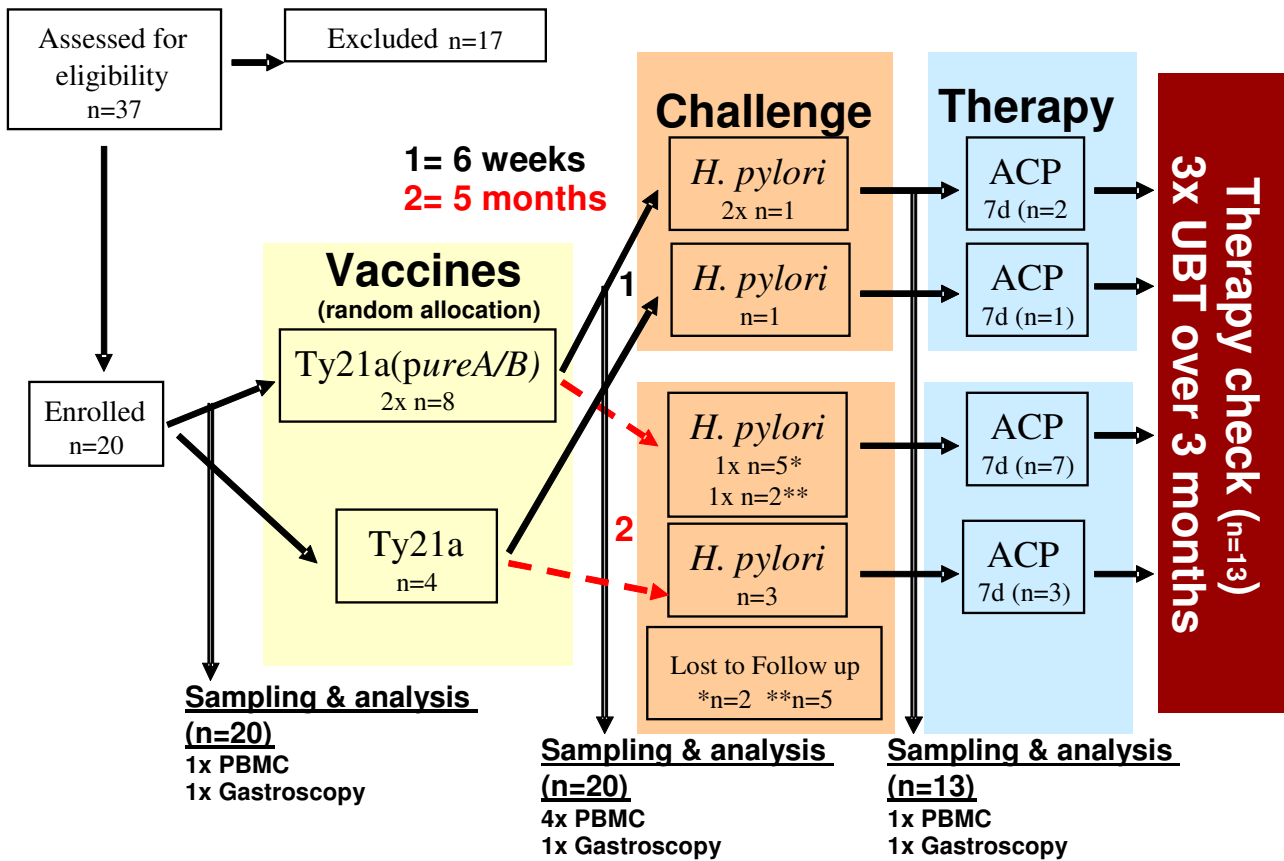


Aebischer et al.

Supplementary Figure 1: Schematic map of expression plasmids used to construct recombinant Ty21a vaccines.

