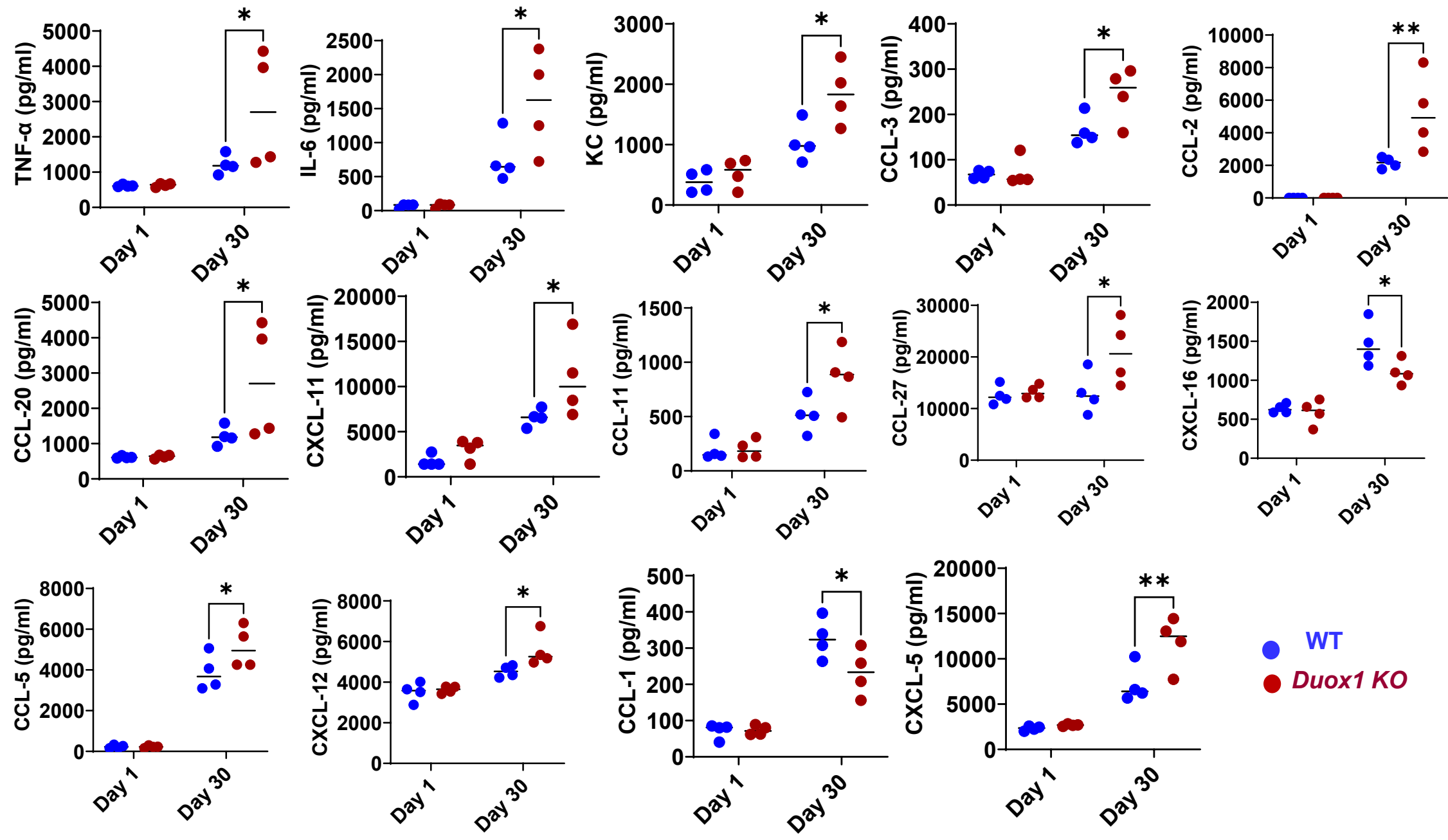
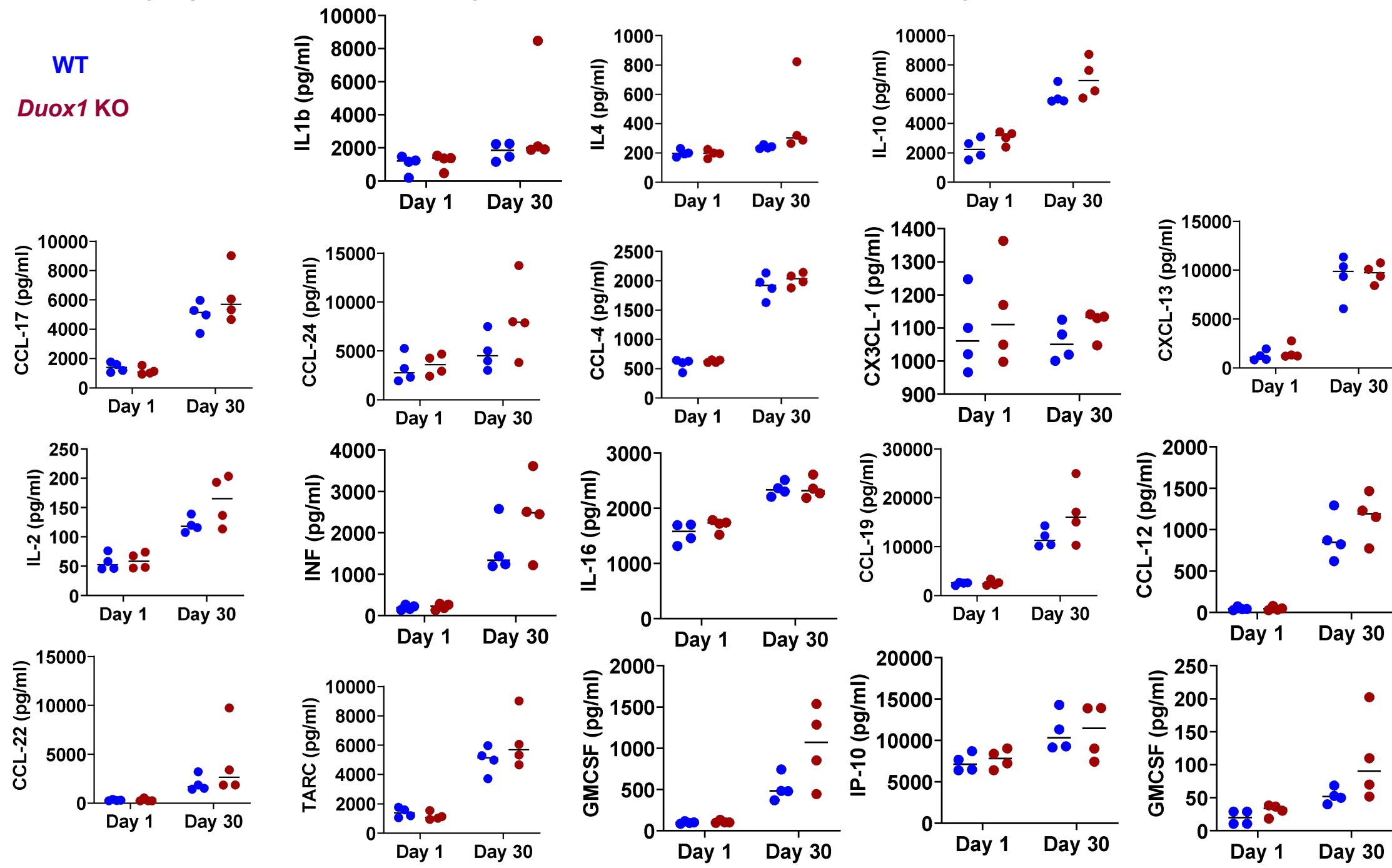


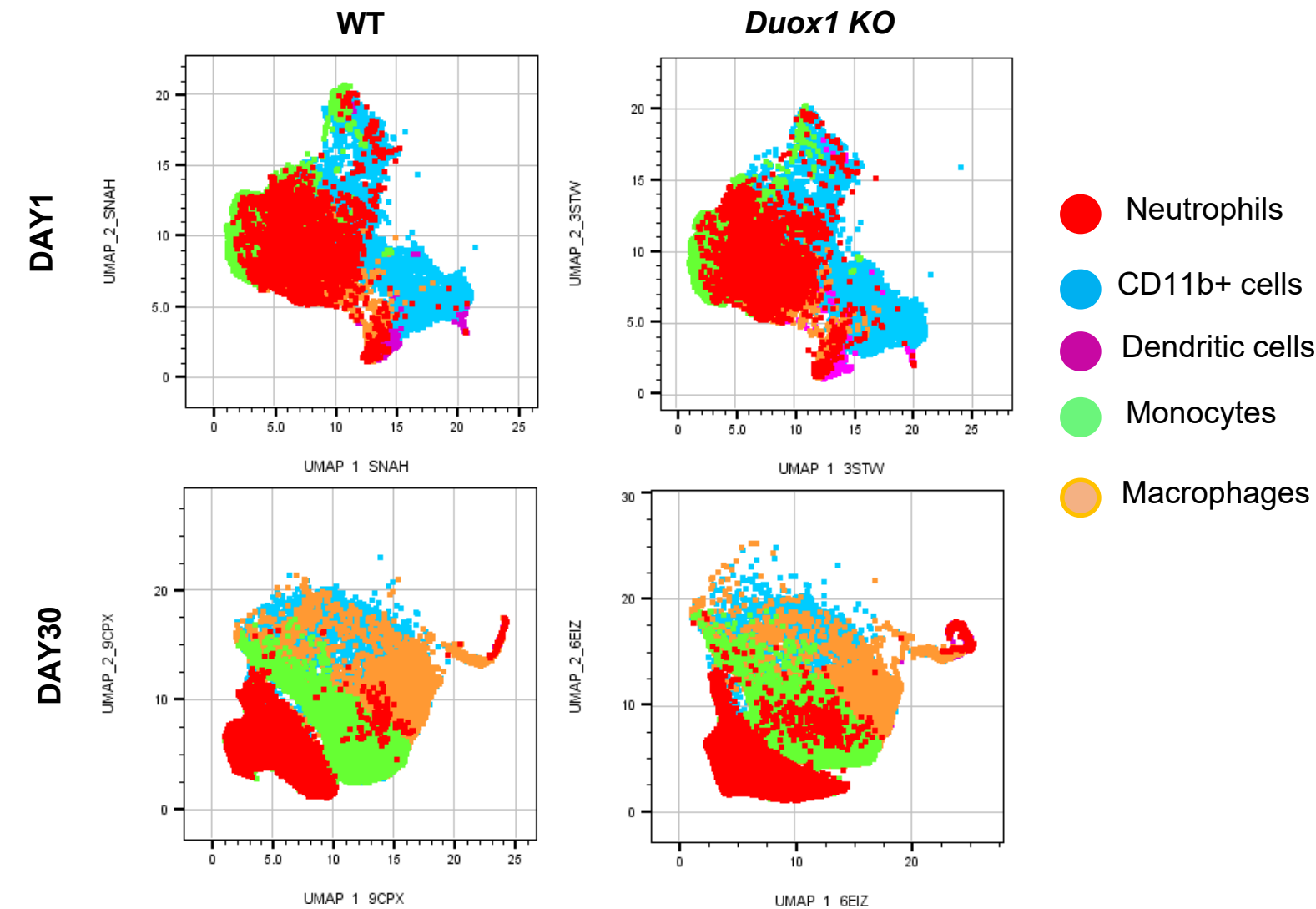
