Suppl. Fig 2 Analysis of influenza-induced pathophysiology. (a) Total live BALF cell counts in right lungs. Right lungs of H1N1-infected or uninfected control mice were lavaged, and cells were quantified using a hemocytometer. Results for individual mice are shown (open circles). Median values are indicated by horizontal bars. (b) Eosinophils (Siglec F+ / CD11c−) were quantified using a Siglec-F-specific antibody in combination with antibodies directed to CD11c. Results for individual mice are shown (open triangles). Median values are indicated by horizontal bars. For a – b, n = 6 - 7 mice at each time-point. (c) Histological analysis of mouse lungs at the indicated times post infection. Infiltration was increased at 5 dpi with a mixture of neutrophils mostly in the airway, and lymphocytes mostly in the alveolar tissue. Magnified inset image for 5 dpi shows neutrophils in bronchioles. Neutrophil infiltration in the airway continued to be prominent at 7 dpi. Magnified inset at 7 dpi shows debris and neutrophils in the airway. A higher level of lymphocyte consolidation was present in the alveolar tissue following 7 dpi, indicating development of pneumonia. Larger region of pneumonia was observed at 9 dpi. Magnified inset at 9 dpi shows lymphocyte consolidation. At 13 and 17 dpi, regenerative tissue was observed, while lymphocyte consolidation was still prominent. Magnified inset at 13 and 17 dpi shows regenerative tissue. For all images, BR indicates bronchioles, black arrows indicate immune cells, and red arrows indicate regenerating tissue.