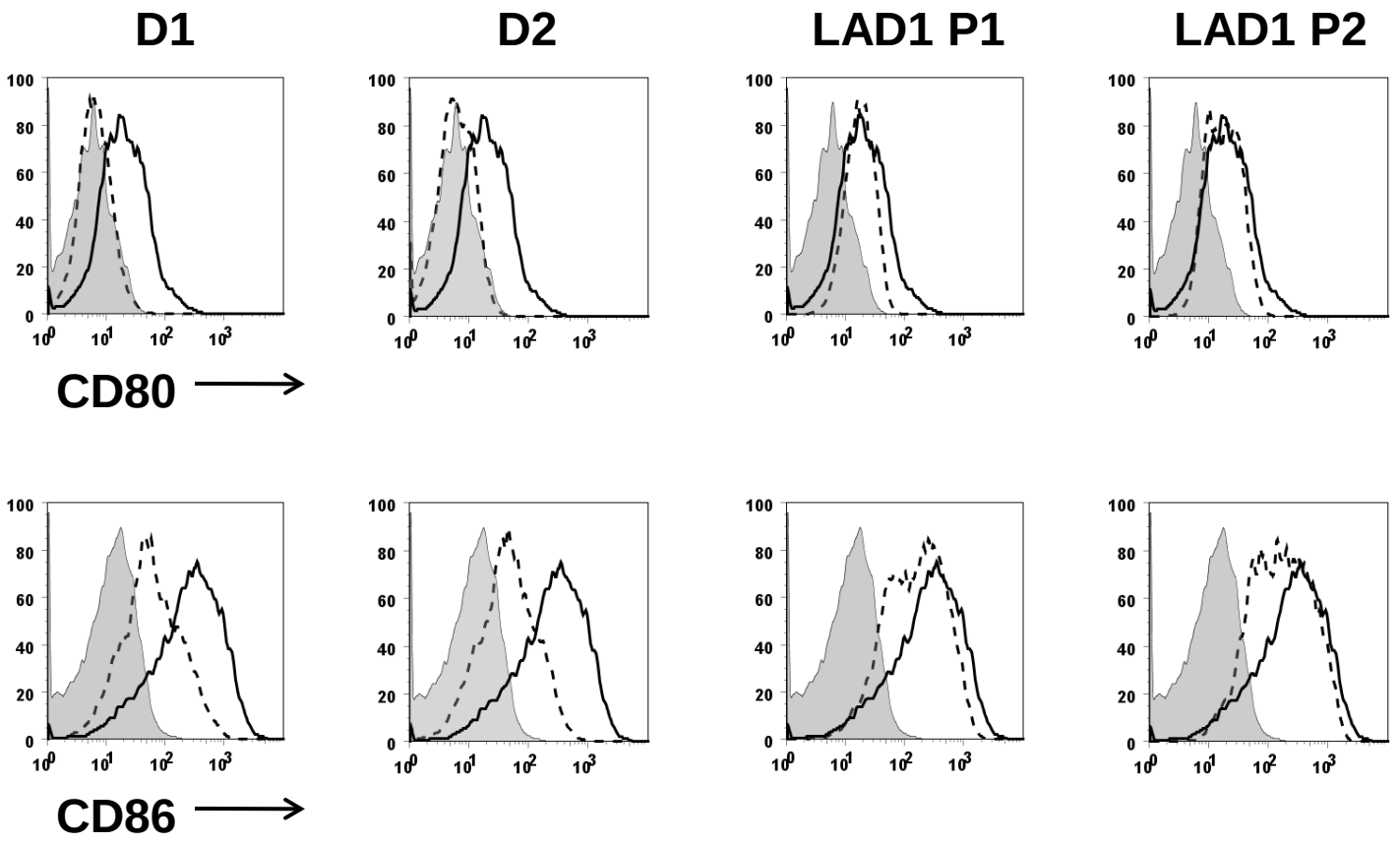
Supplementary Figure 1. Tregs from LAD-1 patients fail to modulate the expression of CD80/86 on human LPS-stimulated B cells. Flow cytometric analysis of CD80/CD86 expression on human $CD19^+$ B cells at 0 h (shaded histogram) and after 36 h of stimulation with 1 μg/ml LPS alone (opened histogram) or with pre-activated human (dashed histogram) $hCD25^{hi}$ from healthy donors (D1/D2) or from LAD-1 patients (LAD1 P1/P2).