Supplemental Figure 1. The lung cytokine environment in Duox1-deficient and WT mice.



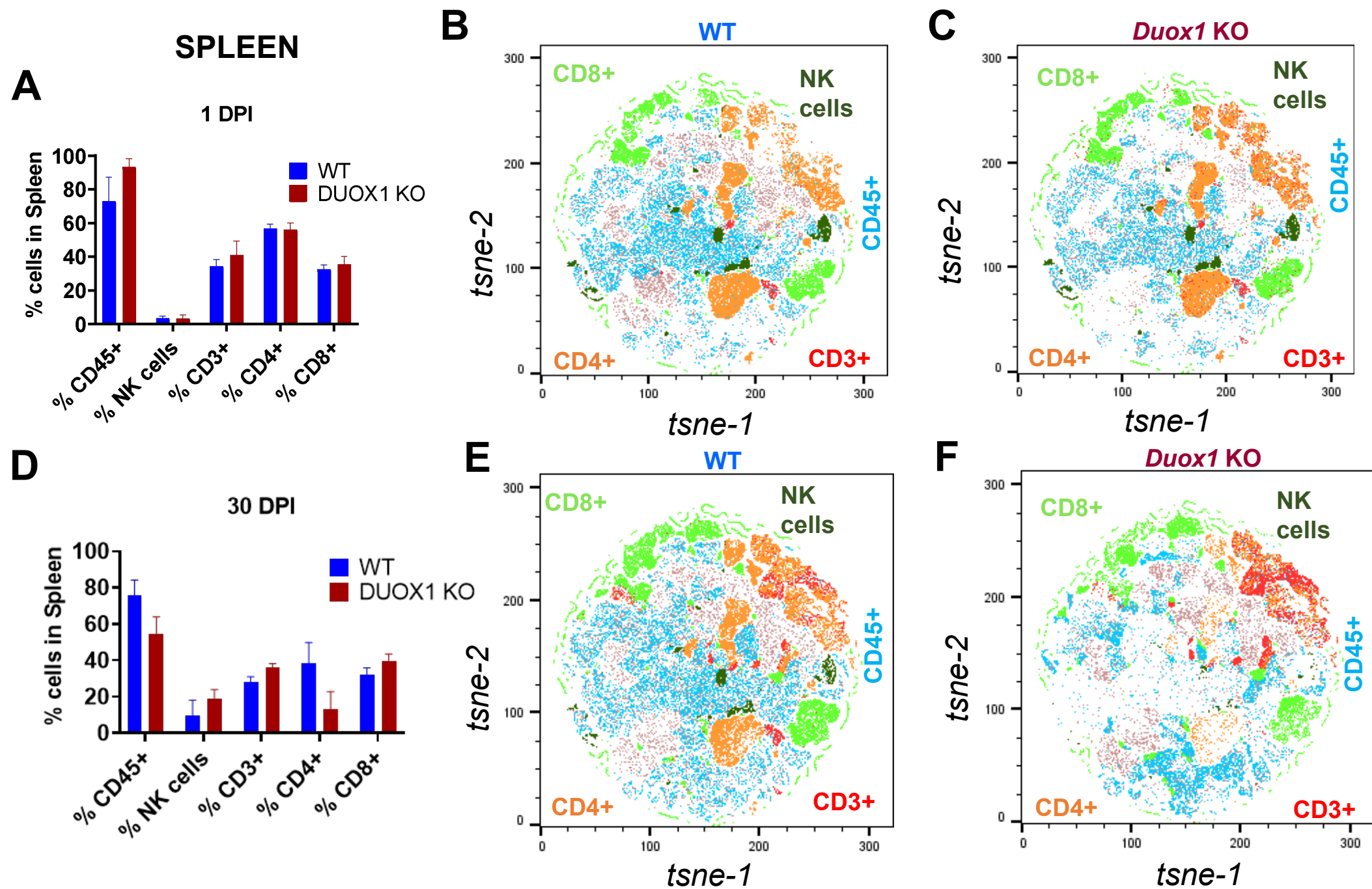
Supplementary figure 2. BAL