Table S1 Selected historical pertussis vaccination and immunity studies

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## Warning: package 'knitr' was built under R version 3.2.5
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Reference	Study	Measure	Results
[42]	Early immunization infants under 2 and 3 months using wP (alum. Precipitated)	Rapid agglutination test and local reac- tions to vaccine	Some local reactions of differing seri- ousness. 78.2% of 1834 infants' mod- erate/ strong posi- tive agglutination two to four months after immunization
[21]	wP vaccination of newborns	Serum levels of ag- glutinins and Ab	Most vaccinated ba- bies had pertussis titers levels be- lieved to confer significant protec- tion
[22]	Vaccine in infants early age two dif- ferent types of wP vaccine.	Sera tested for [Ab] at birth	Vaccine "A" titers were higher than vaccine "B". Presence of Ab at birth had no blanketing effect on immunization
[29]	Series of injections of wP pertussis vac- cine later months of pregnancy	Opsonocytophagic re- action to pertussis	Babies with vacci- nated mother had higher titers, but still less than the mothers
[17]	Testing mother and babies during first ten days of life- No vaccine	Opsonocytophagic re- action to pertussis	Titer in mother's blood greater than the babies'. Greater reaction if mother had pertussis
[19]	*H pertussis* vac- cine first months of life.	Complement fixation	Pertussis occurred 7x more frequently in children injected before 3rd month of life than when in- jected at 7th month
[18]	Immunization of mothers during preg- nancy with *H per- tussis*	Opsonocytophagic tests mothers and newborn	Vaccination in moth- ers increases phago- cytic capacity in newborns
[20]	wP vaccine in preg- nant mothers (5-6th month of pregnancy)	Blood of mothers and newborns testing ag- glutinins	Mothers with high titer of pertussis Ab "transmit" to the baby

Table S2 Selected recent (human) maternal immunization studies on whole-cell and or acellular effects.

Reference	Study	Measure	Results
[42]	Early immunization infants under 2 and 3 months using wP (alum. Precipitated)	Rapid agglutination test and local reac- tions to vaccine	Some local reactions of differing seri- ousness. 78.2% of 1834 infants' mod- erate/ strong posi- tive agglutination two to four months after immunization
[21]	wP vaccination of newborns	Serum levels of ag- glutinins and Ab	Most vaccinated ba- bies had pertussis titers levels be- lieved to confer significant protec- tion
[22]	Vaccine in infants early age two dif- ferent types of wP vaccine.	Sera tested for [Ab] at birth	Vaccine "A" titers were higher than vaccine "B". Presence of Ab at birth had no blanketing effect on immunization
[29]	Series of injections of wP pertussis vac- cine later months of pregnancy	Opsonocytophagic re- action to pertussis	Babies with vacci- nated mother had higher titers, but still less than the mothers
[17]	Testing mother and babies during first ten days of life- No vaccine	Opsonocytophagic re- action to pertussis	Titer in mother's blood greater than the babies'. Greater reaction if mother had pertussis
[19]	*H pertussis* vac- cine first months of life.	Complement fixation	Pertussis occurred 7x more frequently in children injected before 3rd month of life than when in- jected at 7th month
[18]	Immunization of mothers during preg- nancy with *H per- tussis*	Opsonocytophagic tests mothers and newborn	Vaccination in moth- ers increases phago- cytic capacity in newborns
[20]	wP vaccine in preg- nant mothers (5-6th month of pregnancy)	Blood of mothers and newborns testing ag- glutinins	Mothers with high titer of pertussis Ab "transmit" to the baby