

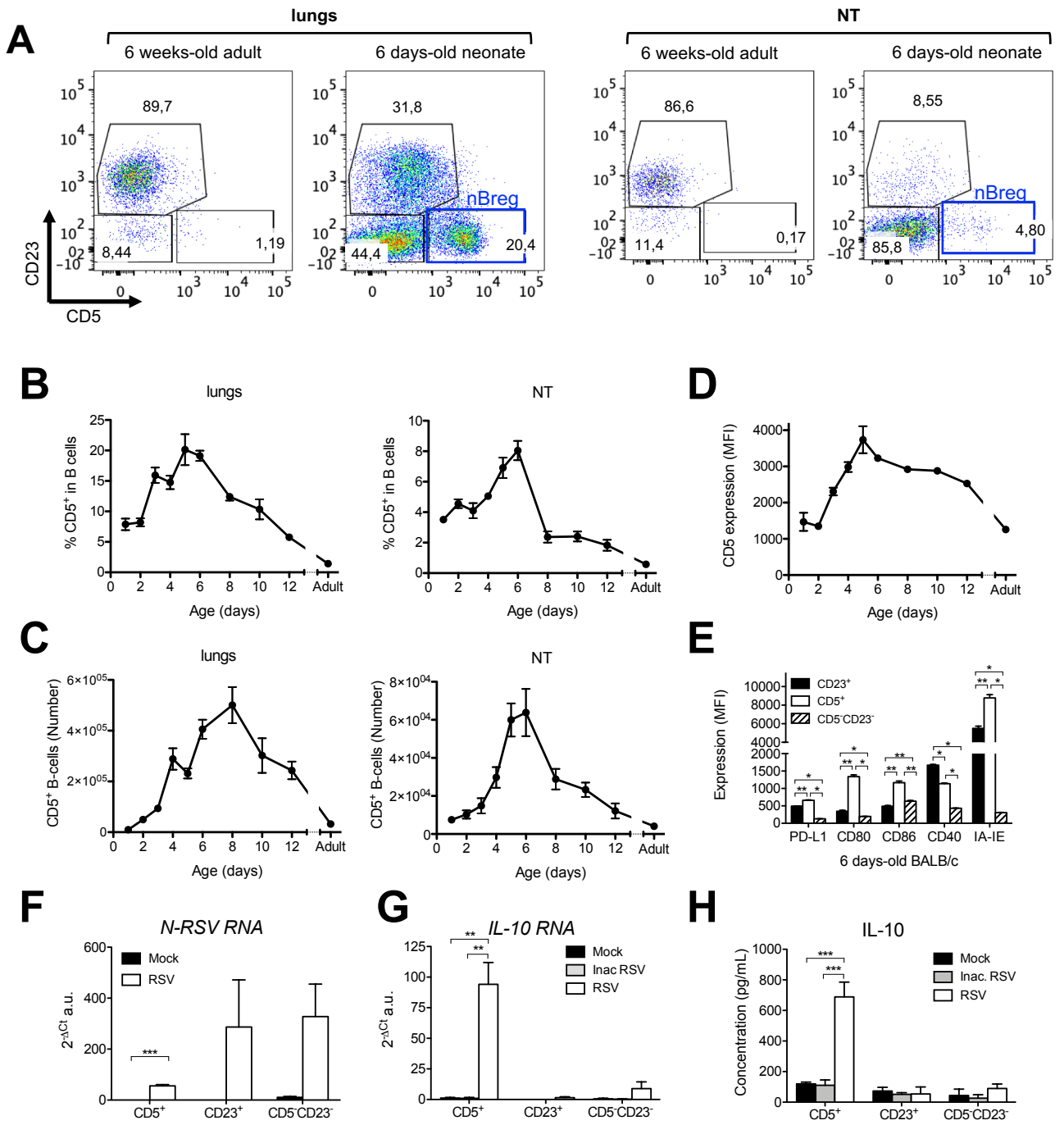


Figure 1: Neonatal regulatory B lymphocytes accumulate in the respiratory tract during the early period of life and produce IL-10 in response to RSV infection.

