**A murine inhalation model to characterize pulmonary exposure to dry *Aspergillus fumigatus* conidia**

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**Supplemental Results**

In BALF, Th1 (CD4+IFN-γ+) and Th2 (CD4+IL-13+) T cells were significantly higher at 24 and 72 hour time points in mice exposed to *Δalb1* conidia. Similar to the responses observed for each cytokine, CD4+TNFα+ and CD4+IL-10+ populations were higher at 4 and 48 hours than at 24 and 72 hours in mice exposed to WT conidia (Figure S3). Aside from the CD4+IL-17+ T cell population identified in this study, the remaining CD4 T cell populations did not appear to be associated with conidial germination (Figure S3).

Immediately following exposure, there was a mixed CD8 T cell response in BALF as shown by the significantly increased levels of CD8+IFN-γ+, elevated CD8+ TNFα+ and CD8+IL-13+ T cells at 4 hours (Figure S3). CD8+IL-10+ T cell numbers increased as levels of CD8+IFN-γ+ and CD8+ TNFα+ declined (Figure S3). These results additionally corresponded to the kinetics of conidia germination (Figure 2C). These data suggest that Tc17 (CD8+ IL-17A+) cells may respond to and have a function role in the presence of germinating *A. fumigatus* conidia. Compared to repeated control aspiration exposures to polystyrene beads, these results were specific for *A. fumigatus* and were not the result of innate particulate clearance or overburden (data not shown).

In the MLN analysis, Th1 Th2 populations were also significantly elevated in the *Δalb1* exposure groups at 4 hours; however, this mixed response was delayed in the WT exposure group and observed at 24 hours (Figure S4).