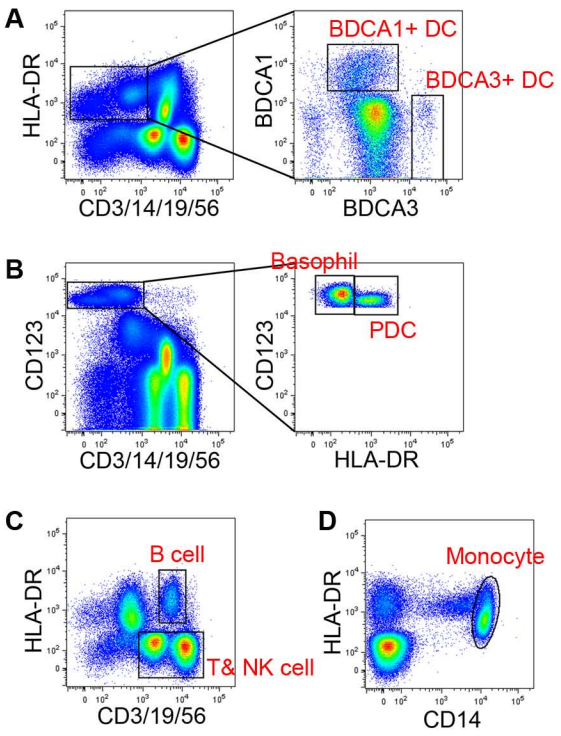
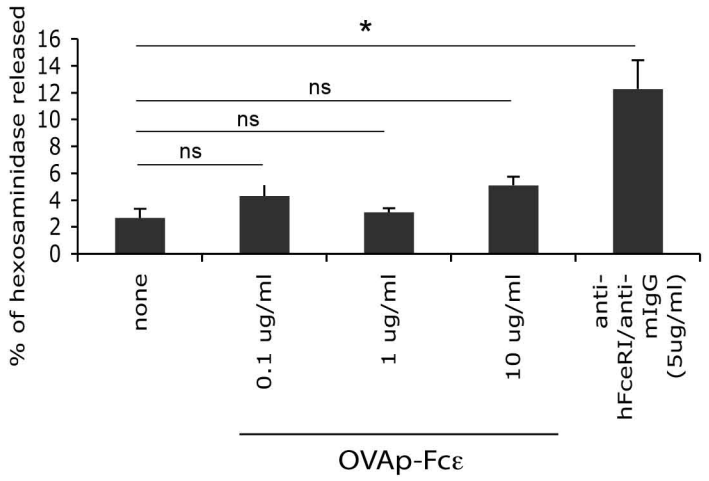
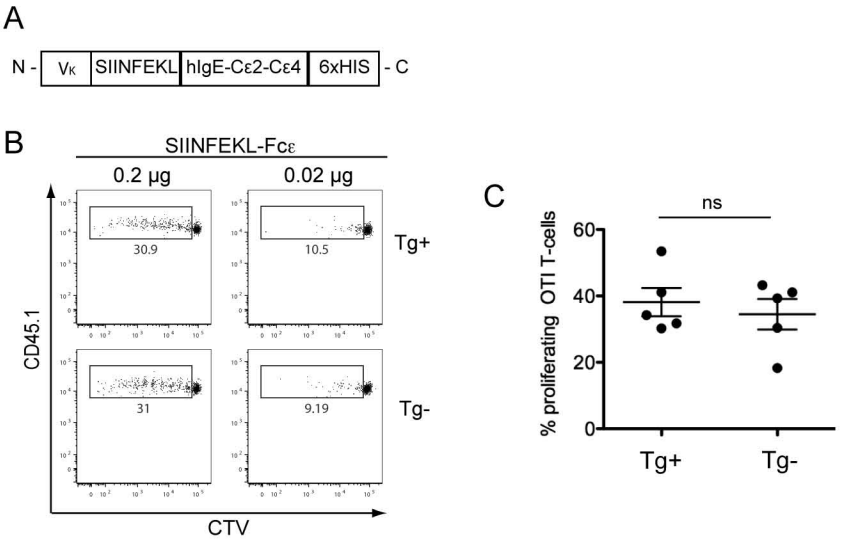


Suppl Fig. 1. Human cell gating strategy. Human PBMCs were stained with various antibodies for flow cytometry analysis. BDCA1+ DCs and BDCA3+ DCs were gated as shown in (A). Basophils and PDCs were gated as shown in (B). B cells and T&NK cell mixtures were gated as shown in (C). Monocytes were gated as shown in (D).



Suppl. Fig. 2. OVAp-Fcε does not induce mast cell degranulation. hFcεRIα-Tg mouse bone marrow-derived mast cells were equilibrated with Tyroid buffer and mixed with increasing amounts of OVAp-Fcε or anti-hFcεRI Ab:anti-mouse IgG Ab complexes in a 96 well plate. After incubation at 37 °C for 1 hr, plate was centrifuged, supernatant was collected, and cell pellet was lysed with 0.1% Triton X-100. The supernatant and cell lysates were mixed with the hexosaminidase substrate, p-nitrophenyl-N-acetyl-b-D-glucosaminide (1mM). After incubation at 37 °C for 1 hr, 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer was added to stop the reaction. Absorbance was read at 400 nm. The percentage of hexosaminidase released is indicated with mean ± SEM. *denotes the p value < 0.05. ns is 'not significant'.



Suppl. Fig. 3. Antigen targeting to FcεRI does not enhance antigen presentation to CD8+ T cells in hFcεRIα-Tg mice. (A) Schematic of SIINFEKL (OVA (257-264))-Fcε. **(B-C)** hFcεRIα-Tg mice (Tg+, upper panel) and Tg-negative control mice (Tg-, lower panel) were adoptively transferred with CTV-labeled CD45.1+CD8+ OTI T cells one day before iv injection with 0.2 µg or 0.02 µg SIINFEKL-Fcε. Three days later, spleens were harvested and cells were stained and analyzed by flow cytometry. The percentage of proliferating CD45.1+TCRVα2+CD8+ OTI T cells was determined by gating CTV-diluted cells. Shown in (B) are data from one representative mouse for each group. Shown in (C) are data from 5 mice for each group injected with 0.2 µg SIINFEKL-Fcε with mean ± SEM. ns denotes 'not significant'.