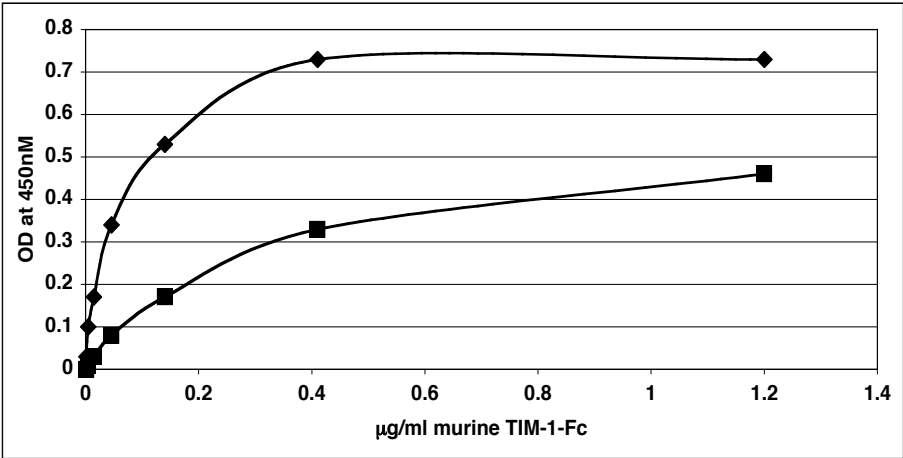
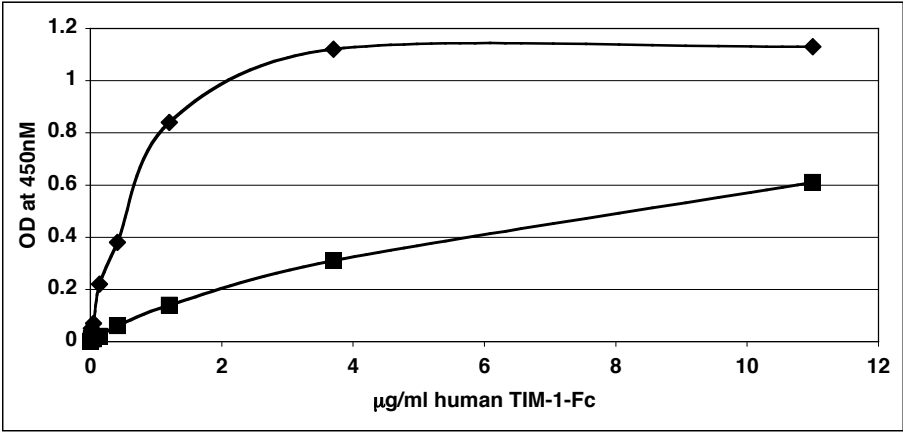


