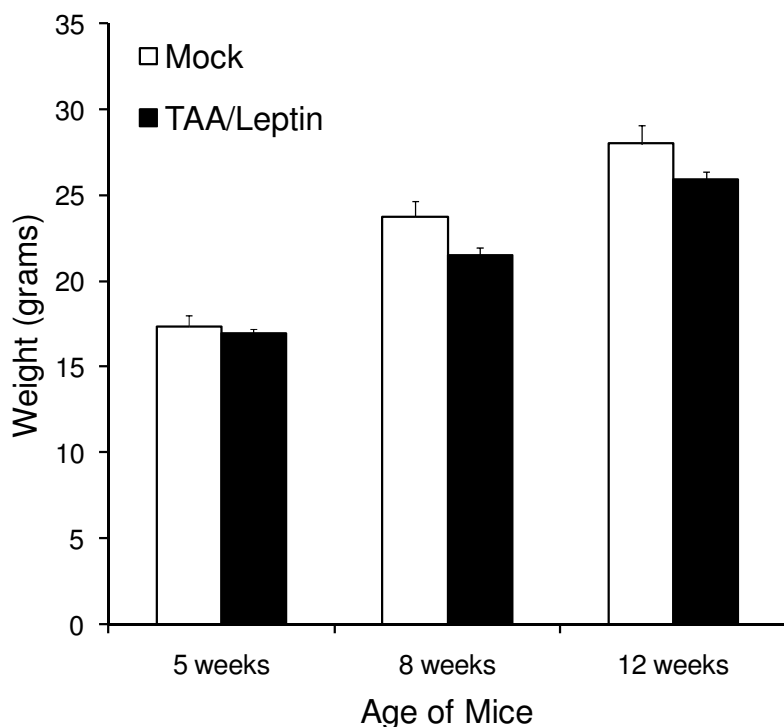


**Supplemental Table 1. List of fluorescently-conjugated antibodies used for flow cytometry.**

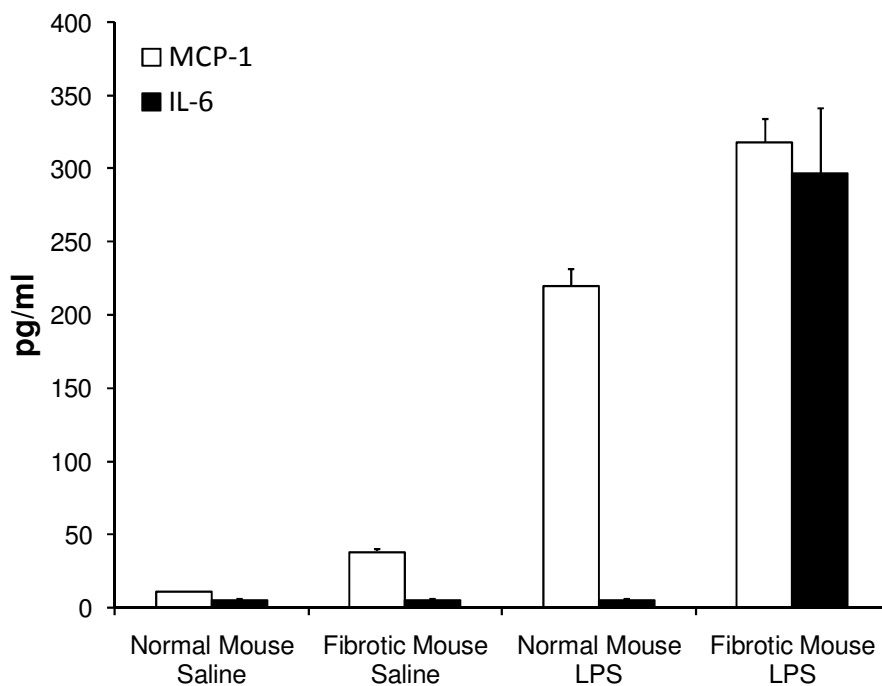
Surface Antigen	Clone	Source
MHC I	H-2K <sup>b</sup>	e Biosciences
MHC II	I-A <sup>b</sup>	e Biosciences
CD3 $\epsilon$	17A2	BD Biosciences
CD4	RM4-5	e Biosciences
CD8 $\alpha$	53-6.7	e Biosciences
CD11b	M1/70	BD Biosciences
CD11c	HL3	e Biosciences
CD25	PC61.5	e Biosciences
CD40	HM40-3	e Biosciences
CD44	IM7	e Biosciences
CD45.2	104	BD Biosciences
CD54	YN1/1.7.4	e Biosciences
CD69	H1.2F3	e Biosciences
CD80	16-10A1	e Biosciences
CD86	GL1	e Biosciences
CD178	MFL3	e Biosciences
B220	RA3-6B2	e Biosciences
Gr1	RB6-8C5	BD Biosciences
NK1.1	PK136	BD Biosciences
Foxp3	FJK-16s	e Biosciences

