## THE LANCET Infectious Diseases

## Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

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## Early evaluation of the safety, reactogenicity and immune responses after a single dose of Modified Vaccinia Ankara–Bavaria Nordic (MVA-BN) vaccine against mpox in children

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## SUPPLEMENT

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- Supplement Figure S4. Activation Induced Marker assay gating strategy. A) A representation of the gating strategy used to identify CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, firstly doublets were excluded and CD3 expressing cells gated, followed by exclusion of CD14/19 and viability dye positive cells. B) A representation of AIM+ CD4 and CD8 staining, showing CD69+CD40L+ CD4+ T cells and CD69+CD137+ CD8+ T cells in response to MVA or mock infection. C) Representation of further phenotype characterisation of AIM+ cells, shown are AIM+ CD4+ T cells (red) or bulk CD4+ T cells (grey)
- Supplement Figure S5. Comparison of Cellular and Serology responses. Frequency of cellular response to MVA infection (yellow circles) or a pool of conserved *Poxviridae* immunogenic peptide epitopes (orange squares), determined by IFNγ ELISpot, in MVA-BN vaccinated children, plotted against measurement of serology responses against pooled antigen (A) or mpox antigen B2R (B) determined by ELISA.
- Supplement Table S1. Flow Cytometry antibody suppliers and dilutions
- Supplementary Table S2. Summary table of Cellular and Serology responses. Timing of first sample and second sample (if taken) are given as days relative to the vaccine dose. ELISpot responses are shown for response to MVA infection (or Pan-Poxviridae peptide pool) as sfc/10<sup>6</sup> PBMC. Frequency of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells defined by AIM assay in response to MVA virus are also shown. Serology results against pooled antigen determined by ELISA are given as Absorbance (O.D. 450nm) values.



Supplementary Figure S1. Antibody absorbance of samples to panels of MPXV and VACV recombinant antigens



Supplement Figure S2: Endpoint titres using the pooled antigen ELISA for each individual at each time-point. A four-parameter logistic (4PL) regression model was used to fit the curves



**Supplement Figure S3**. Activation Induced Marker (AIM) assay gating strategy. A) A representation of the gating strategy used to identify CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, firstly doublets were excluded and CD3 expressing cells gated, followed by exclusion of CD14/19 and viability dye positive cells. B) A representation of AIM+ CD4 and CD8 staining, showing CD69+CD40L+ CD4+ T cells and CD69+CD137+ CD8+ T cells in response to MVA or mock infection. C) Representation of further phenotype characterisation of AIM+ cells, shown are AIM+ CD4+ T cells (red) or bulk CD4+ T cells (grey).



**Supplement Figure S4. Comparison of Cellular and Serology responses**. Frequency of cellular response to MVA infection (yellow circles) or a pool of conserved *Poxviridae* immunogenic peptide epitopes (orange squares), determined by IFNγ ELISpot, in MVA-BN vaccinated children, plotted against measurement of serology responses against pooled antigen (A) or mpox antigen B2R (B) determined by ELISA. show linear regression and R<sub>2</sub> values added to assess any significant correlation between antibody response (pooled antigen (A), or B2R-specific (B), x-axis) and cellular response (y-axis) to MVA infection (MVA, dashed line) or a pool of conserved *Poxviridae* immunogenic peptide epitopes (PoxPep, solid line), no correlation was evident.

Antigen	Fluorochrome	Supplier	Final Dilution	
CD3	BUV805	BD Bioscience	1/100	
CD4	BV750	Biolegend	1/100	
CD8	BV510	Biolegend	1/100	
CD45RA	BUV395	BD Bioscience	1/200	
CCR7	APC-Fire-750	Biolegend	1/20	
CD27	Fitc	Biolegend	1/50	
CD28	BV650	Biolegend	1/20	
CD95	AF700	Biolegend	1/50	
CD69	BV786	Biolegend	1/25	
CD154 (CD40L)	PE-Dazzle-594	Biolegend	1/25	
CD137 (4-1BB)	PE	Biolegend	1/25	
CD14/CD19	BV570	Biolegend	1/100	
Far Red Fixable	APC	Thermo-Fisher	1/1000	
Viability stain		Scientific		

Supplement Table S1. Flow Cytometry antibody suppliers and dilutions

Donor	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sample 1 days post	34	44	44	44	44	47	64
vaccine							
Sample 2 days post	-	108	108	108	108	-	91
vaccine							
Sample 1 ELISpot	295	467	1805	340	233	822	360
sfc/10 <sup>6</sup> PBMC against	(13)	(28)	(768)	(83)	(30)	(182)	(170)
MVA (Pox-Pep)							
Sample 2 ELISpot	-	162	620	330	170	-	85 (40)
sfc/10 <sup>6</sup> PBMC against		(12)	(443)	(143)	(70)		
MVA (Pox-Pep)							
Sample 1 MVA CD4/CD8	0.17/	0.12/	1.04/	0.27/	0.23/	0.27/	0.31/
AIM+ T cells	0.06%	0.04%	0.32%	0.18%	0.01%	0.14%	0.21%
Sample 2 MVA CD4/CD8	-	0.05/	0.30/	0.23/	0.27/	-	0.34/
AIM+ T cells		0.06%	0.19%	0.26%	0.11%		0.24%
Sample 1 Serology	1.1471	1.288	0.8357	1.2007	1.3665	2.4724	1.3525
ELISAPool Absorbance							
Sample 2 Serology ELISA	-	1.0143	0.7081	0.7940	1.5194	-	0.877
Pool Absorbance							

**Supplement Table S2. Summary table of Cellular and Serology responses.** Timing of first sample and second sample (if taken) are given as days relative to the vaccine dose. ELISpot responses are shown for response to MVA infection (or Pan-Poxviridae peptide pool) as sfc/10<sup>6</sup> PBMC. Frequency of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells defined by AIM assay in response to MVA virus are also shown. Serology results against pooled antigen determined by ELISA are given as Absorbance (O.D. 450nm) values.