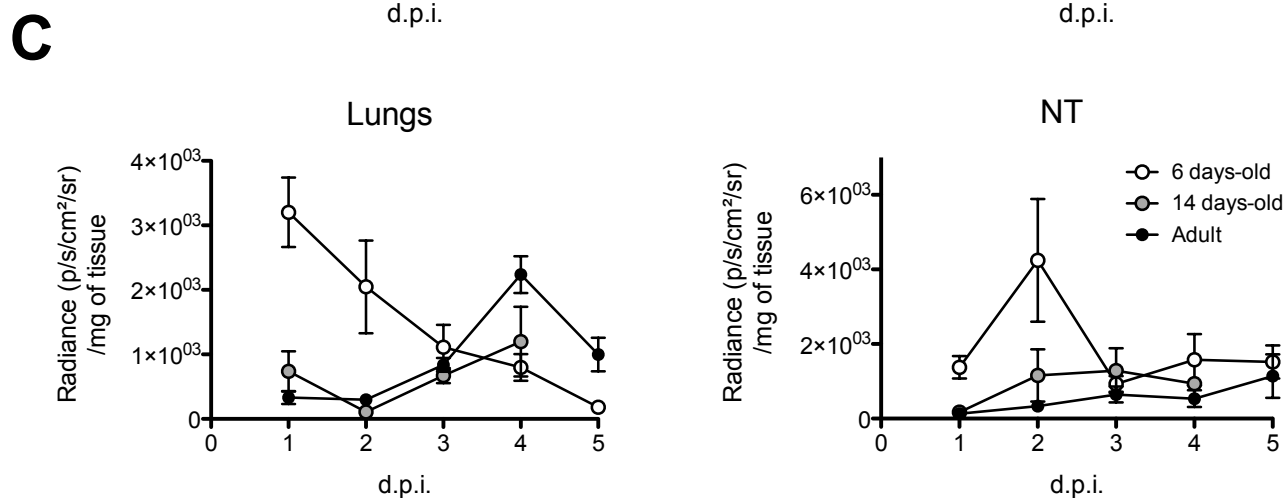
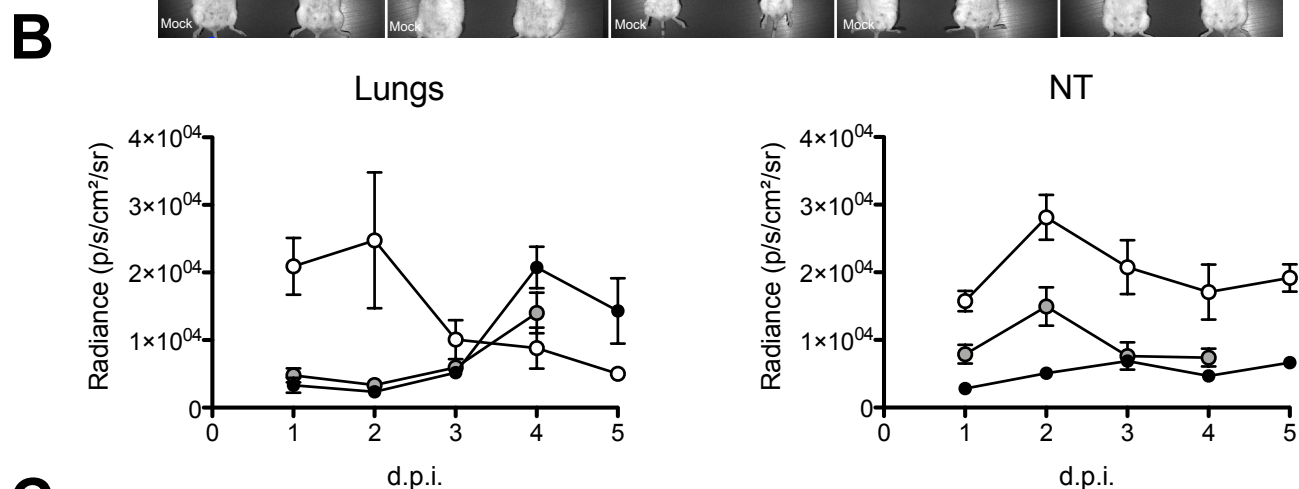
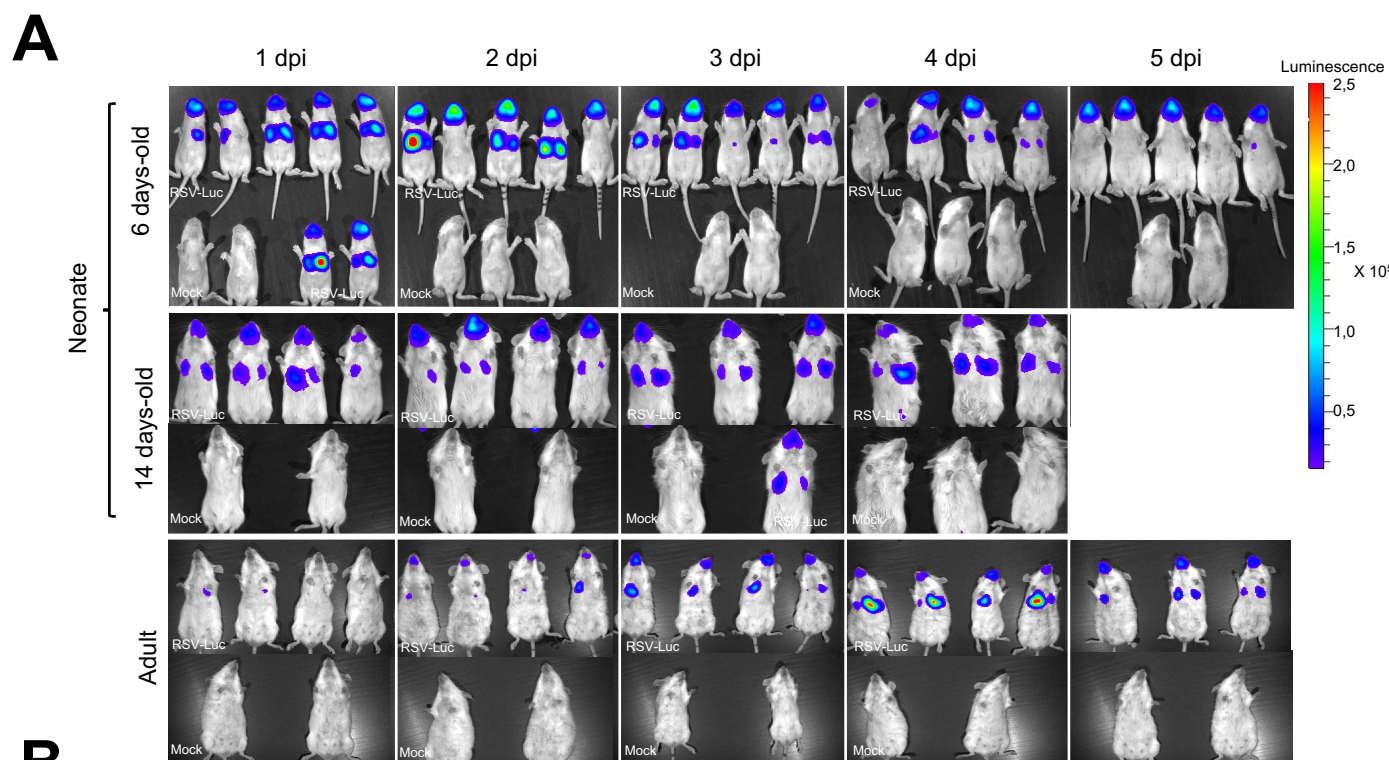


