

Supplementary Figure 1: Gating hierarchy for IFN-y 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-y expression of these SLLs was analyzed via FSC-H vs IFN-y-R-PE. As well, SLL immune cell subsets were further discriminated into B cells (CD3<sup>-</sup>CD21a<sup>+</sup>); the non-B cells were used to gate for NK cells (CD3<sup>-</sup> CD8 $\alpha^{+}$ ); the remaining non-B-non-NK cells were used to gate on CD4 T cells (CD4<sup>+</sup>CD21a<sup>-</sup>), then on TCR-γδ T cells (FSC-H<sup>low</sup>TCR-γδ<sup>+</sup>) and CD8 T cells (CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>-</sup>TCR- $\gamma\delta$ -CD8 $\alpha$ <sup>+</sup>). These immune cell subgates were then applied to IFN-y<sup>+</sup> cells to determine the contribution of each subset to the overall IFN-y production in SLLs.