**Supplemental Figure 1. Mice with experimental liver fibrosis have reduced weight gain and increased susceptibility to bacterial LPS.** (A) Mice were either mock-injected or injected with TAA+Leptin (4-5/group) thrice weekly beginning at 3 weeks of age until they were 12 weeks old. Mice were weighed at 5, 8, and 12 weeks of age. TAA/leptin treated mice had slightly retarded weight gain ( $p < 0.05$  at 8 week time point only). (B) Mice treated for 6 weeks with TAA+Leptin and weight-matched controls were injected i.p. with  $1\mu\text{g}$  of LPS or saline (3 mice/group). After 24h, serum was harvested and analyzed for expression of MCP-1 and IL-6. Fibrotic mice had a greater inflammatory response to LPS. Similarly, LPS-treated mice with liver fibrosis were more lethargic on examination at 24h compared with controls (not shown).

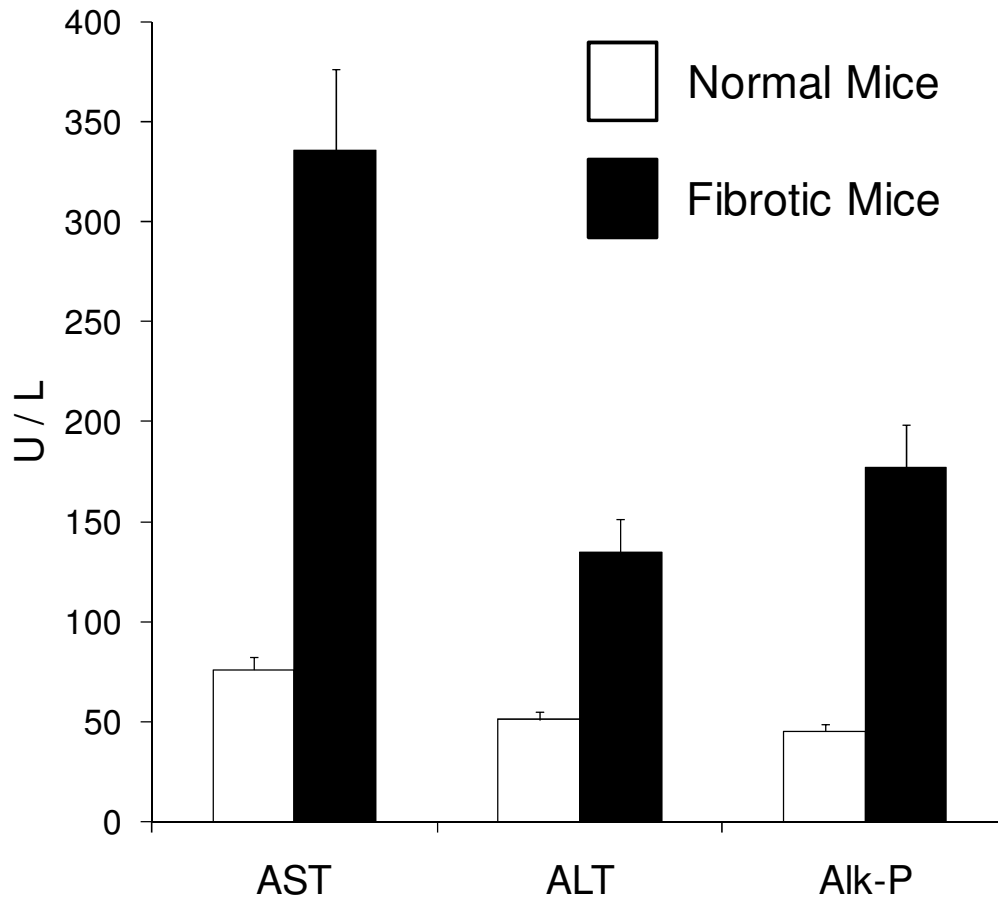
(A)



