Fig 1

Fig 2

Fig 3

Fig 4

Fig 5
Figure legends:

**Fig 1.** Inbred Swiss Albino mice were immunized with 4 subcutaneous injections of recombinant T2544 (0.5 µg) administered at intervals of seven days. Titers of specific antibody isotypes in the pooled (n = 5) antisera and intestinal lavage of mice immunized with T2544.

**Fig 2.** In vitro bactericidal assay. S. Typhi were incubated with guinea pig complement and rabbit pre-immune or T-2544 antiserum followed by culture in BHI for 4 h. Bacterial growth was assayed by OD measurement at 600 nm. u.d., undiluted.

**Fig 3.** In vitro bactericidal assay with patients' sera adsorbed with Ty2Δt2544. Plot shows mean (0.312, 0.748, 0.987, 0.490 and 0.378 along the X-axis) with 95% confidence intervals. AS, acute sera; CS, convalescent sera; NSL, non-Salmonella sera; >128 and ≤128, antibody titers; AS > 128 + T2544 represents Ty2Δt2544-adsorbed AS further adsorbed with recombinant T2544.

**Fig 4.** Kaplan-Meier plot of cumulative mortality of mice (n =10 per group) immunized with recombinant T2544, Vi or PBS followed by oral challenge with Ty2 (2 × 107).

**Fig 5.** Kaplan-Meier plot of cumulative mortality of mice (n=10 per group) passively immunized with anti-T2544 antisera followed by intra peritoneal challenge with different dose of Ty2 (10^4, 10^5, 5 x 10^5 and 10^6).

Reference:


Ruan, P., Xia, X.P., Sun, D., Ojcius, D.M., Mao, Y.F., Yue, W.Y., and Yan, J. (2008). Recombinant SpaO and H1a as immunogens for protection of mice from lethal infection with Salmonella paratyphi A: implications for rational design of typhoid fever vaccines. Vaccine 26, 6639-6644.


