

## **SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS**

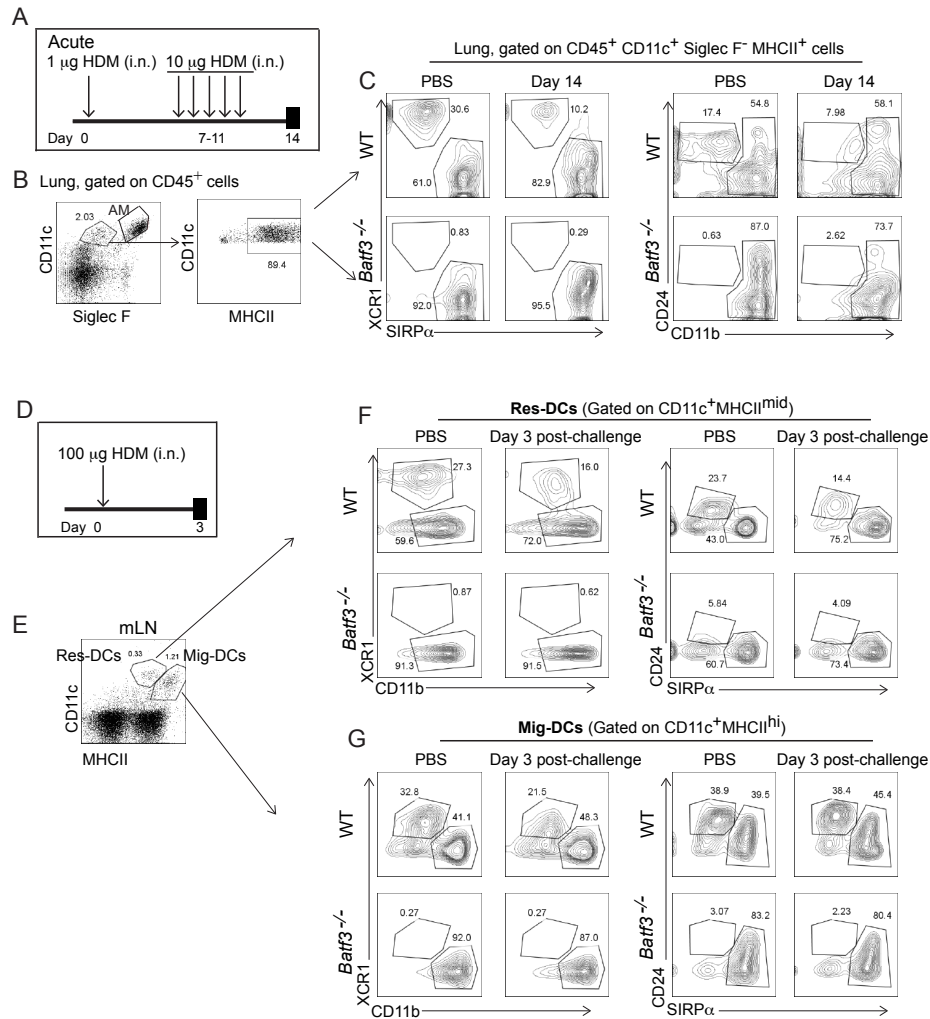
### **Cell isolation and restimulation**

Lungs and mLNs were collected in RPMI and enzyme digested. Single-cell suspensions were prepared from mLNs as described above, and cells were stained for cDC1 and cDC2 surface markers. Lungs were plated at  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/well in 96-well round-bottom plates and restimulated for 24 hours with or without 30  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  HDM extract in the presence of Brefeldin A (5  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ; Sigma-Aldrich) for the last 4 hours.

