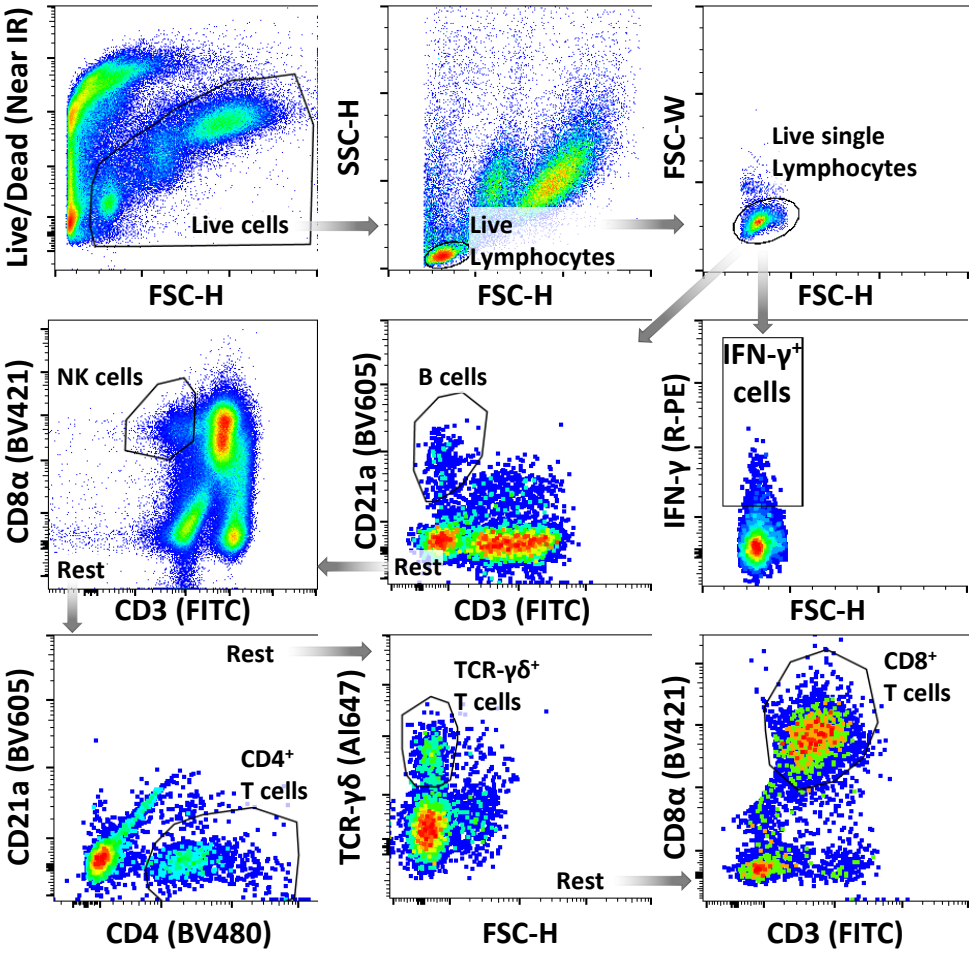

Supplementary Figure 1: Gating hierarchy for IFN-γ response to PRRSV in BAL (shown), lung tissue and tracheobronchial lymph nodes: Due to a higher autofluorescence of some cells isolated from BAL, lung and lymph node tissue, the gating hierarchy had to be adapted. Dead cells were excluded by a Live/Dead discrimination dye. Next, live lymphocytes were gated based on their size (FSC-H) and granularity (SSC-H). FSC-H was FSC-W was used to exclude doublets to ensure the further analysis is performed on single living lymphocytes (SLLs). The IFN-γ expression of these SLLs was analyzed via FSC-H vs IFN-γ-R-PE. As well, SLL immune cell subsets were further discriminated into B cells ($CD3^-CD21a^+$); the non-B cells were used to gate for NK cells ($CD3^-CD8\alpha^+$); the remaining non-B-non-NK cells were used to gate on CD4 T cells ($CD4^+CD21a^-$), then on TCR-γδ T cells ($FSC\text{-}H^{low}TCR\text{-}\gamma\delta^+$) and CD8 T cells ($CD3^+CD4^-TCR\text{-}\gamma\delta^-CD8\alpha^+$). These immune cell subgates were then applied to IFN-γ^+ cells to determine the contribution of each subset to the overall IFN-γ production in SLLs.