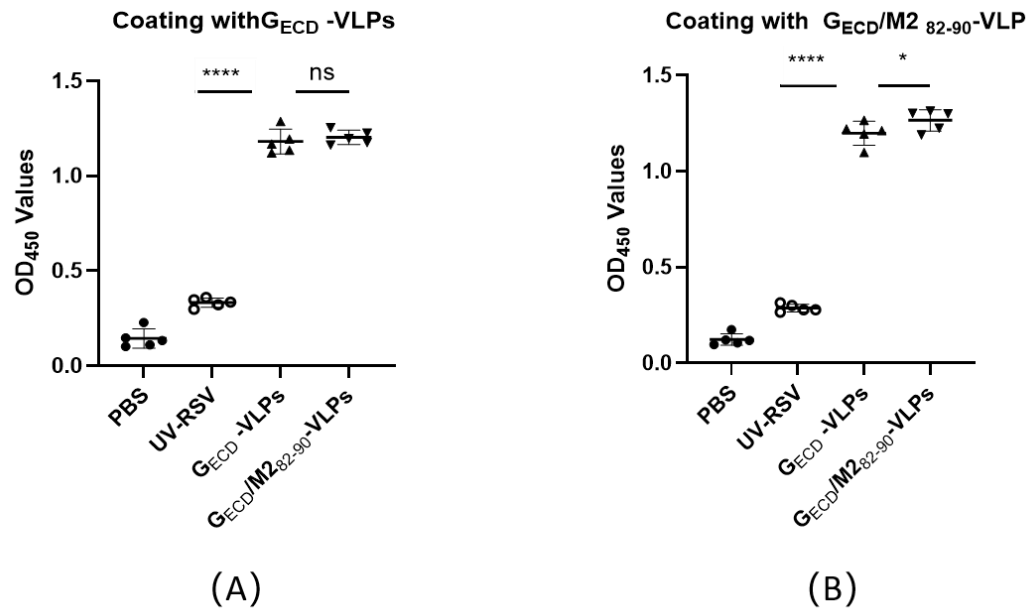


Figure S2. The VLP binding ability with sera of vaccinated mice. BALB/c mice were immunized as described in Materials and Methods, and sera were collected two weeks after the final immunization. The reactivity of the expressed proteins with the sera from immunized mice was assessed by ELISA: (A) purified G_{ECD} -VLPs as the coating antigen; (B) purified $G_{ECD}/M2_{82-90}$ -VLPs as the coating antigen. *** $P < 0.001$; * $P < 0.05$; ns, not significant.

References

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4. Zhao Y, Ma C, Yang J, Zou X, Pan Z. Dynamic Host Immune and Transcriptomic Responses to Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection in a Vaccination-Challenge Mouse Model. *Virol Sin*. 2021;36(6):1327-40.