Figure 2: Age-dependent RSV replication kinetic in BALB/c mice.

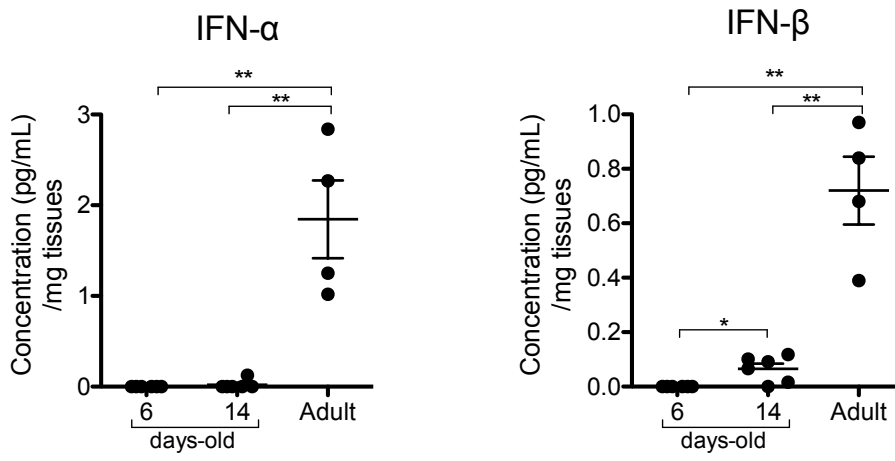


Figure 3 : Type-I interferon antiviral response is reduced in neonates.