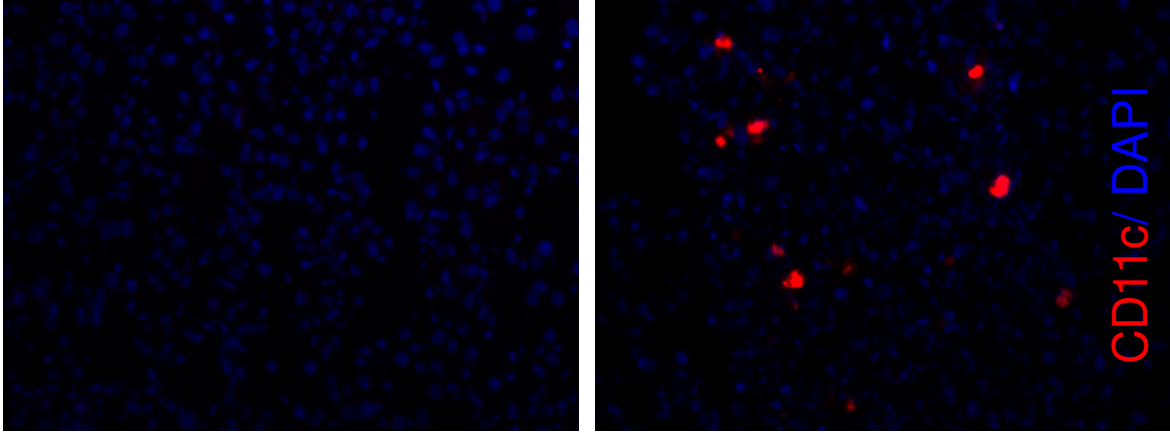
(B)



**Supplemental Figure 2. Serum liver enzymes are elevated in mice treated with TAA + Leptin.** Analysis of serum liver enzymes in mice treated for 6 weeks with TAA/leptin revealed elevated Aspartate transaminase (AST), Alanine transaminase (ALT), and Alkaline phosphatase, (Alk-P) ( $p < 0.05$ ). Averages of three mice per group are shown. This experiment was repeated twice.



