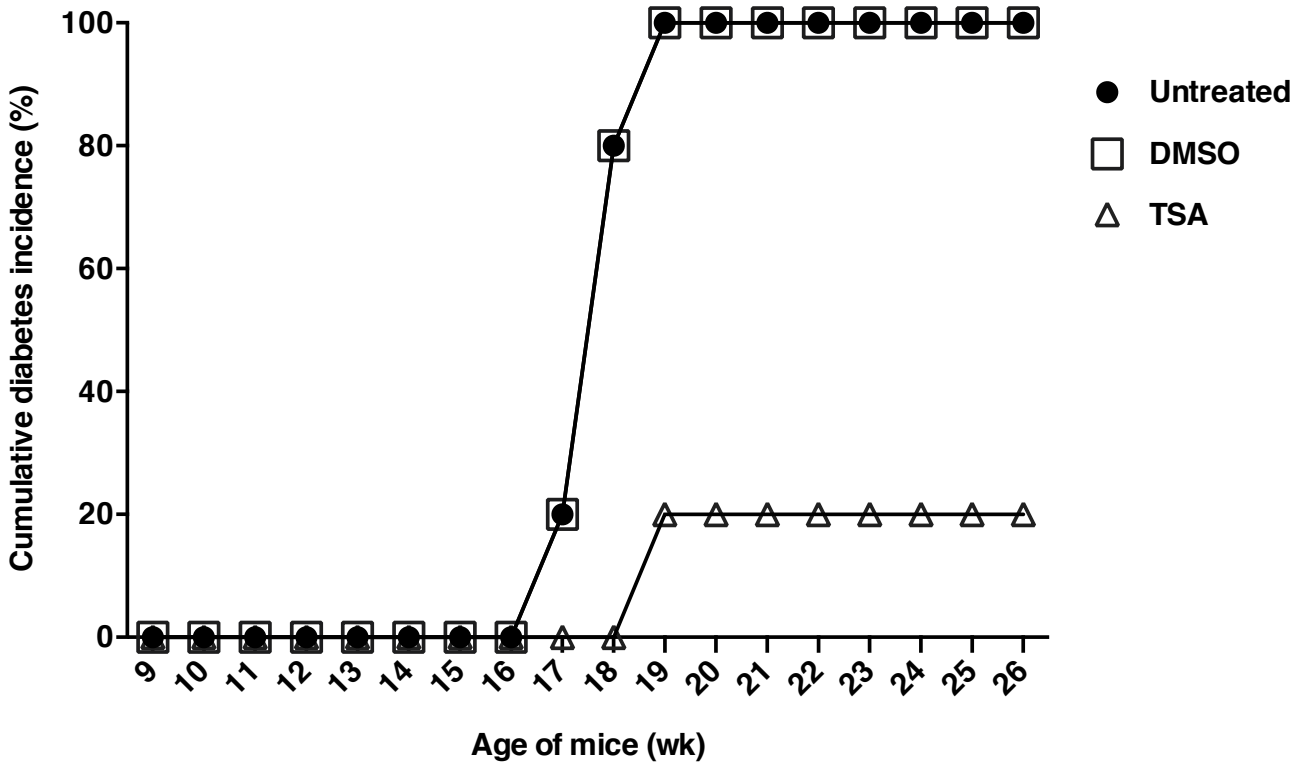
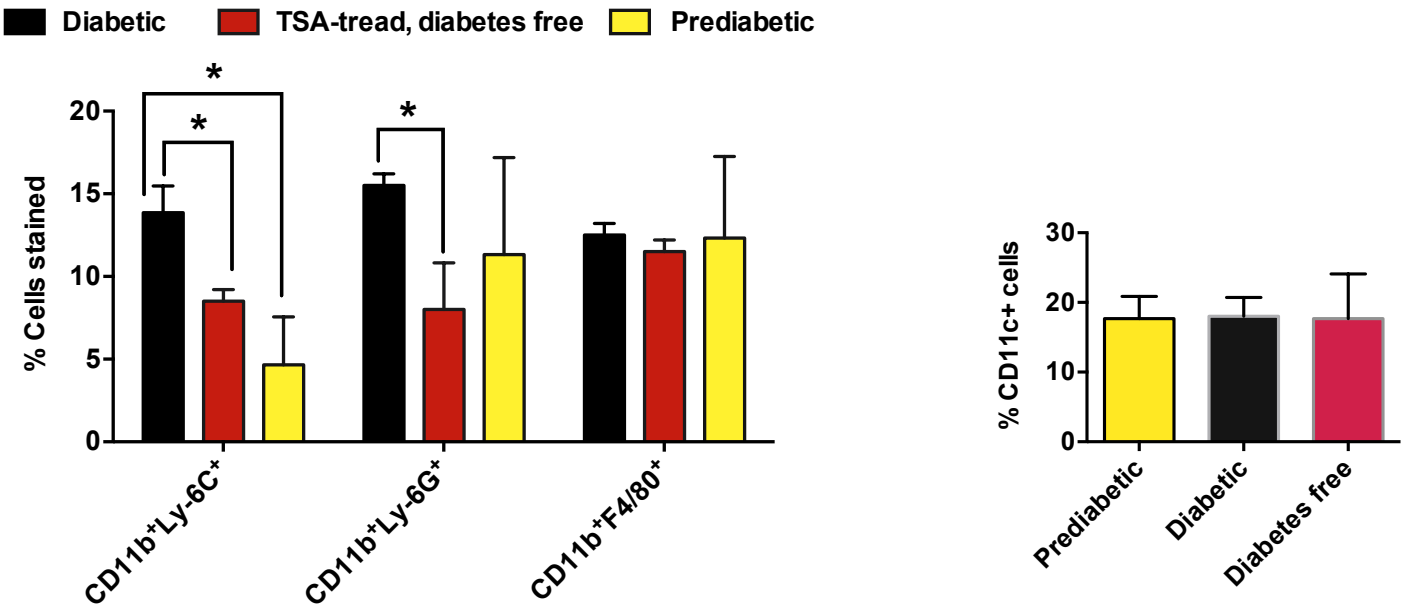


Supplementary Fig. 1 Abrogation of T1D by TSA treatment. Female NOD mice were treated with TSA between 16 and 24-wks of age. Controls received DMSO or left untreated. Blood glucose levels were monitored weekly, and >250 mg/dL at two consecutive weeks were considered diabetic. Five mice per group were tested in three different experiments, and the cumulative data are shown. The difference between controls (untreated and DMSO-treated mice) and those treated with TSA was statistically significant, $P<0.05$, as assessed by Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Determination of splenic accessory cell populations by flow cytometry. Diabetic NOD mice and those treated with TSA between 16 and 24 weeks of age were analyzed during 24-28 wks of age. Splenocytes were stained with fluoresceinated anti-CD11b, anti-Ly-6C and anti-F4/80 antibodies. Cells were gated on $CD11b^+$ cells and analyzed for the expression of Ly-6C or F4/80. Viable splenocyte were analyzed for the expression of CD11c. n=5-10 per group; *P=<0.05.