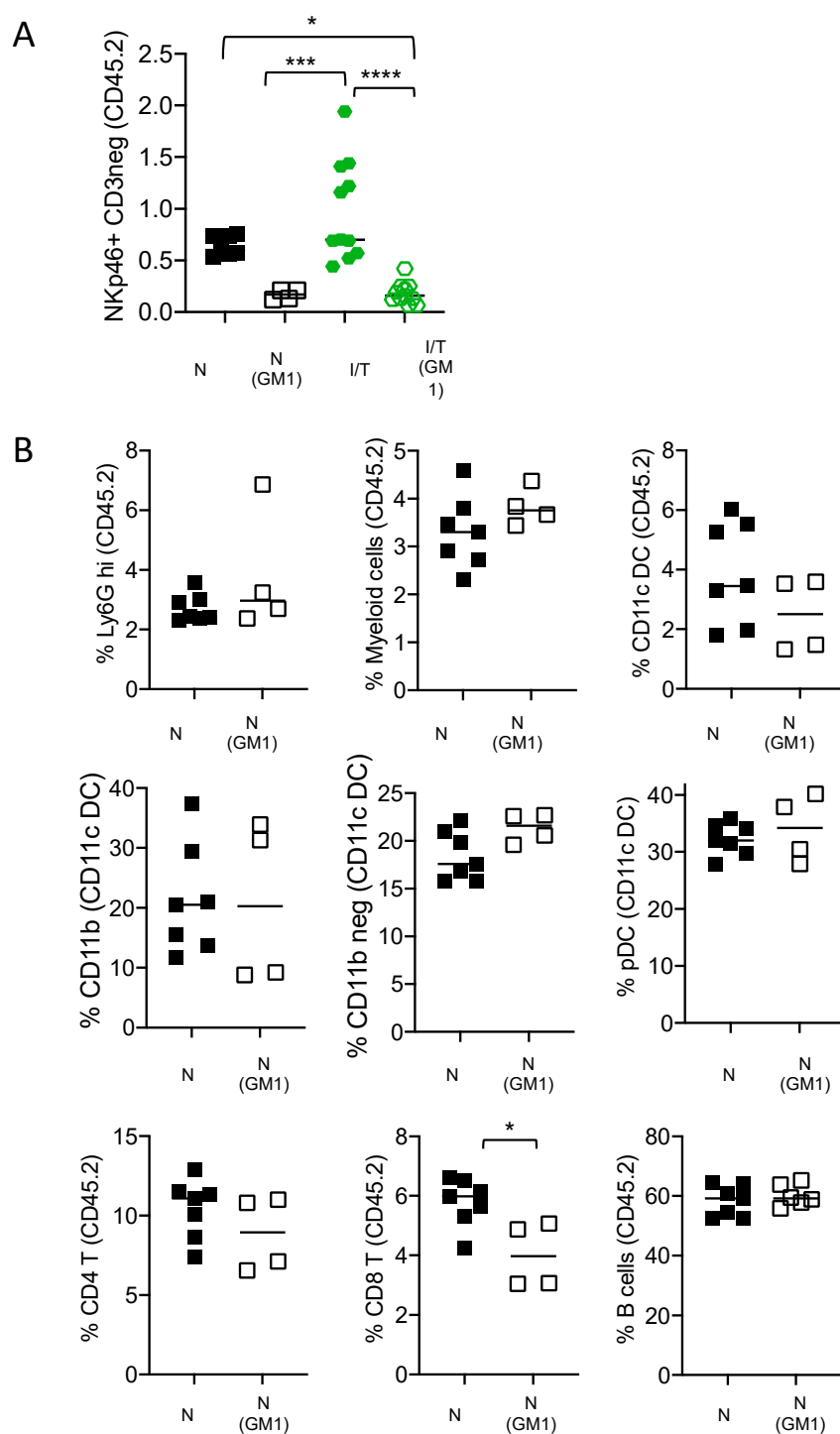
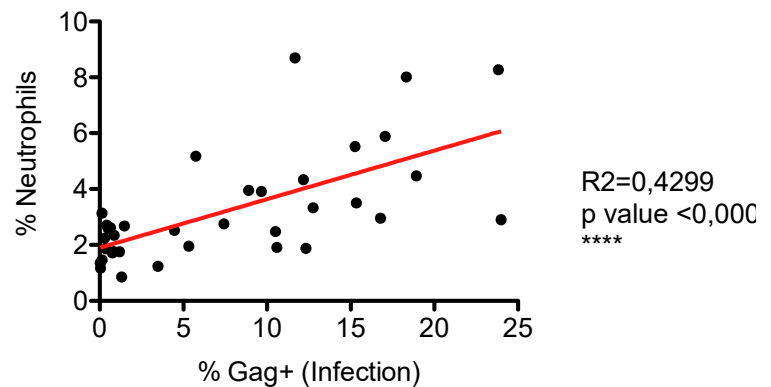