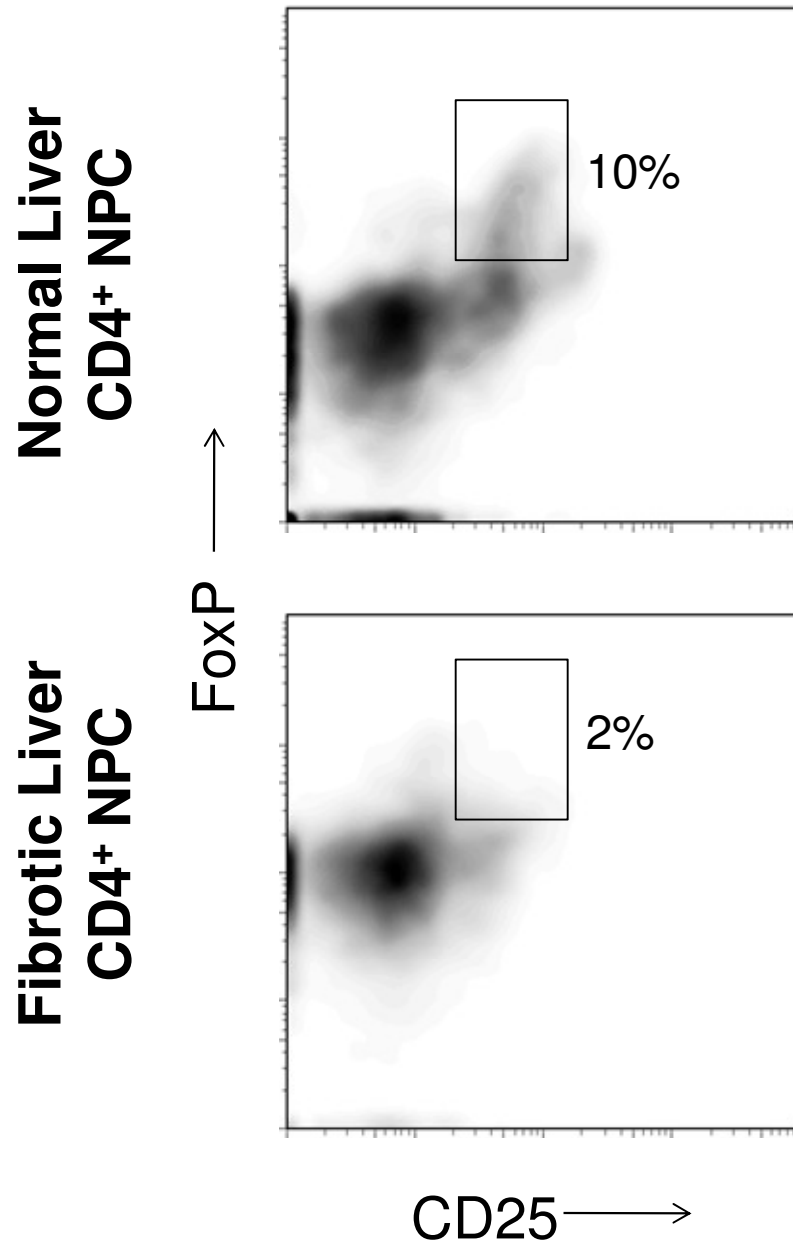
**Supplemental Figure 3. DC expand in the fibrotic liver.** Immunofluorescent staining of frozen liver sections with antibodies against CD11c demonstrated considerable recruitment of CD11c<sup>+</sup> DC to the fibrotic liver. In contrast, there was no detectable staining for CD11c in the liver of untreated mice.



