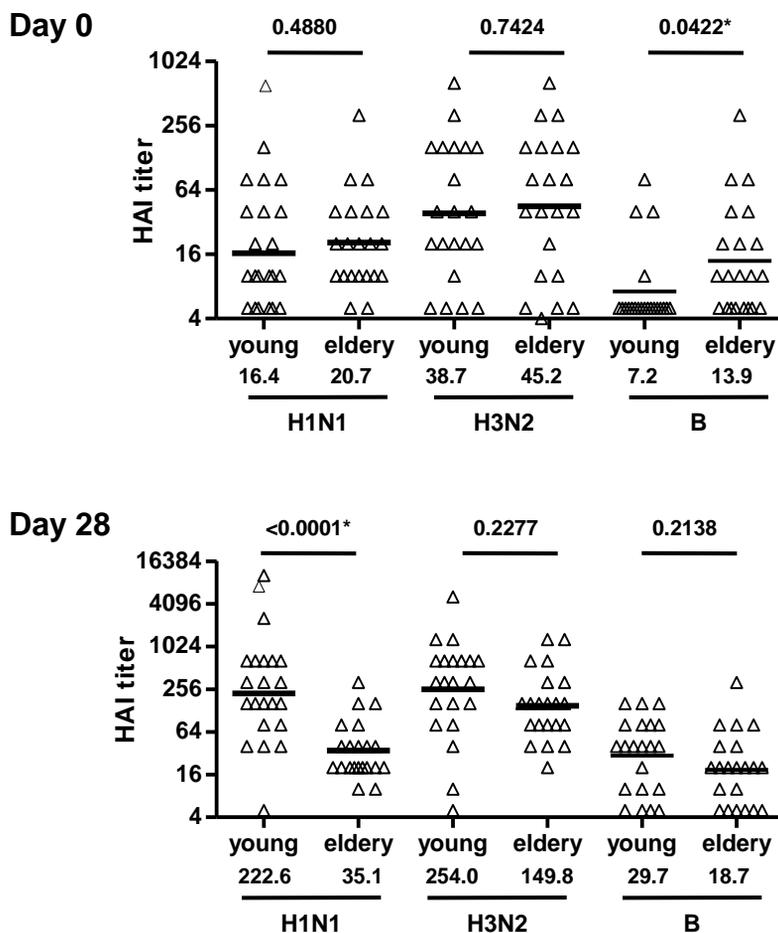
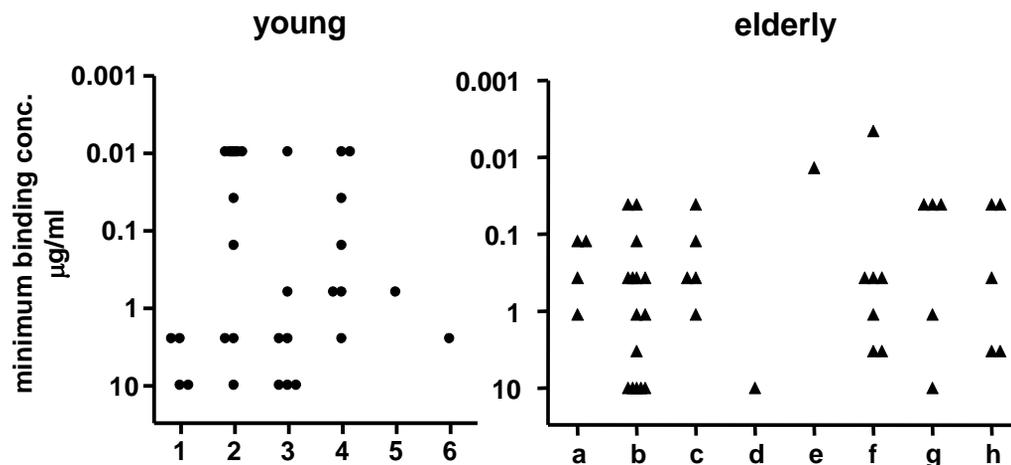


Sasaki et al. Supplemental data: sFigure 1.



**sFigure 1.** Serum HAI titer of young and elderly vaccinees against the three 2009 vaccine component strains (H1N1, A/South Dakota/06/2007, an A/Brisbane/59/2007-like strain; H3N2, A/Uruguay/716/2007, an A/Brisbane10/2007-like strain; and B/Brisbane/60/2008) before (day 0) and after (approximately day 28) vaccination. Bars indicate geometric mean titers (GMT), with their values listed under each group. P values were determined by unpaired t-tests for young versus elderly groups. \*, significant difference.

Sasaki et al. Supplemental data: sFigure 2.



**sFigure 2.** Affinity of influenza vaccine virus-specific re-mAbs derived from individual young (1 – 6) and elderly (a – h) recipients of seasonal TIV. The binding affinity was measured by ELISA with microtiter plates coated with individual vaccine component viruses. The binding affinity was defined as the minimum concentration of each re-mAb that resulted in an  $OD_{450nm}$  of  $>0.607$  in the assay. All re-mAbs with a minimum binding concentration of  $\leq 10 \mu\text{g/ml}$  for one of the vaccine component viruses were considered vaccine-specific, and were included in this figure. The  $OD_{450nm}$  threshold of 0.607 was set at a level that would exclude 95% of random control re-mAb as vaccine-specific, based on ELISA results of 48 such re-mAbs derived from individual naïve B-cells.