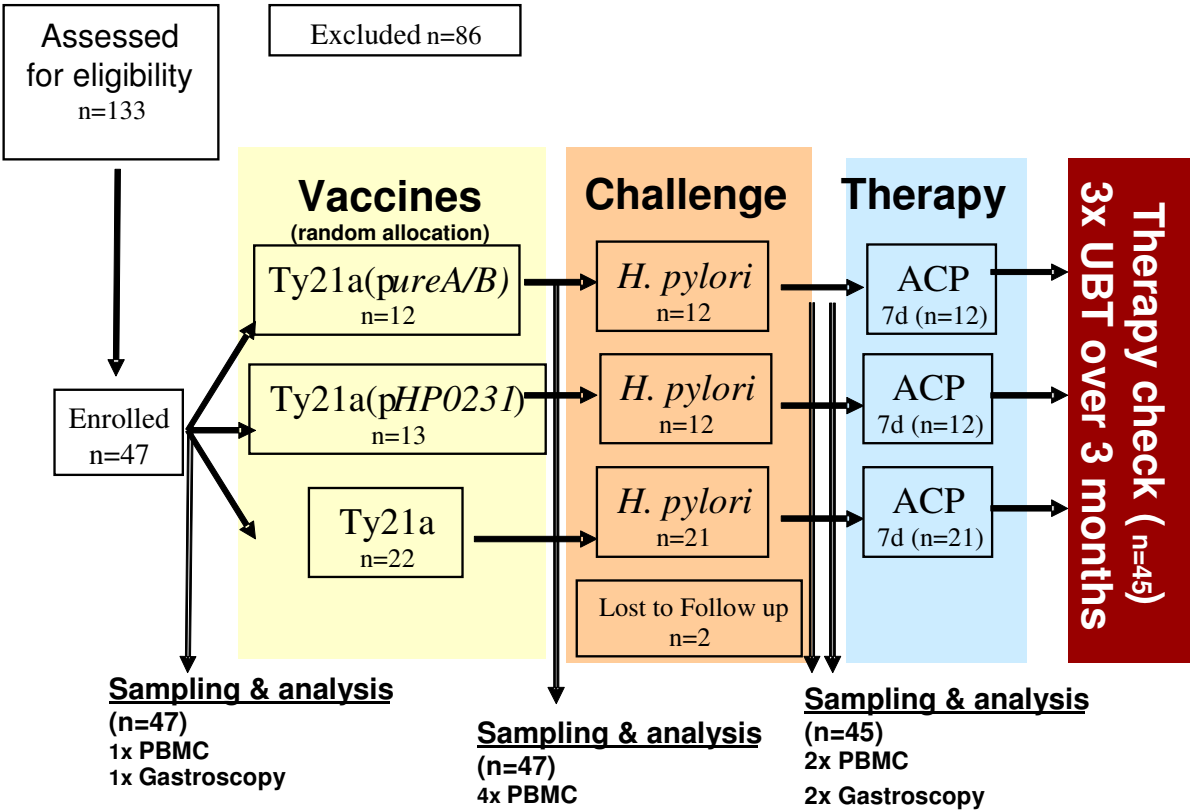
Design 1st Study