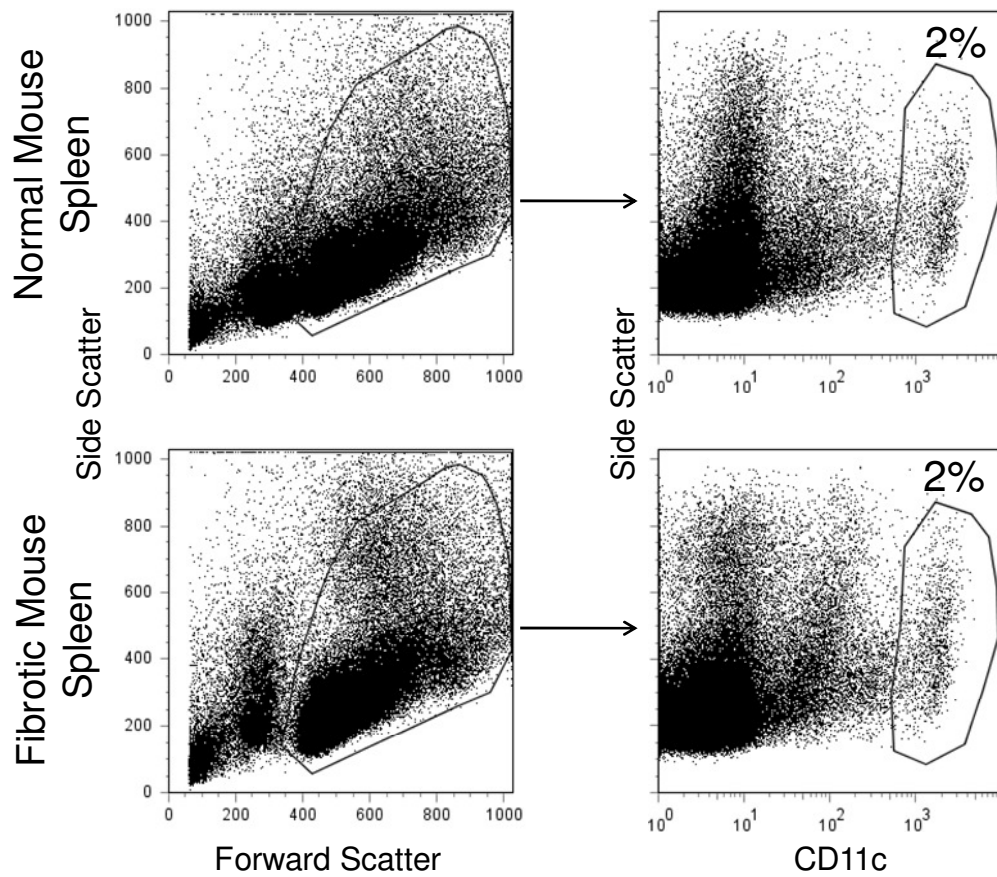
Normal Liver

Fibrotic Liver

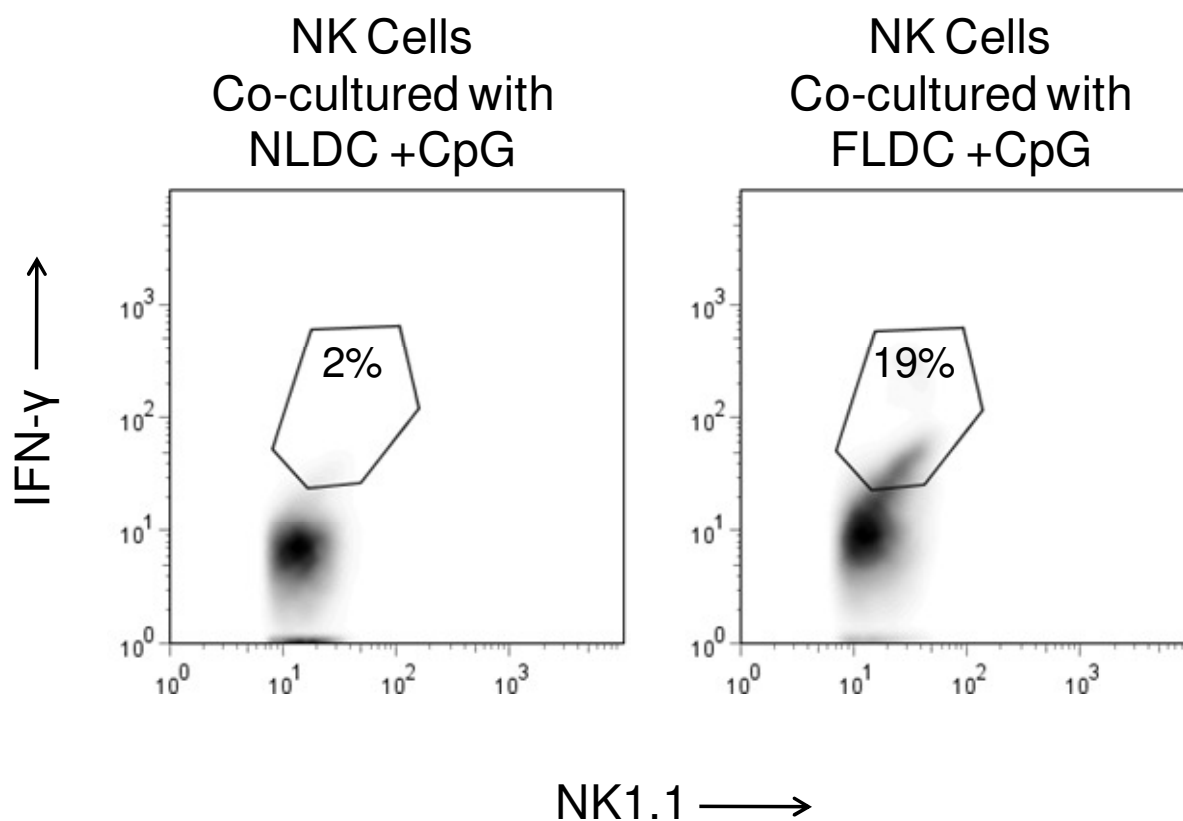
**Supplemental Figure 4. Tregs are decreased in the fibrotic liver.** Liver NPC were harvested from normal or fibrotic mice and analyzed by flow cytometry. CD4<sup>+</sup> cells were gated on and analyzed for co-expression of CD25 and Foxp. The percentage of cells within each gate is indicated. In normal liver 10% of NPC were CD25<sup>+</sup>Foxp<sup>+</sup> while in fibrotic liver only 2% of cells are Tregs. This experiment was repeated 4 times with consistent results.