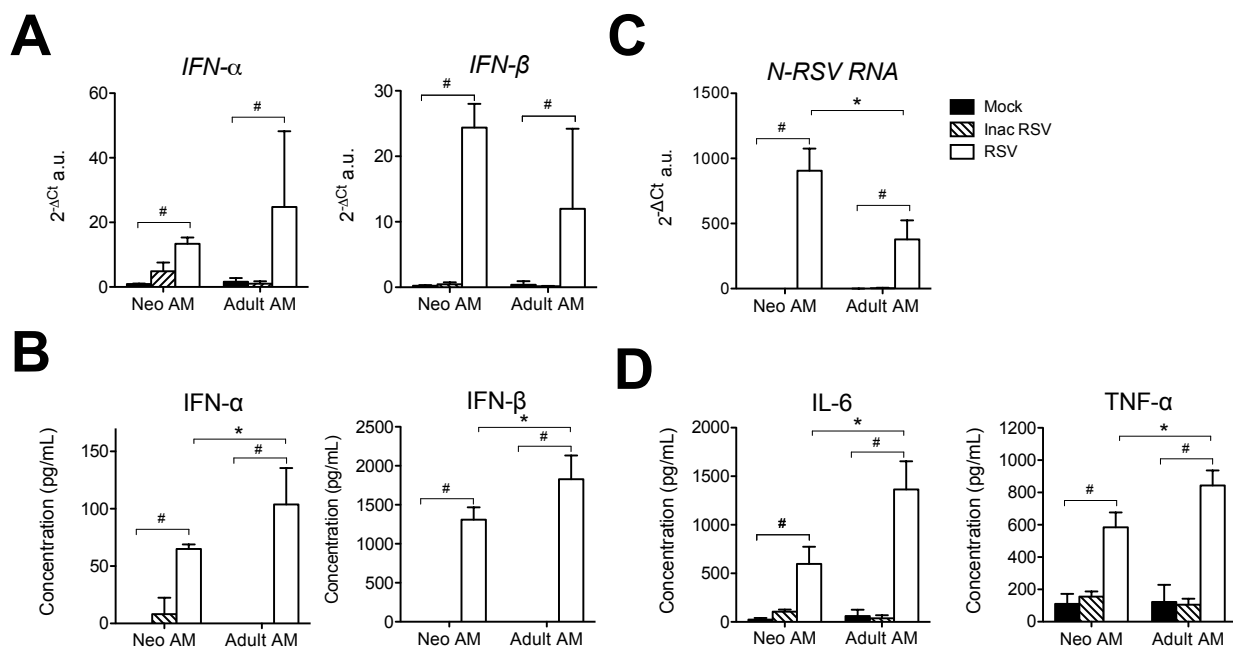


Figure 4: Neonatal primary AMs produce IFN-I and inflammatory cytokines in response to *ex vivo* RSV infection.