levels of cytokines and chemokines unaffected by Duox1 in *Mtb* infection.



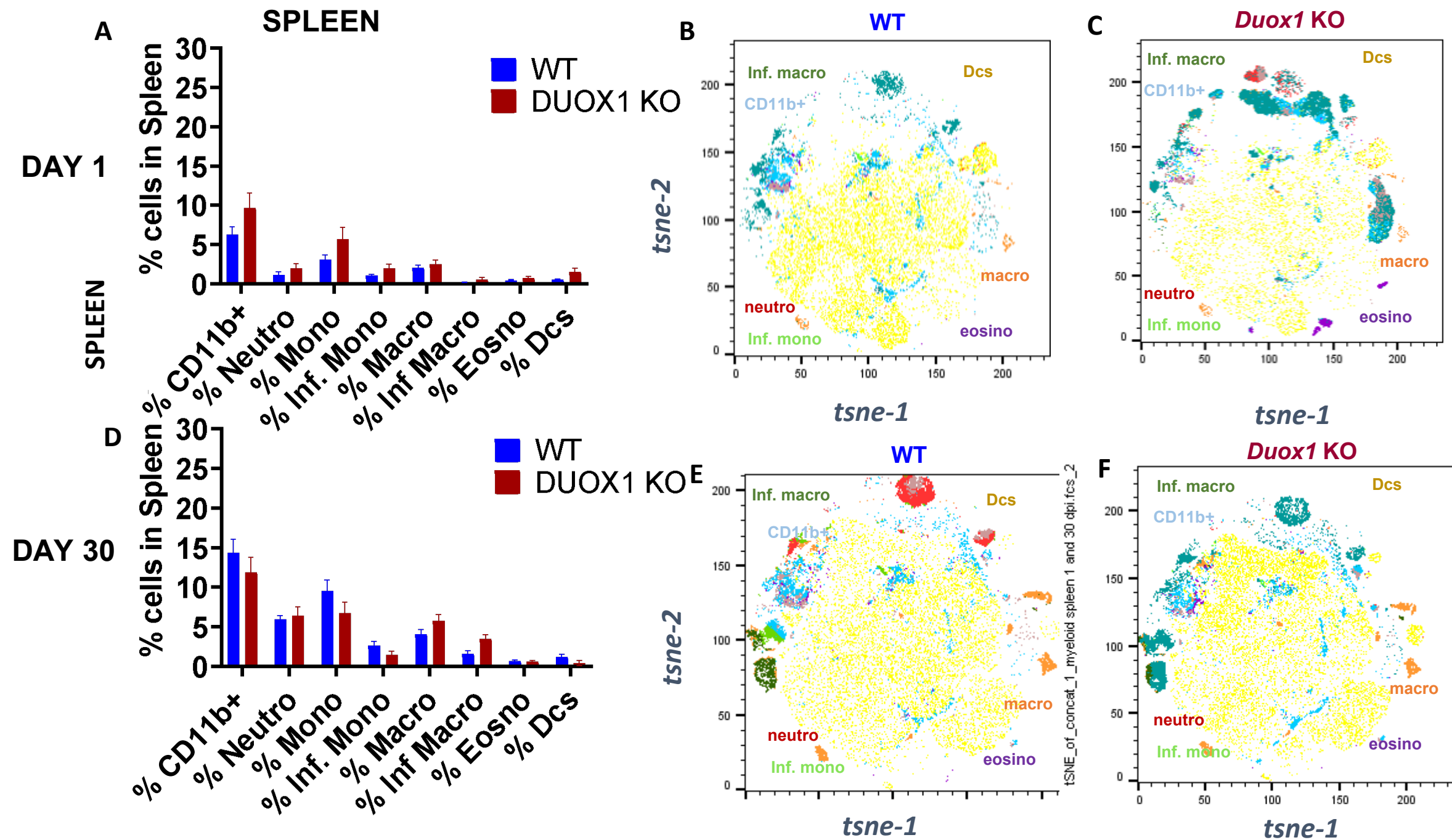
Supplementary figure 3. Myeloid cell clustering by uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) in the lungs of *Mtb*-infected WT and *Duox1* KO mice.



