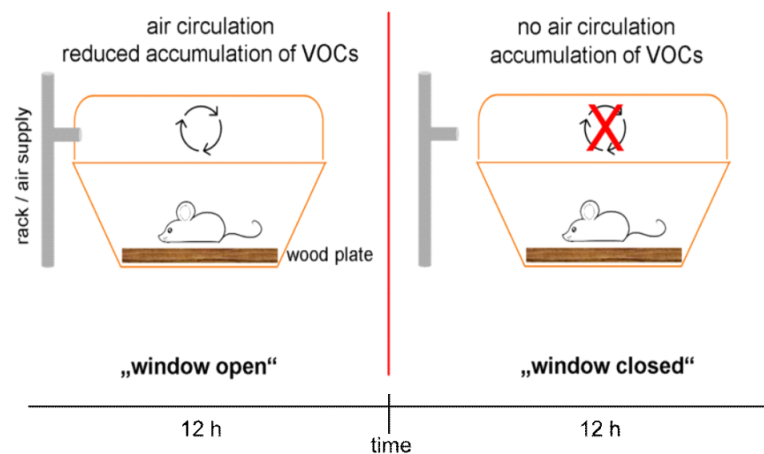
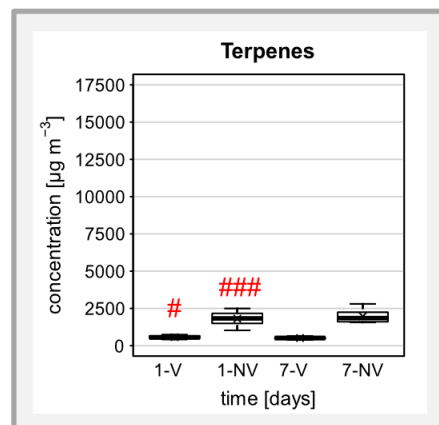
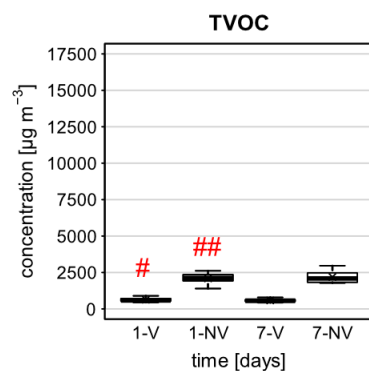
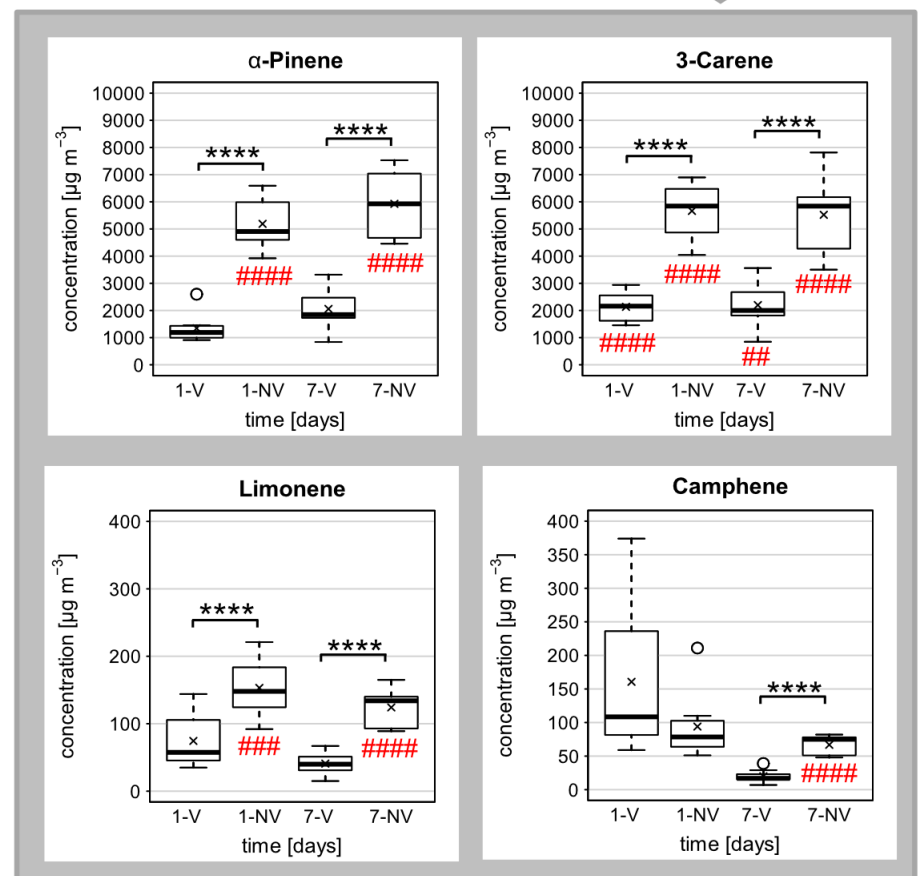
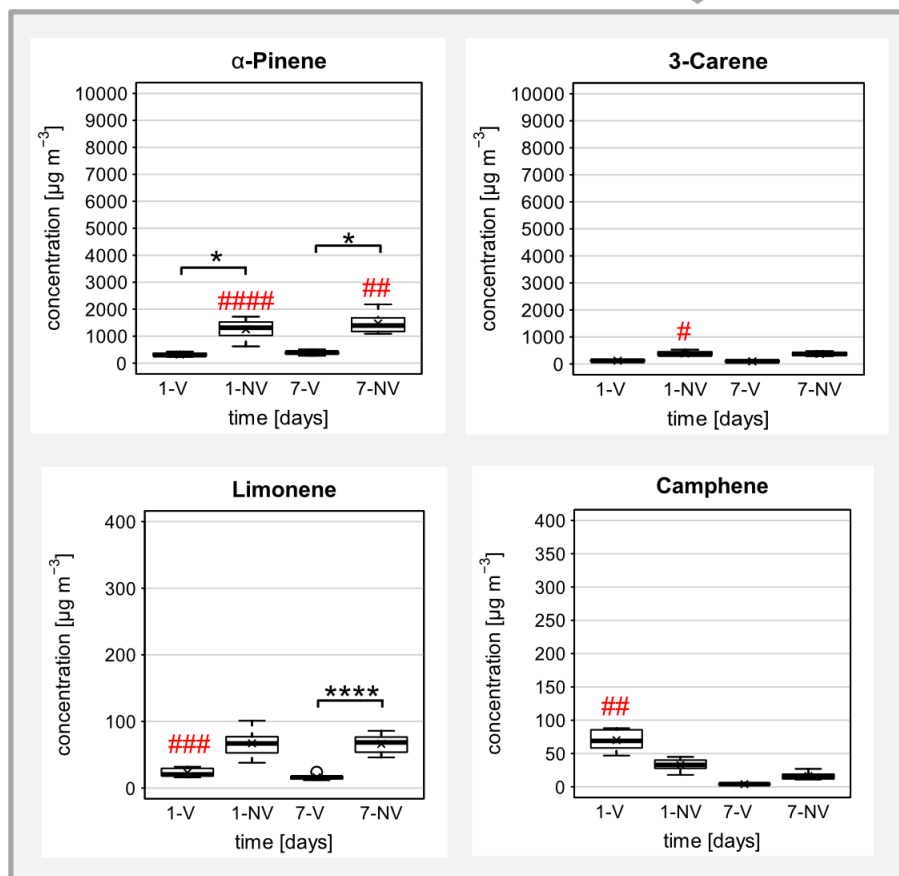
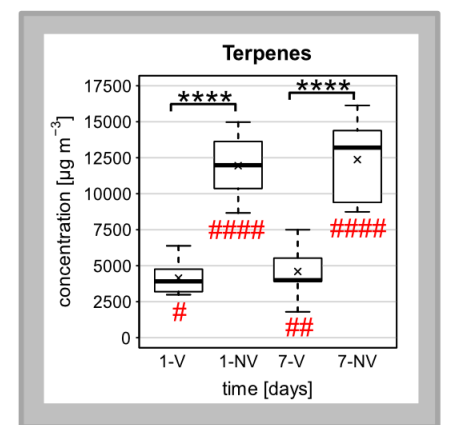
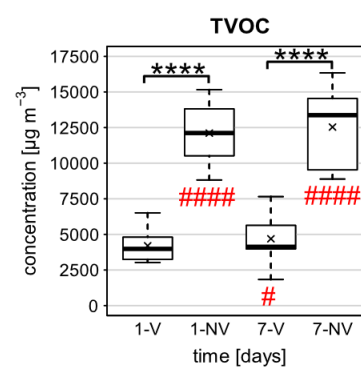
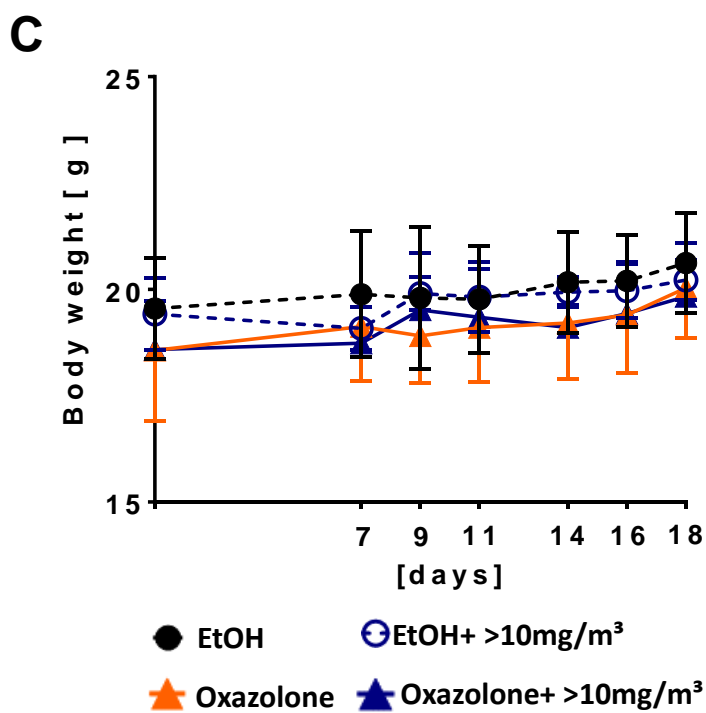
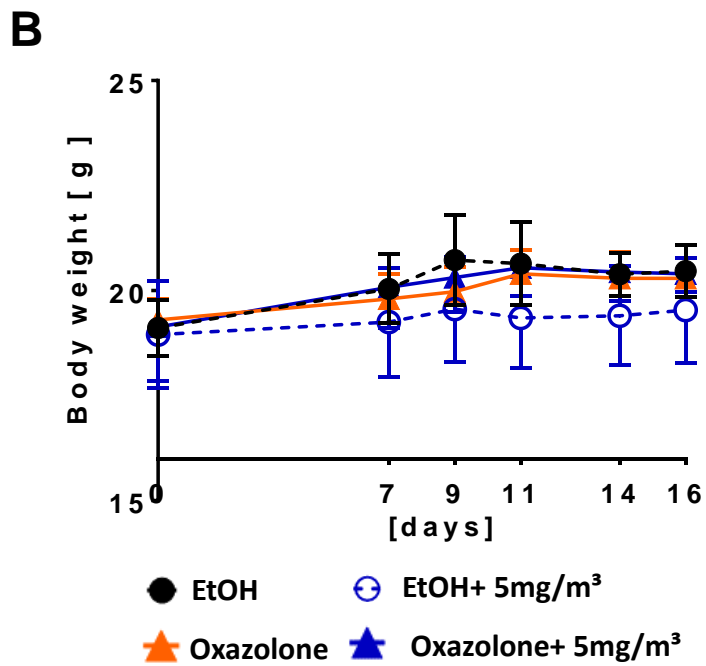
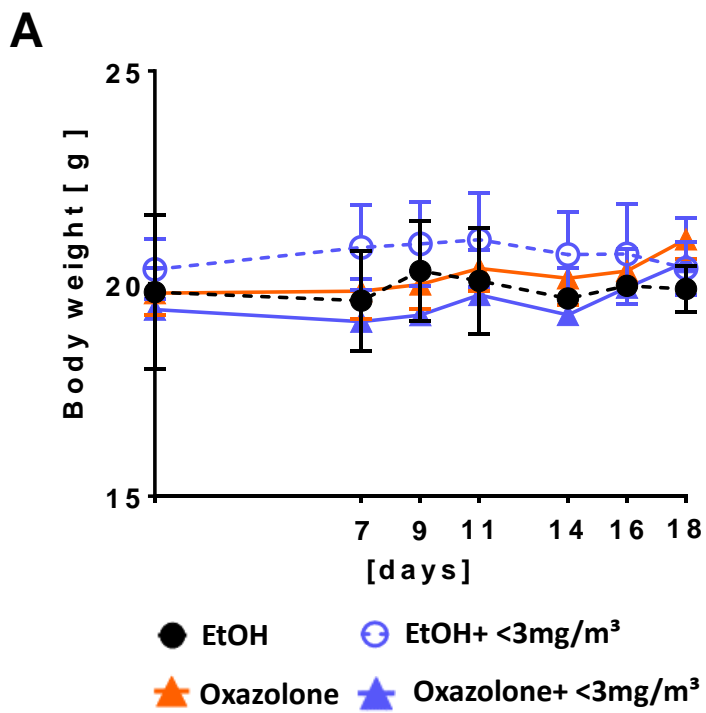


**A****B****C**

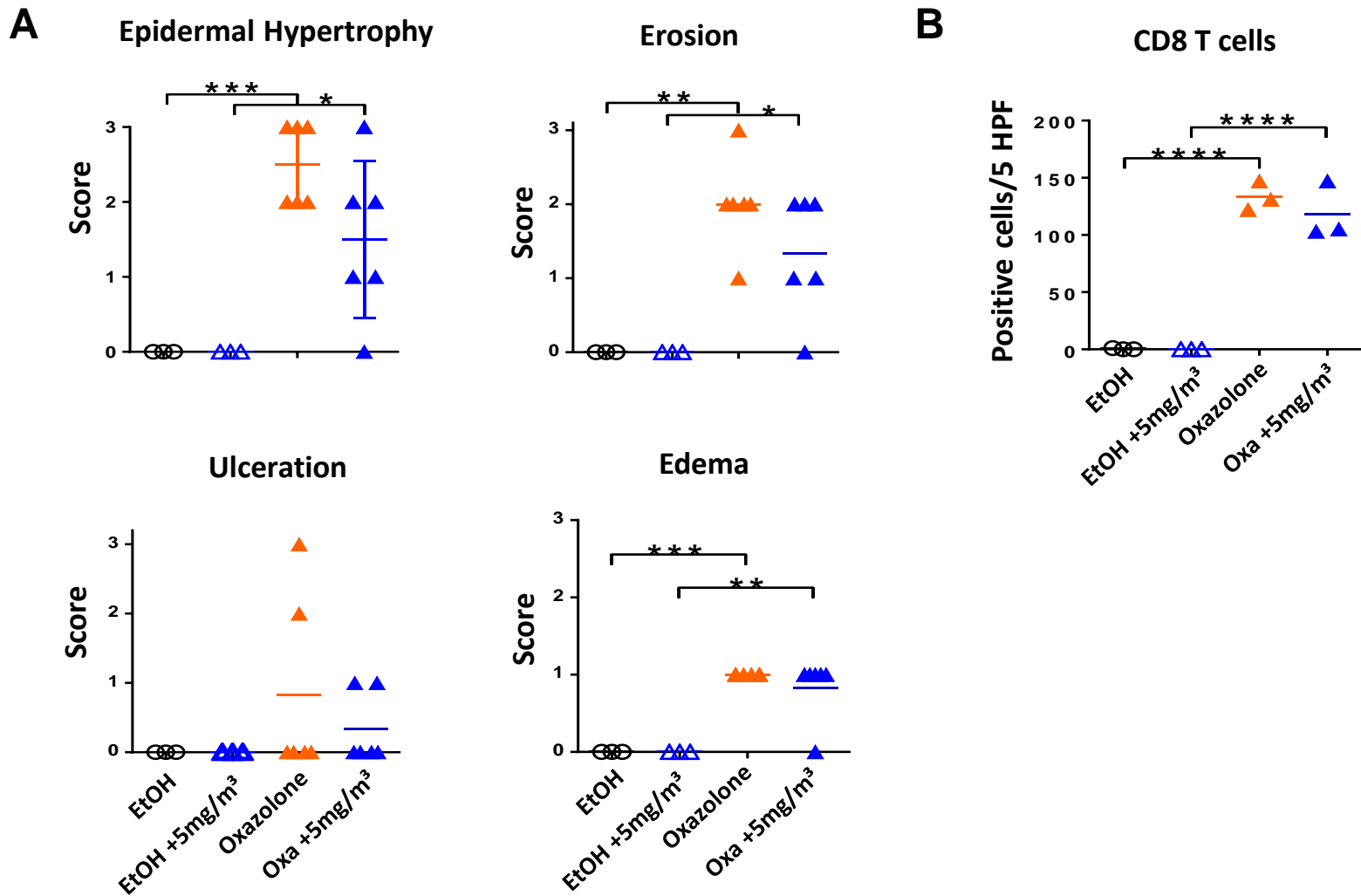