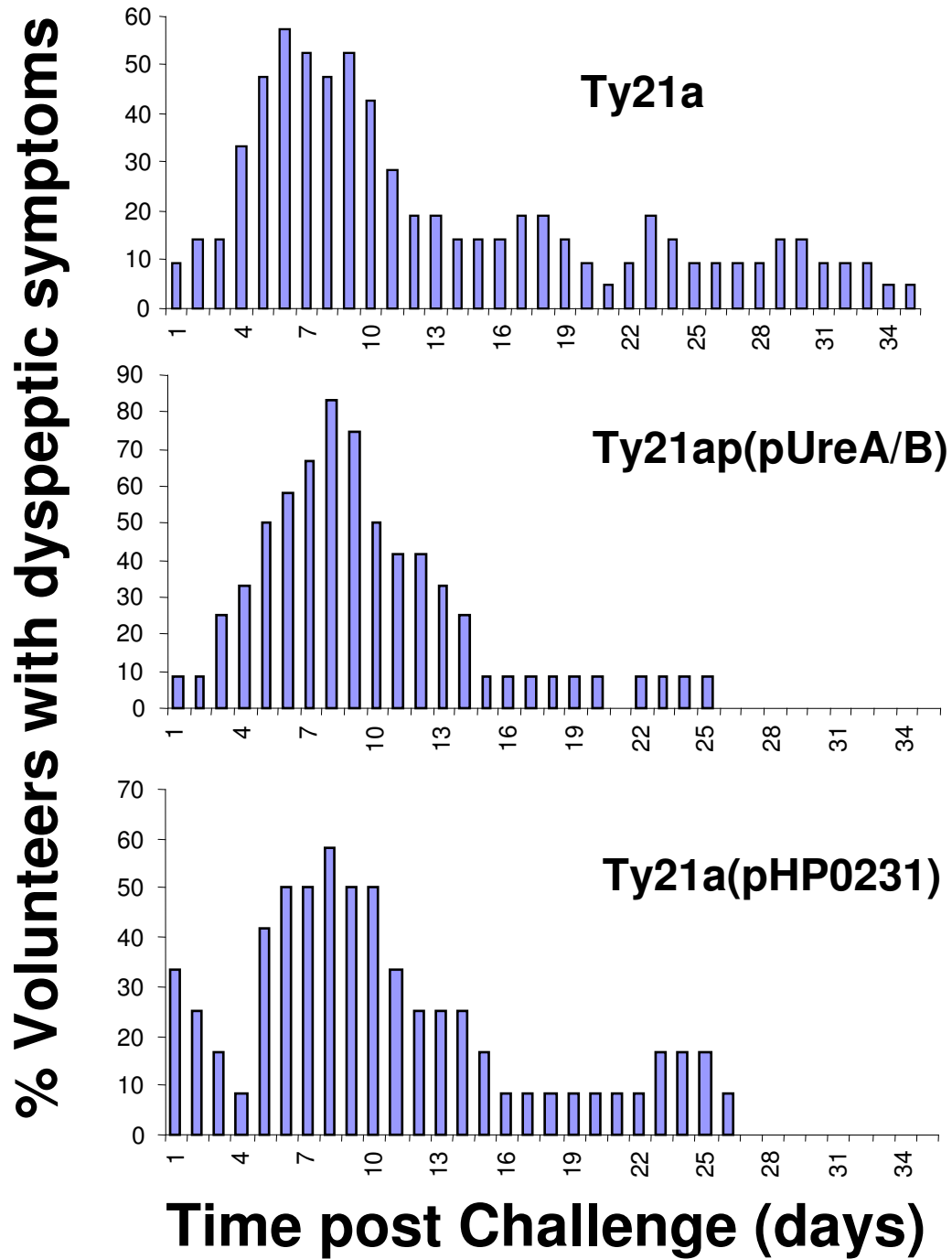
Aebischer et al.