**Supplemental Figure 5. Spleen DC are not expanded in mice with liver fibrosis.** Mice were treated for 6 weeks with TAA/Leptin before sacrifice and analysis of live splenocytes (gated) for CD11c expression by flow cytometry. Neither the fraction of CD11c<sup>+</sup> cells (2%) nor the total number of spleen DC were increased in mice with liver fibrosis.



**Supplemental Figure 6. FLDC induce NK cell IFN- $\gamma$  production.** Splenic NK cells ( $1 \times 10^5$ ) were co-cultured with either NLDC or FLDC ( $2 \times 10^5$ ) supplemented with CpG ( $5 \mu\text{m}$ ) in 96-well plates for 24h. Cells were then harvested, incubated with Brefeldin A, stained with fluorescently-conjugated surface Abs for NK1.1 and CD11c, fixed, permeabilized, stained for intracellular IFN- $\gamma$ , and analyzed by flow cytometry. In the density plots shown, NK1.1<sup>+</sup> cells are gated and assessed for IFN- $\gamma$  expression. NK cells co-cultured with FLDC express higher intracellular levels of IFN- $\gamma$  (19%) than NK cells co-cultured with NLDC (2%). CD11c<sup>+</sup> NLDC or FLDC did not contain detectable intracellular IFN- $\gamma$  (not shown).



**Supplemental Figure 7. FLDC have increased capacity to stimulate CD8 T cells.** To test the capacity of liver DC to stimulate antigen-restricted CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in vivo, C57BL/6 mice were administered  $2 \times 10^6$  CD8<sup>+</sup>OT-I T cells before i.v. adoptive transfer of FLDC.Ova<sub>257-264</sub> or NLDC.Ova<sub>257-264</sub> 24h later. The percentage of CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> Ova<sub>257-264</sub>Pentamer<sup>+</sup> T cells among all hepatic CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells was measured at 90 hours. The percentage of cells within each gate is indicated. CD44 expression on Ova<sub>257-264</sub> Pentamer<sup>+</sup> T cells is also shown. The percentage of CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup>Ova<sub>257-264</sub>Pentamer<sup>+</sup> T cells was higher in mice immunized with FLDC.Ova<sub>257-264</sub> compared with mice immunized with NLDC.Ova<sub>257-264</sub>. The percentage of cells within each gate is indicated. This experiment was repeated three times using 2-3 mice per experimental group with similar results.