**Supplementary Fig. 1. Characterization of pinewood emissions with lower ( $< 3\text{mg/m}^3$ ) and higher ( $> 10\text{mg/m}^3$ ) VOCs concentration in mouse cages.**

**A)** Representative scheme of daily exposure to pinewood emissions. Every 12 h, the air supply of the cages was changed from ventilated, (V) to non-ventilated (NV), simulating open or closed windows, respectively. **B-C)** Levels of total volatile organic compounds (TVOC) and individual terpenes in mouse cages exposed to lower (B) or higher (C) pinewood VOCs during a representative experimental week, at day 1 and day 7. Air samples were analyzed with gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Boxplots depict minimum, 25th percentile, median, 75th percentile, and maximum. B) Day 1,  $n=8$  (V);  $n=6$  (NV); day 7,  $n=8$ . C) Day 1,  $n=8$ ; day 7,  $n=7$  (V);  $n=5$  (NV).

\* $P<0.05$ , \*\*  $P<0.01$ , \*\*\* $P<0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $P<0.0001$ ; # $P<0.05$ , ## $P<0.01$ , ### $P<0.001$ , #### $P<0.0001$  vs  $5\text{ mg/m}^3$  VOC concentration.



**Supplementary Fig. 2.** Effect of oxazolone treatment and exposure to pinewood emission concentrations at **A)** < 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, **B)** 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, and **C)** > 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> on mouse body weight. Data are expressed as mean ± SD. n=6 mice/group. Statistical analysis was performed using a two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-hoc-test.



**Supplementary Fig. 3.** **A)** Histological evaluation and **B)** quantification of CD8+ T cells following immunohistochemical staining of mouse ears treated with oxazolone or EtOH (as vehicle control) and exposed or not to 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> pinewood VOCs. n=6/group. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-hoc-test. \*p<0.05; \*\*p<0.01; \*\*\*p<0.001; \*\*\*\*p<0.0001.