Supplementary Figure 2: Flow chart of the design of the 1st study

Design 2nd study

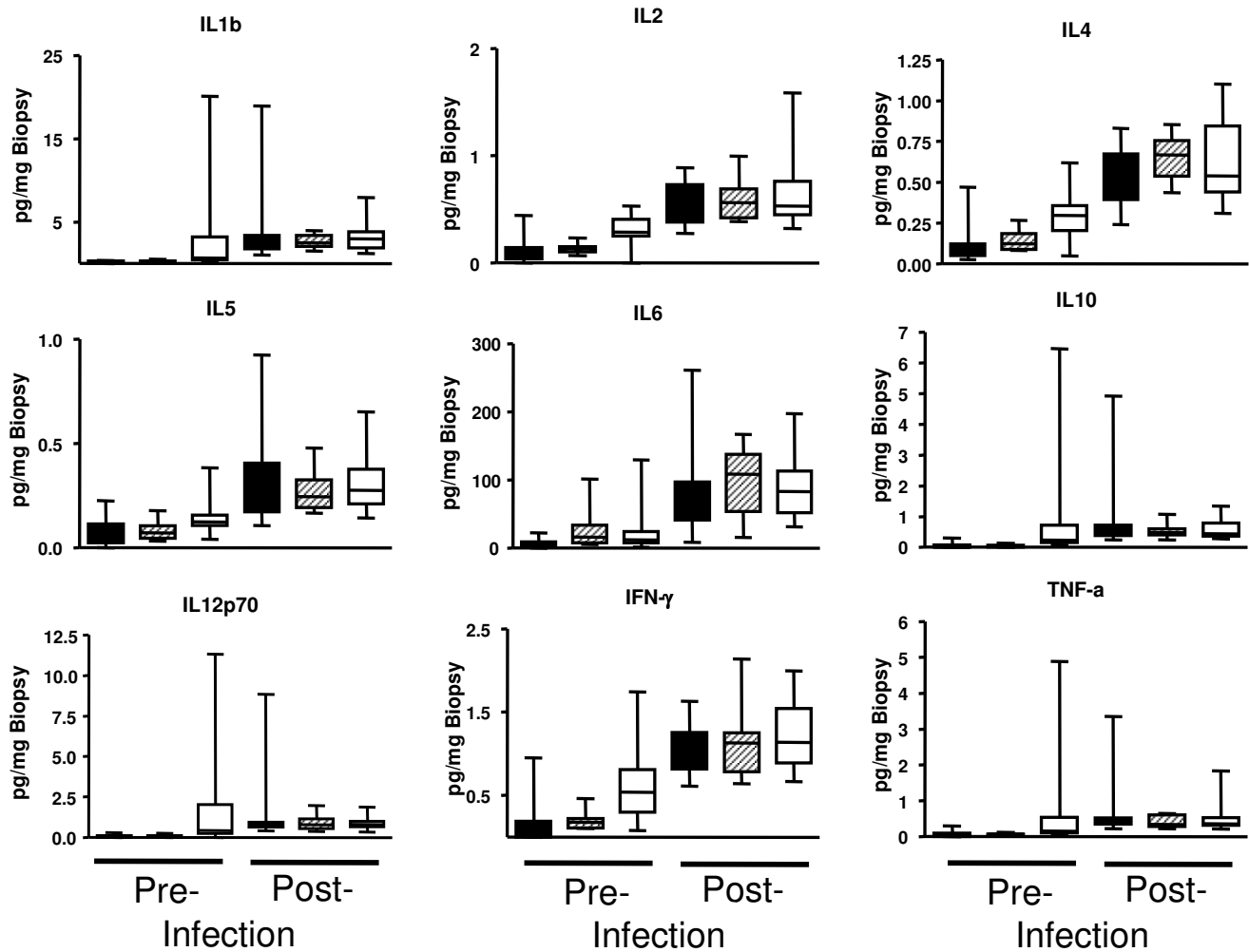


Aebischer et al.
 Supplementary Figure 3: Flow chart of the design of the 2nd study



Aebischer et al.

Supplementary Figure 4: Adverse effects recorded over time in 2nd Study. One volunteer in each vaccine group (#5,18,46) developed transient Grade 3 adverse effects (nausea, vomiting, strong abdominal pain and diarrhoea). One volunteer developed a small gastric ulcer that was successfully treated with antacids.