Supplementary Figures and Figure Legends

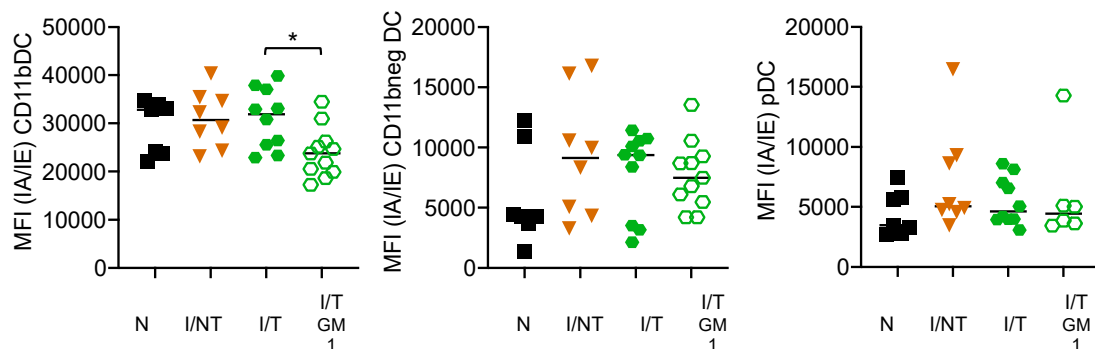


Supplementary Figure 1. (A) Efficacy of NK depletion by the anti-asialo-GM1 antibody in naïve and infected/treated mice. Mice were infected with the FrCasE retrovirus and treated with the 667 mAb as in Figure 1. The anti-asialo-GM1 antibody was injected 1 day before infection and at days 1, 7, 13 and 19 p.i. Naïve mice received equivalent anti-asialo-GM1 antibody treatment (same number of doses and same quantity of depleting antibody per dose). Efficiency of NK cell depletion was 1 day after the last anti-asialo-GM1 antibody administration (i.e., at 14 days p.i.). The data correspond to 3 independent experiments with the

following number of mice per group: naïve (N) ($n=7$); naïve-GM1 (N-GM1)($n=4$); infected/treated (I/T) ($n=11$), infected/treated-GM1 (I/T GM1) ($n=11$); **(B)** effect of NK cell depletion in the frequency of splenic immune cells in naïve mice. Frequency of immune cells in the spleen at 1 day after anti-asialo-GM1 antibody administration was measured in the CD45.2⁺ leukocytic population. The data correspond to at least 3 independent experiments with the following number of mice per group: naïve (N) ($n=7$); naïve GM-1 ($n=14$) ($*p < 0.05$; $***p < 0.001$, $****p < 0.0001$).



Supplementary Figure 2. Correlation between the frequency of splenic neutrophils isolated from FrCasE-infected mice and the frequency of FrCasE infected cells at day 14 p.i. Correlation was analyzed using the Pearson correlation test. The data correspond to 3 independent experiments ($****p < 0.0001$).



Supplementary Figure 3. Effects of NK cell depletion on the expression of the MHC-II molecule (IA/IE) on DCs. NK cells in infected/treated mice were depleted, or not, as indicated in Figure 2A. Spleen cells were isolated at day 14 p.i. and flow cytometry-analyzed to assess the expression levels of MHC-II on different subtypes of DC. The data correspond to 3 independent experiments ($*p < 0.05$).