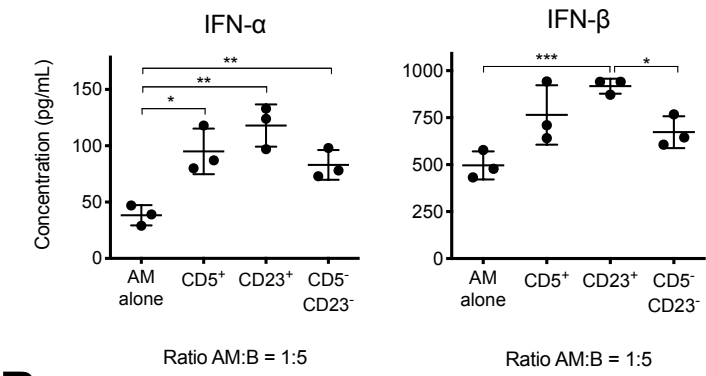
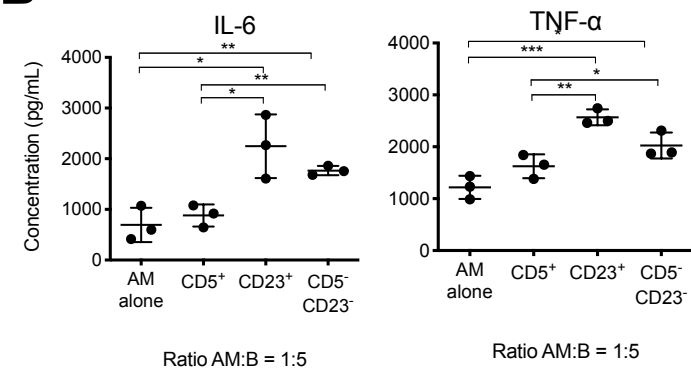
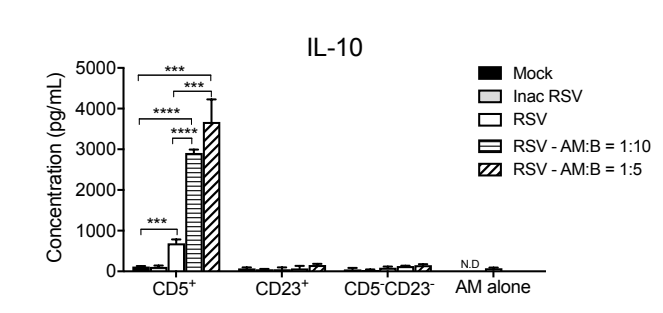
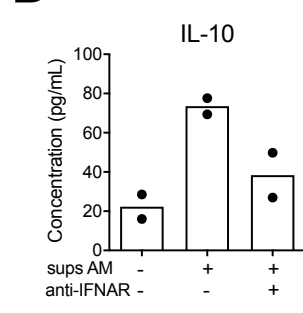
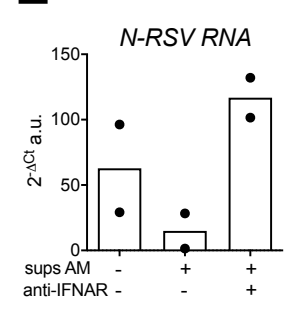
A**B****C****D****E**

Figure 5: The IFN-I response of neonatal AMs to RSV enhanced IL-10 production by CD5⁺ B-cells.