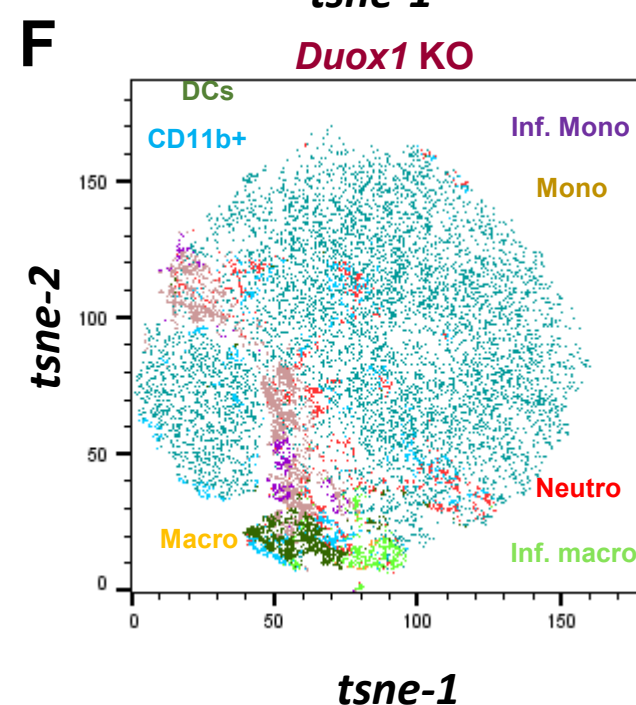
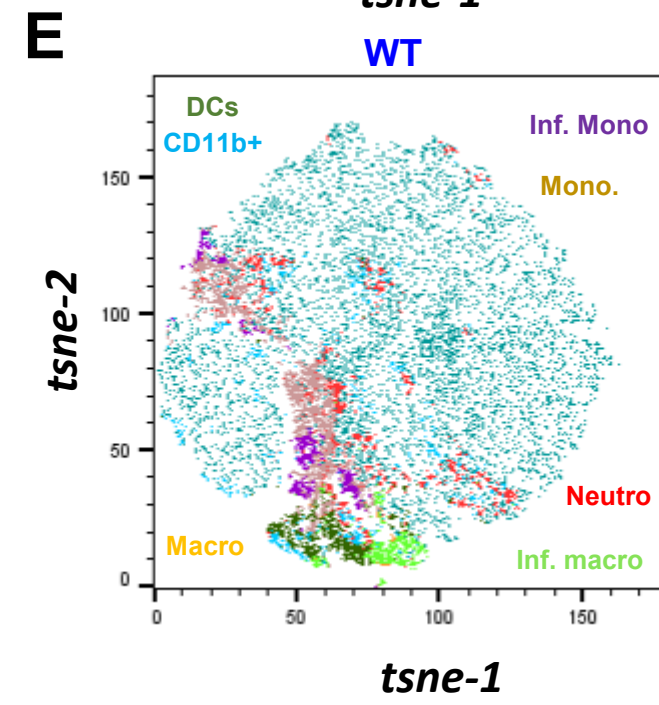
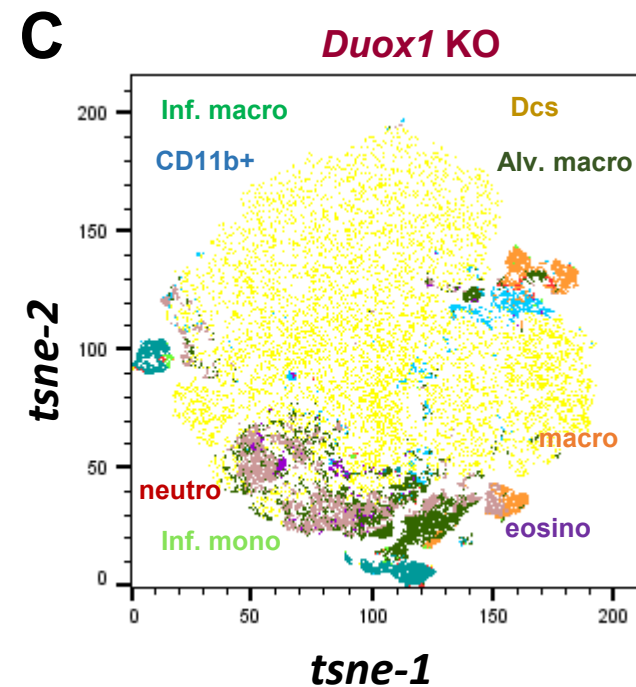
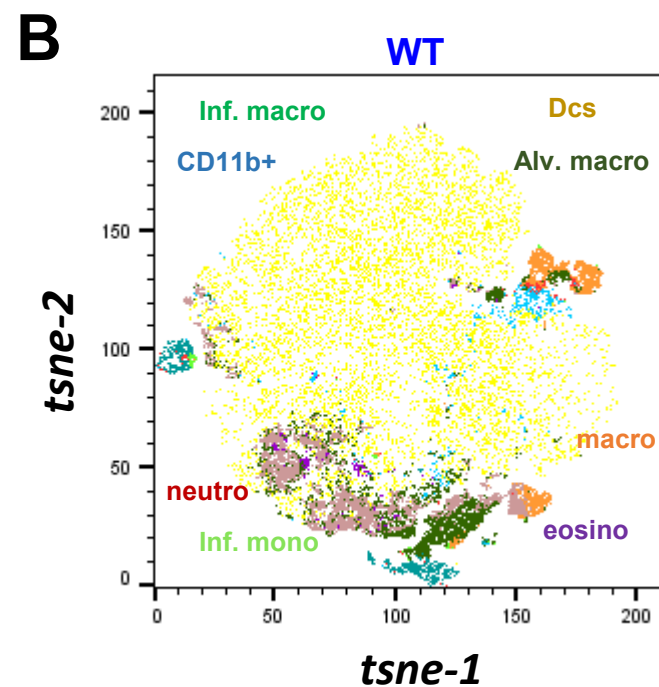
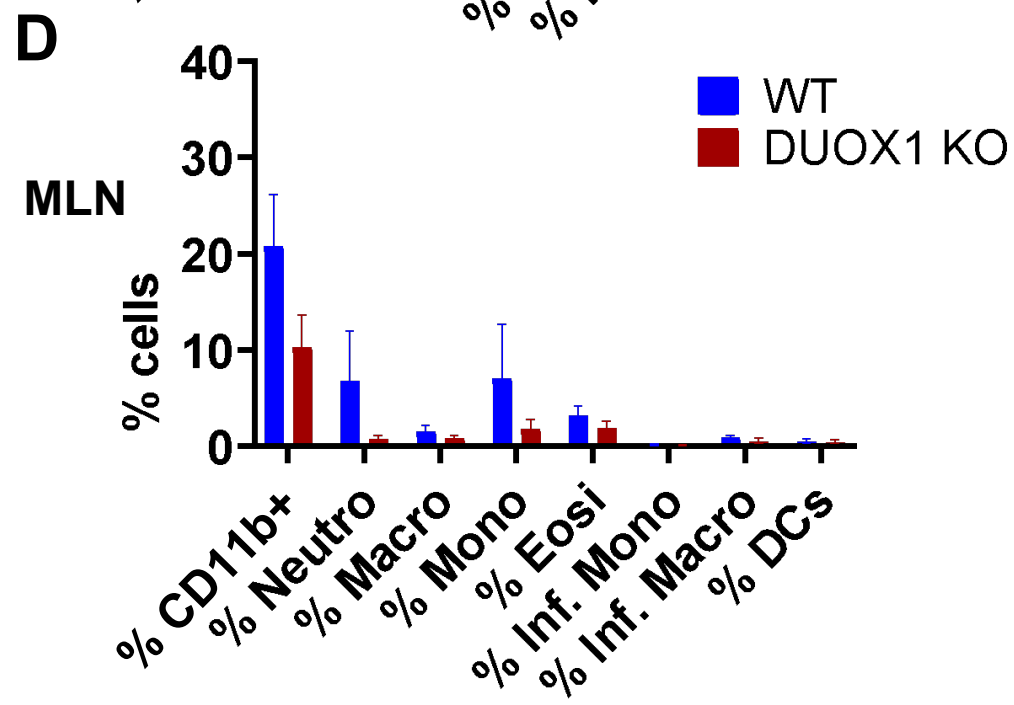
