

Supplemental Digital Content 3: Antibody Response Endpoints

| Antigen | Endpoint |
|---------------------|--|
| PRP | % ≥ 0.15 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (infant series) % ≥ 1.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (toddler dose) |
| HBsAg | % ≥ 10 mIU/mL |
| Diphtheria | % ≥ 0.01 IU/mL (infant series) % ≥ 0.1 IU/mL (toddler dose) |
| Tetanus | % ≥ 0.01 IU/mL (infant series) |
| | % ≥ 0.1 IU/mL (toddler dose) |
| PT | % seroresponse [†] |
| FHA | % seroresponse [†] |
| PRN | % seroresponse [†] |
| FIM 2&3* | % seroresponse [†] |
| IPV1 | % Nab $\geq 1:8$ dilution |
| IPV2 | % Nab $\geq 1:8$ dilution |
| IPV3 | % Nab $\geq 1:8$ dilution |

[†] The pertussis seroresponse is defined as follows: (1) If pre-vaccination antibody concentration $<4\times$ LLOQ then the post-vaccination antibody concentration should be $\geq 4\times$ LLOQ, (2) If pre-vaccination antibody concentration $\geq 4\times$ LLOQ, then the post-vaccination antibody concentration should be \geq pre-vaccination levels. The pre-vaccination level is defined as the antibody concentration at pre-Dose 1.

* Antibodies to FIM-2 and FIM-3 are measured together.
Nab = neutralizing antibodies