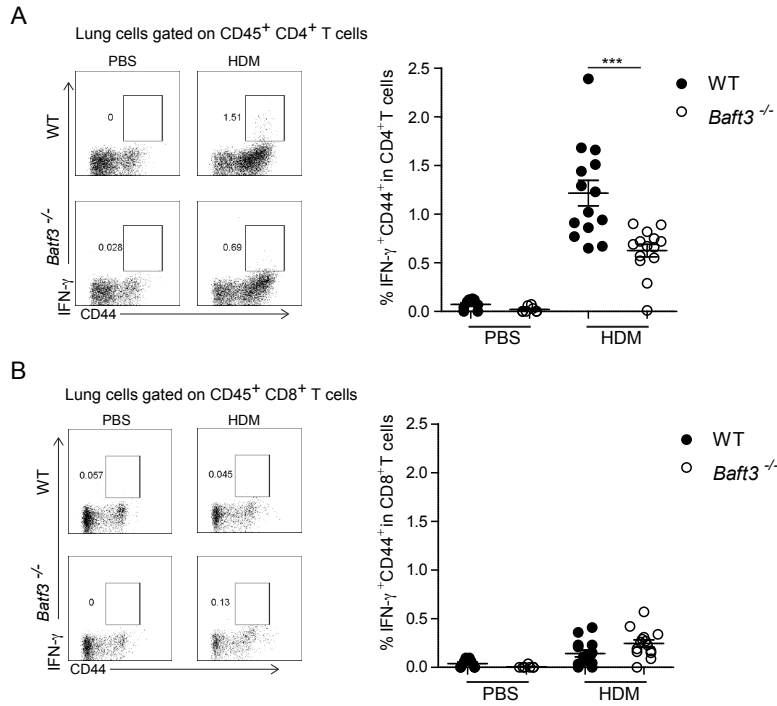
### **Flow cytometry**

All staining reactions were performed at 4°C with the appropriate antibody cocktail in cold PBS supplemented with 2.5 % FCS, 2 mM EDTA and 0.1% sodium azide. CD16/CD32 (2.4G2) (TONBO bioscience) was used to reduce non-specific binding. For detection of cDC1 and cDC2 in lung and mLNs, the following fluorochrome-labeled antibodies were used: CD45 (30-F11), Siglec-F (E50-2440), I-A/I-E (MHCII, [2G9]), CD11c (HL3), CD11b (M1/70), and CD103 (M290), all from BD Biosciences, SIRP $\alpha$  (CD172 [P84]) and CD24 (30-F1) from eBioscience, XCR1(ZET) from BioLegend, and CD8 $\alpha$  (53.6-7) from TONBO Bioscience. Hoechst 33258 (0.1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was used as a counterstain to exclude dead cells. For detection of IFN- $\gamma$  production by CD4 $^+$  and CD8 $^+$  T cells in the lung, cells were stained with CD45 (30-F11) purchased from BD Bioscience, CD4 (RM4-5) and CD8 $\alpha$  (53.6-7) were from TONBO Bioscience; CD44 (IM7), and IFN- $\gamma$  (XMG1.2) from eBioscience. For intracellular staining, cells were fixed for 10 min in 4% paraformaldehyde-PBS at RT, and staining was conducted for 40 min at 4°C in permeabilization buffer (1% BSA, 0.1 % saponin, and 0.2% sodium azide). Samples were processed with a BD FACSCanto flow

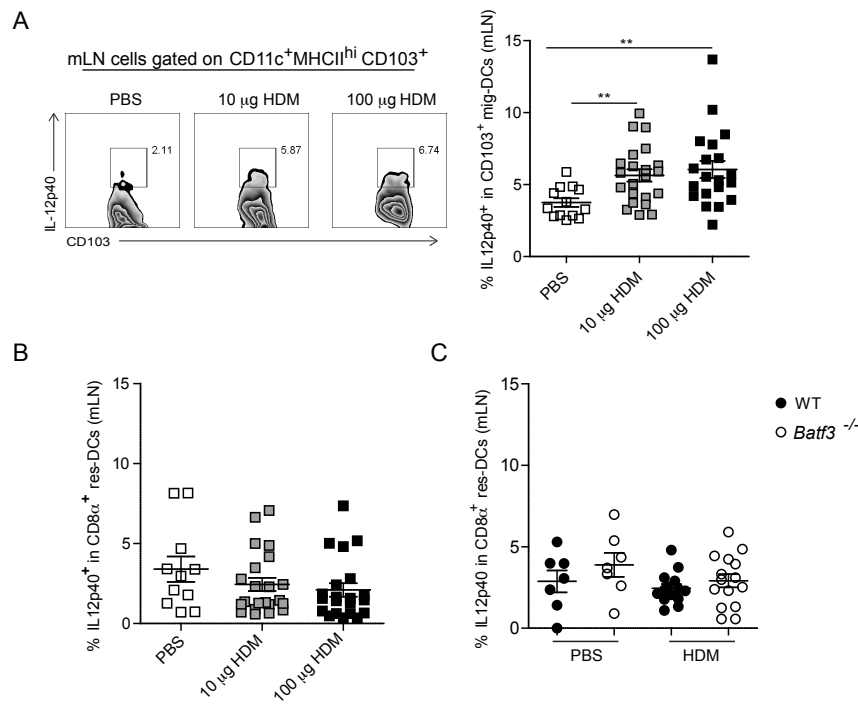
cytometer using FACSDiva software, and data were analyzed with FlowJo software (Tree Star, Ashland Or).