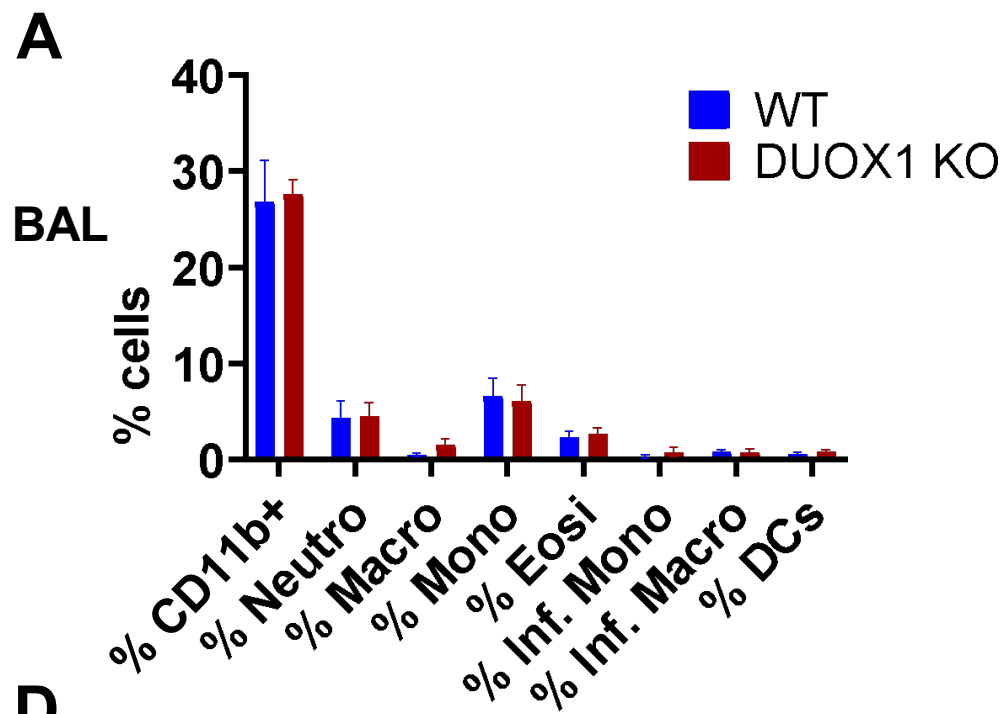
Supplementary figure 4. Similar lymphoid cell profiles in the spleens of *Mtb*-infected WT and *Duox1* KO mice.



Supplementary figure 5. Distribution of myeloid cell profiles