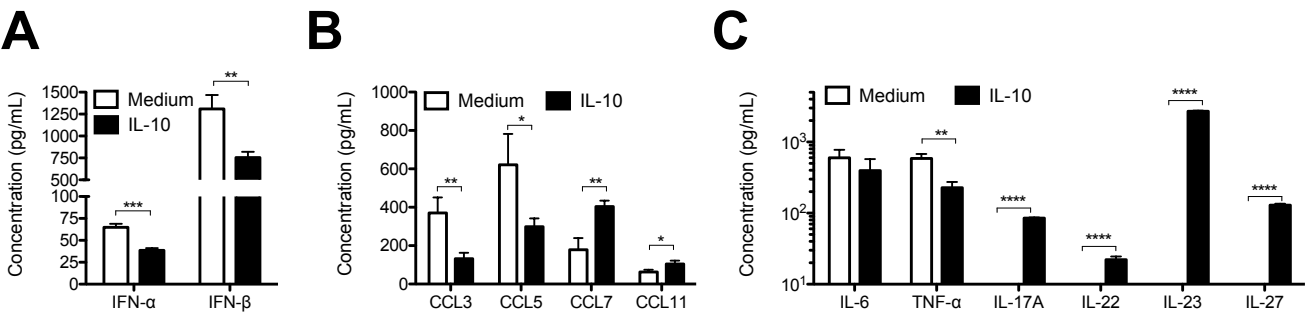
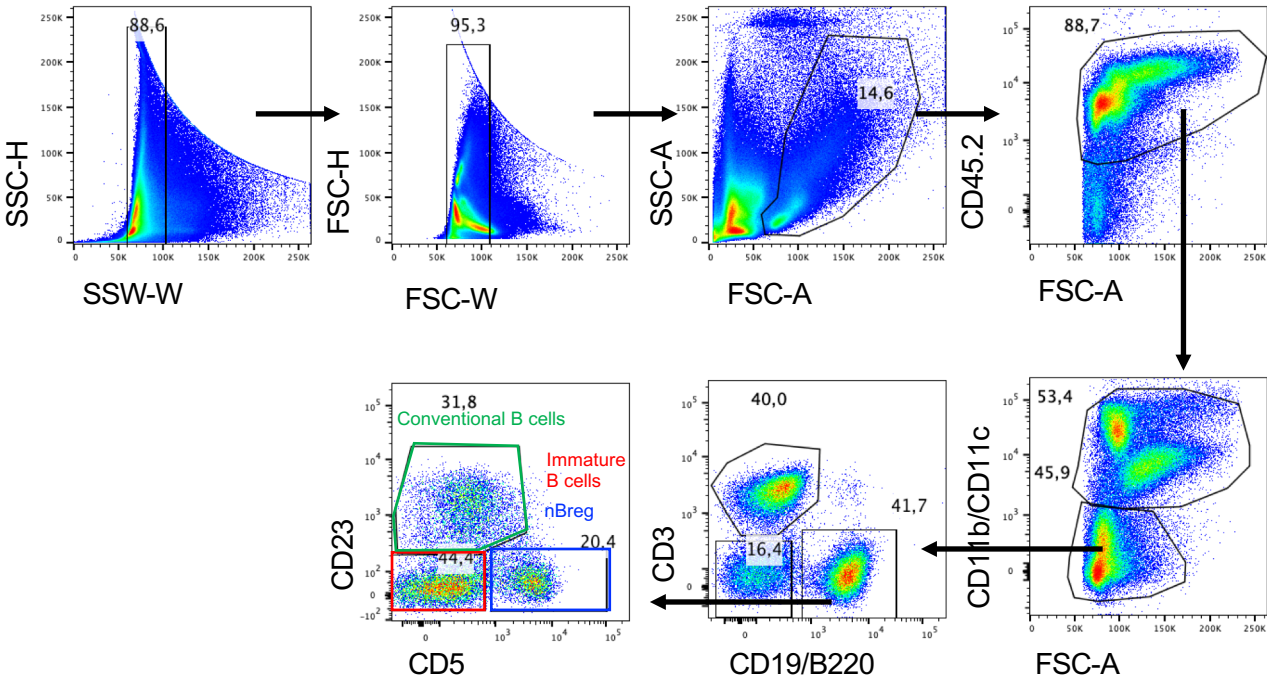
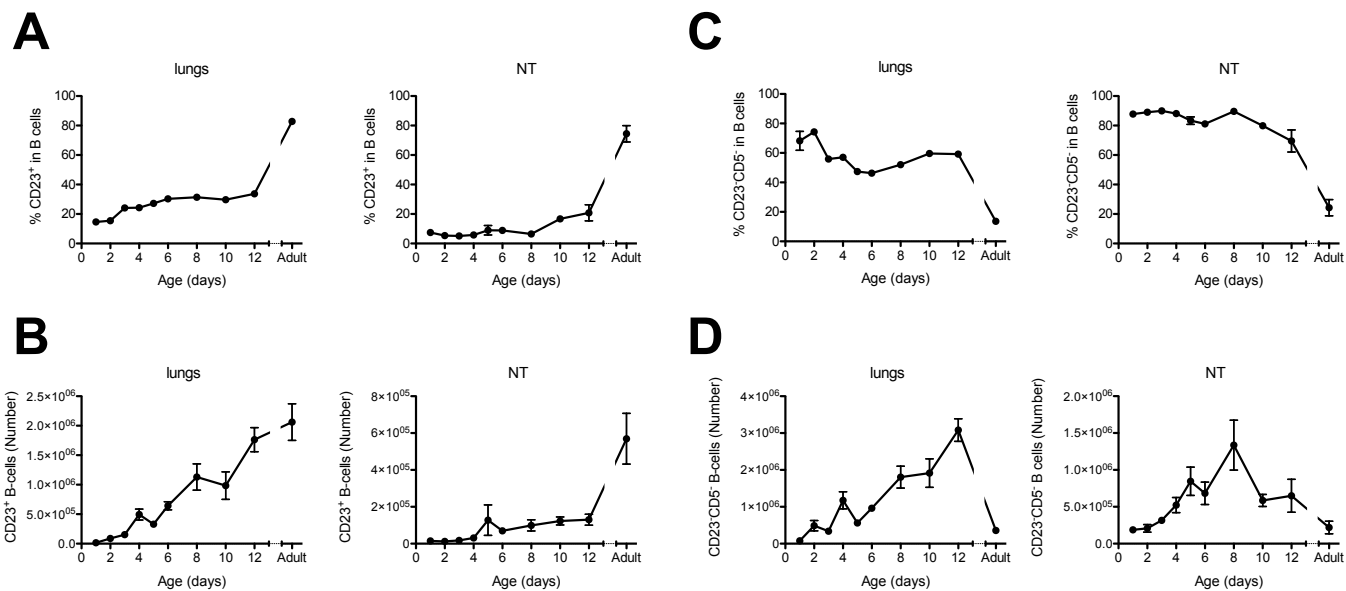