**Supplemental Figure 1. Expression of XCR1, SIRPα, and CD24 on cDCs in lung and mLN following PBS or HDM i.n. administration.** (A) Acute HDM sensitization and challenge regime. (B) Gating strategy for lung *Batf3*-dependent DCs. (C) WT and *Batf3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice were sensitized and challenged i.n. with HDM and lung cells stained for XCR1<sup>+</sup>, SIRPα<sup>+</sup>, CD24<sup>+</sup> and CD11b<sup>+</sup> DCs as indicated at day 14. (D) HDM exposure protocol to evaluate early DC response following allergen challenge. (E) Gating strategy to identify resident (res) (MHCII<sup>mid</sup>) and migratory mig (MHCII<sup>hi</sup>) DC populations in the mLN. (F and G) WT and *Batf3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice were sensitized and challenged i.n. with HDM (100 μg) and mLN cells stained for XCR1<sup>+</sup>, SIRPα<sup>+</sup>, CD24<sup>+</sup> and CD11b<sup>+</sup> DCs as indicated at day 3. Analysis of resident DC (res-DCs, F) and migratory DC (mig-DCs, G) is depicted. (B, C, E-G) Plots representative of two independent experiments (n=3-4 PBS, n=6-7 HDM, mice per experiment). i.n., intranasal; HDM, house dust mite; mLN, mediastinal lymph node.



**Supplemental Figure 2. *Batf3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice display impaired IFN- $\gamma$  production by lung effector CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells upon HDM exposure.** Lungs from WT and *Batf3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice sensitized and challenged with HDM were collected at day 14. (**A** and **B**) Representative plots (left) and percentages (right) showing intracellular IFN- $\gamma$  staining in CD45<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (**A**) and CD45<sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (**B**) upon restimulation of lung cells with HDM for 24 hours. Individual data and mean  $\pm$  SEM from a pool of two independent experiments (n=7 PBS, n=14 HDM). \*\*\*p<0.001; Mann Whitney U test. HDM, house dust mite.



**Supplemental Figure 3. CD103<sup>+</sup> mig-DCs but not CD8 $\alpha$ <sup>+</sup> DCs enhance IL-12p40 production upon HDM challenge.** Mice were challenged with the indicated dose of HDM i.n., mLNs collected 3 days later and cells stained for CD11c, MHC-class-II, CD103, CD8 $\alpha$  and intracellular IL12-p40. **(A)** Left: Representative plots showing IL-12p40 staining in CD103<sup>+</sup> mig-DCs. Right: frequencies of IL-12p40 producing CD103<sup>+</sup> mig-DC (n=13 PBS, n=22 HDM). **(B)** Frequencies of IL-12p40-producing CD8 $\alpha$ <sup>+</sup> res-DC (n=11 PBS, n=22 HDM). **(C)** Frequencies of IL-12p40-producing CD8 $\alpha$ <sup>+</sup> res-DC subsets in WT and *Batf3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice following exposure to 100  $\mu$ g HDM (n=7 PBS, n=15 HDM). **(A-C)** Individual data and mean  $\pm$  SEM from a pool of three (**A** and **B**) or two (**C**) independent experiments. \*\**P* < 0.01; Mann Whitney U test. HDM, house dust mite; mLN, mediastinal lymph node. HDM, house dust mite.