in the spleen of *Mtb*-infected WT and Duox1 KO mice.

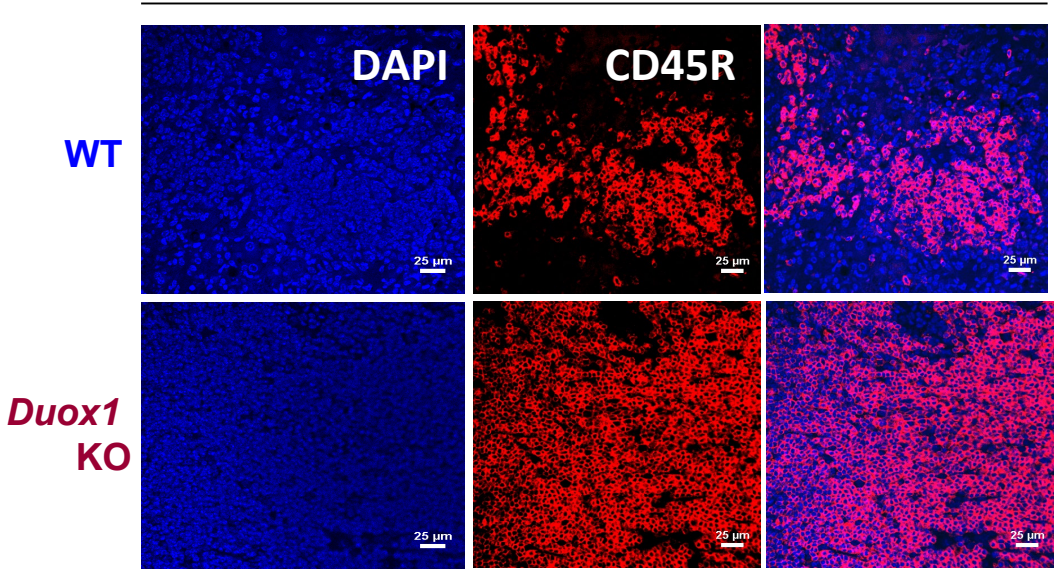


Supplementary figure 6. Myeloid cell populations in the BAL and MLNs of *Mtb*-infected WT and *Duox1* KO mice.