# Supplemental Figure 1

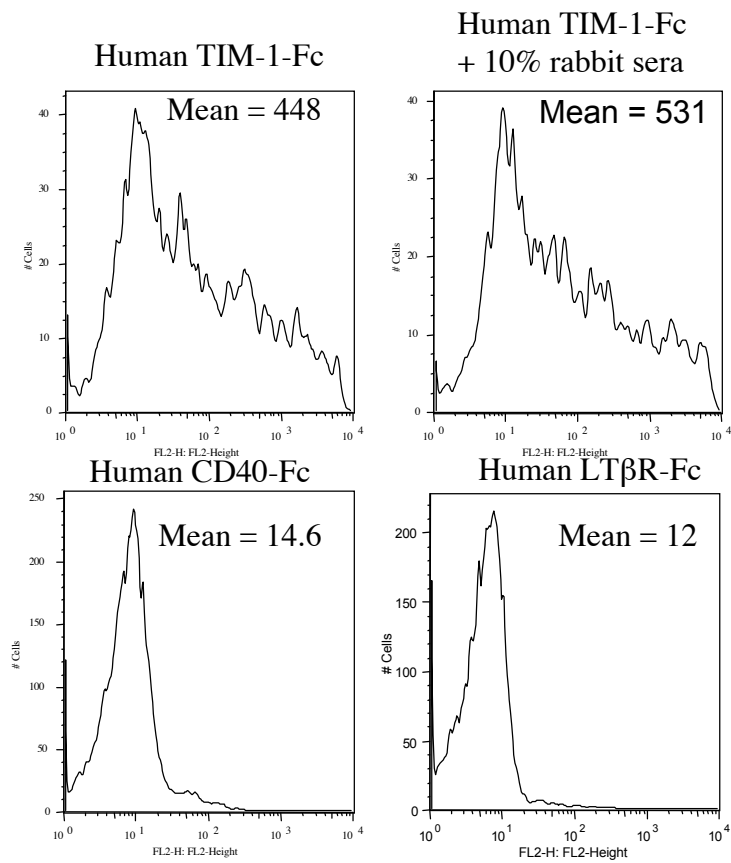
**A**



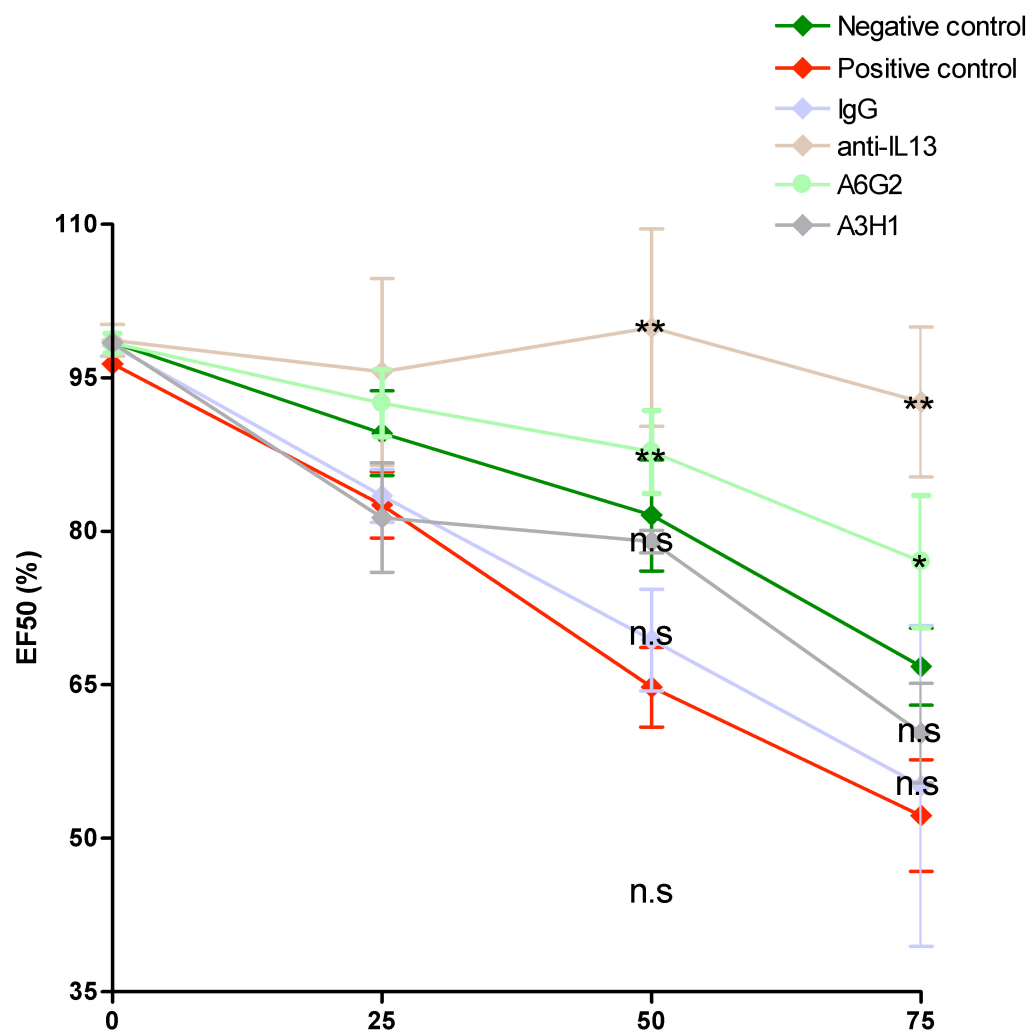
**B**



## Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 3



**Supplementary Figure 1.** Binding of murine (A) and human (B) TIM-1-Fc proteins to immobilized PS (◆) or blank plate control (■). Murine TIM-1 binding saturated above 0.4µg/ml; human TIM-1 binding saturated at approximately 3µg/ml. The binding assay was performed as described in the main Methods section.

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Binding of 3µg/ml human TIM-1-Fc, human TIM-1-Fc in the presence of human rabbit sera, human CD40-Fc and human LTβR-Fc to CD11c+ DC in human PBMC preparations. Staining was performed as described in the main Methods section.

**Supplementary Figure 3.** Dose response relationship after challenge with increasing doses of aerosolized methacholine. The Y axis represents % baseline EF<sub>50</sub> values (the tidal midexpiratory airflow relative to baseline) plotted against increasing concentration of methacholine (MCh: 0-75 mg/ml, X axis). Groups include mice reconstituted with non allergic (negative control) or only asthmatic PBMC (positive control) groups additionally treated with various antibodies (IgG or anti-IL13 or A6G2 or A3H1), all mice were sensitized and challenged to the allergen D. pteronyssinus. Statistical analyses are shown between antibody treated groups and the positive control group at 50 and 75 mg/ml methacholine. n.s indicates non-significant differences, \*p<0.05, \*\*<0.01. Each value represents the mean +/- SEM of 6–8 animals per group.