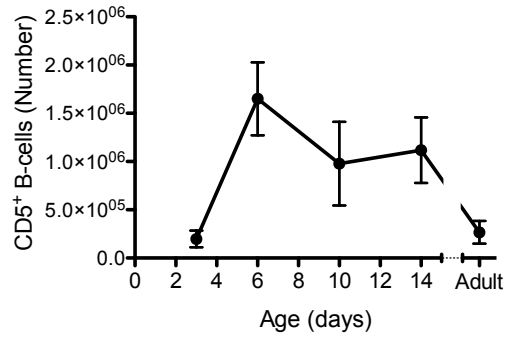
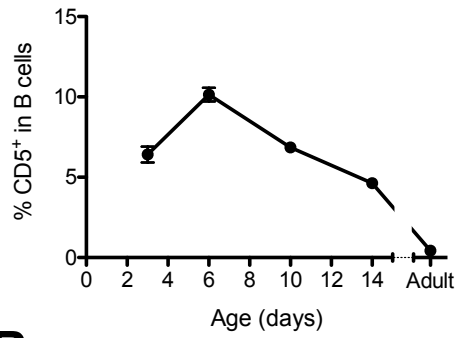
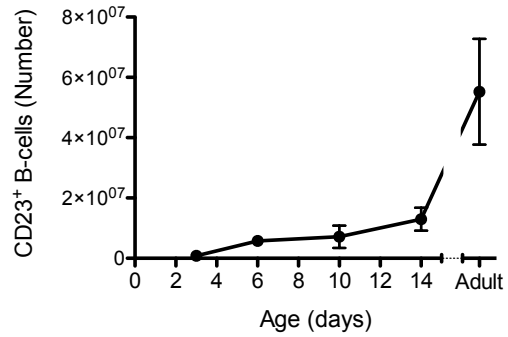
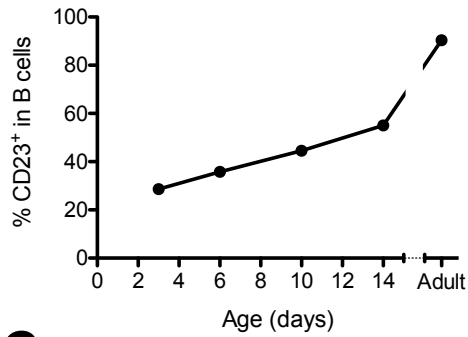
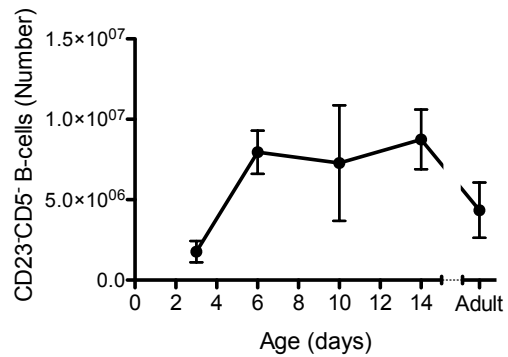
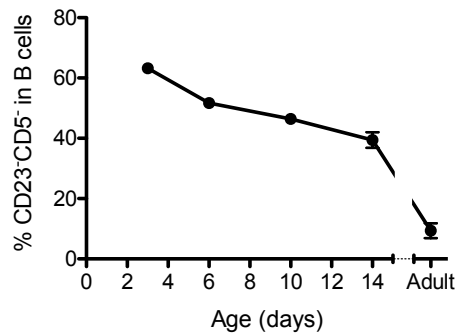
Figure 6 : IL-10 altered the response of neonatal AMs to *in vitro* RSV infection.



Supplemental Figure 1 : gating strategy to analysed for B cell populations by flow cytometry.