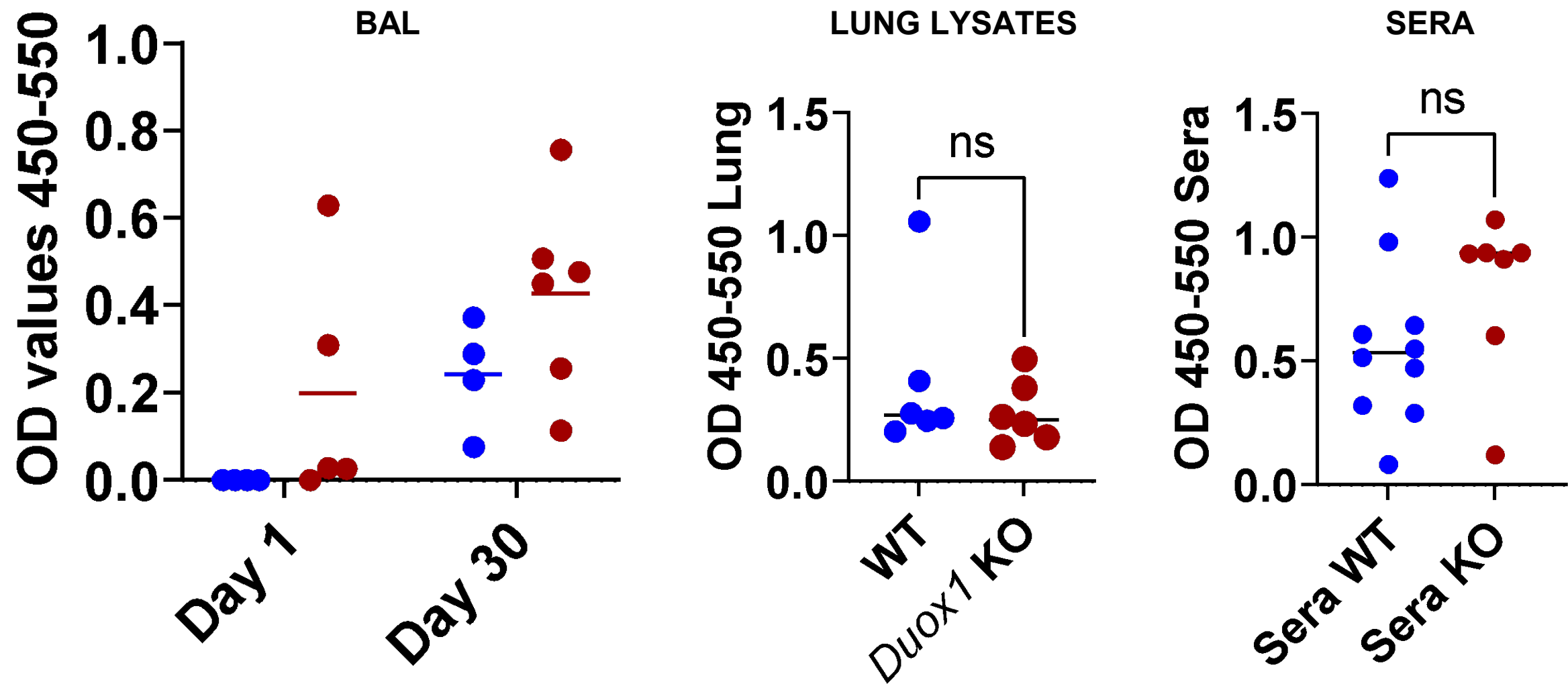


Supplementary Figure 7. B cells in the spleen of *Mtb*-infected *Duox1* KO and WT mice.

SPLEEN 30 days post-infection



Supplemental Figure 8. *Mtb*-specific IgG titers are similar between *Duox1* KO and WT animals following *Mtb* infection.



Supplementary Figure 9.
Quantification of CD68 and cleaved
caspase-3 immunofluorescence values
in *Mtb*-infected mice.