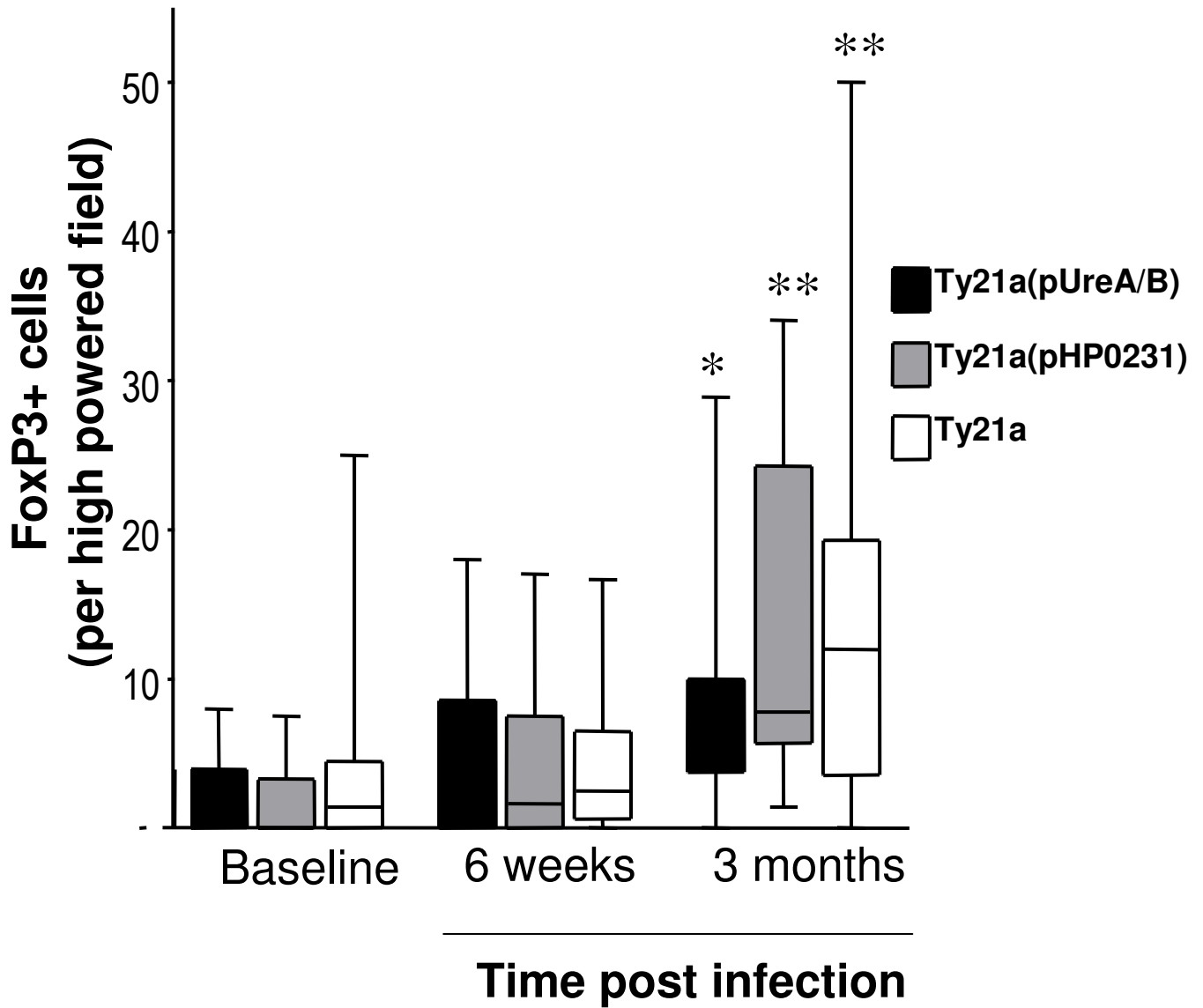


Vaccine groups

- Ty21a(pUreA/B)
- ▨ Ty21a(pHP0231)
- Ty21a

Aebischer et al.

Supplementary Figure 5: Infection induces increase in local cytokine secretion. Antrum biopsies were taken at enrolment, i.e. pre-infection, and 6 weeks after infection and cultured for 24 h as described. Cytokine levels in culture supernatants were determined by CBA assay and are expressed as pg per mg of biopsy tissue cultured.



Aebischer et al.

Supplementary Figure 6: Increase in FoxP3⁺ cells in stomach mucosa after *H. pylori* challenge. FoxP3 was detected by immunohistochemistry as described (Epple HJ et al.,(2006) *Blood*, 108:3072). Box and whisker plots with range, 25 and 75%iles and median are shown grouping volunteers from individual treatment arms. FoxP3⁺ cells were significantly increased compared to baseline only 3 months after infection (*, ** P<0.05 and P<0.01 respectively by Mann-Whitney U test). FoxP3⁺ cells in the duodenum were not significantly affected by *H. pylori* infection (not shown).