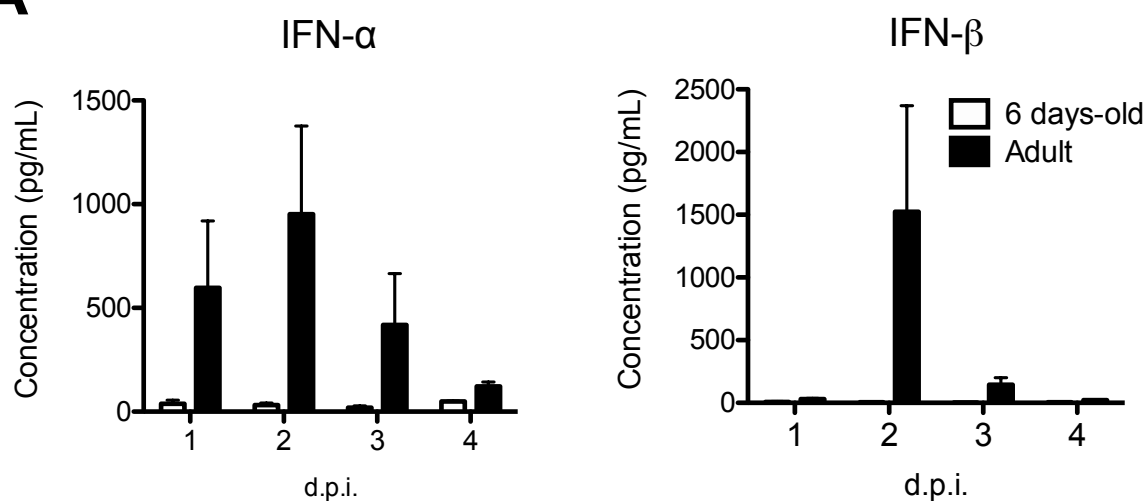


Supplemental Figure 2 : analysis of conventional and immature B cells subsets in the lungs and NT of neonates compared with adults

A**B****C**

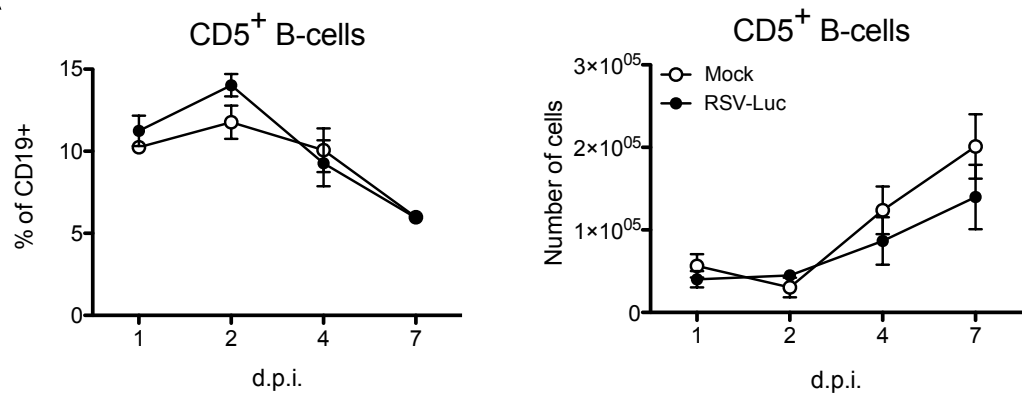
Supplemental Figure 3 : analysis of B cell subsets in the spleen of neonates compared with adults

A

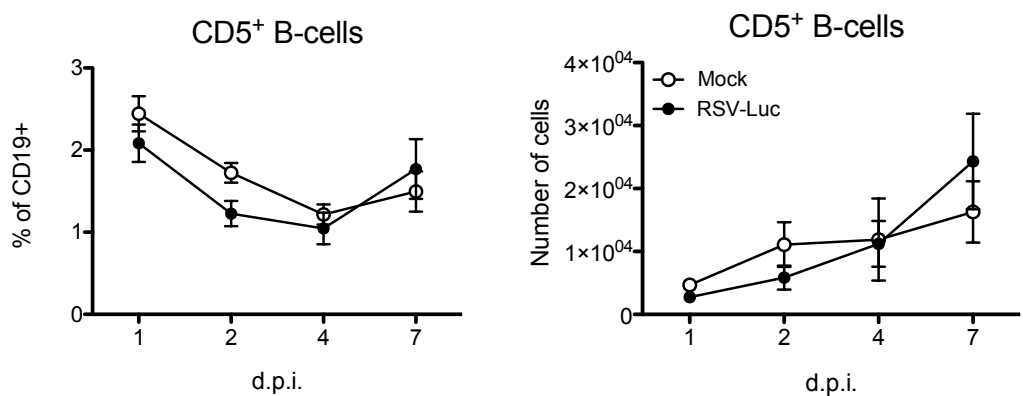


Supplemental Figure 4 : Differential IFN-I kinetic response to RSV infection between neonates and adult mice.

A



B



Supplemental Figure 5 : RSV infection in neonatal mice does not impact the presence of CD5⁺ B-cells in the respiratory tract.