ANTIGENIC STIMULATION DURING PREGNANCY MODIFIES SPECIFIC IGA1 AND IGA2 SUBCLASSES IN HUMAN COLOSTRUM ACCORDING TO THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE ANTIGEN

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Figure S1. Stratification of colostrum immunoglobulin (Ig) levels in the function of population descriptors. The bar chart shows comparative amounts of IgA against specific antigens in colostrum in the function of (A) hospitals: HR 1° October, HRAEI, and HMuj; and (B) delivery methods: vaginal delivery and cesarean section. Results are shown as mean ± standard deviation. Statistical analysis was performed using the Kruskal-Wallis test for non-parametric independent data.
Figure S2. Quantification of the total immunoglobulin (Ig)A subclasses present in colostrum. Comparative amounts of IgA types in colostrum (IgA, IgA1, and IgA2), n = 113. Bars indicate mean ± standard deviation. All data are expressed in milligrams of Ig per milliliter of colostrum (mg/mL).

Figure S3. Comparison of immunoglobulin (Ig)A1 and IgA2 levels in colostrum against (A) tetanus toxin (TT) or (B) lipopolysaccharide (LPS), in function of the number of vaccination shots (TT) or infections at the gastrointestinal tract (LPS) during pregnancy. All values are represented as mean ± standard deviation. All data are expressed in nanograms of Ig per milliliter of colostrum (ng/mL).