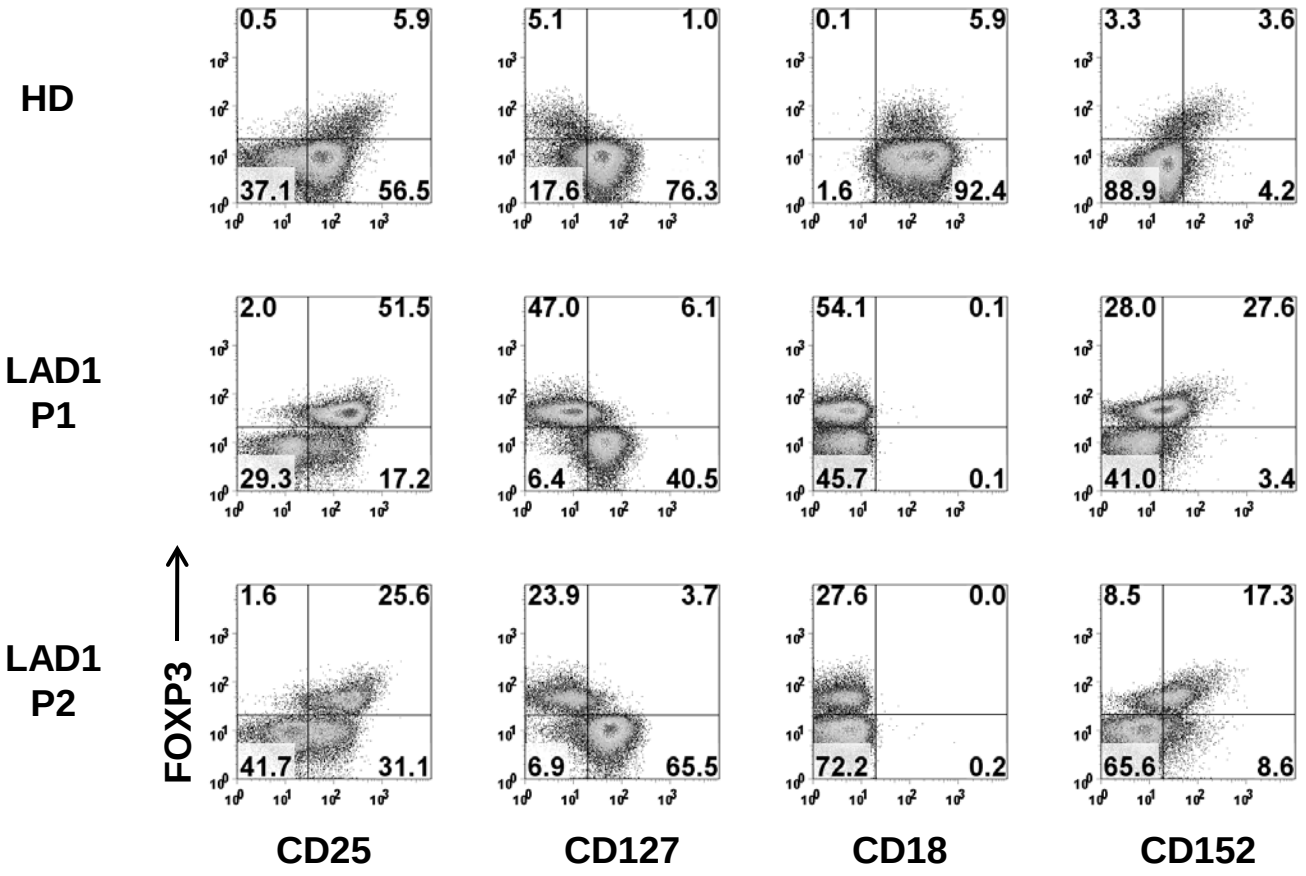
Supplementary Figure 2. Phenotype and frequency of Tregs in LAD-1 patients. Flow cytometric analysis of $CD4^+$ T cells in peripheral blood of healthy donor (HD) and LAD-1 patients (P1/P2). The cells were surface stained with CD25, CD127 or CD18 and intracellular stained with FOXP3 (clone 236A/E7) and CD152. Percentage is based on CD4 gating.

Supplementary Figure 3. Suppressive functions of human and mouse Tregs in the presence and absence of APCs. *In vitro* suppression of $CD4^+CD25^-$ T cells from BALB/c mice with FACS-sorted human $hCD25^{hi}$ or mouse $mCD25^+$ Tregs stimulated for 3 days with *A*, soluble anti-mCD3 and mouse T-depleted splenocytes or *B*, with anti-mCD3/CD28 conjugated Dynabeads at 10:1 cell to bead ratio. The fresh human Tregs were activated under optimal conditions with plate-bound anti-hCD3 (5 μg/ml) and anti-hCD28 (2.5 μg/ml). Data are representative of three independent experiments.

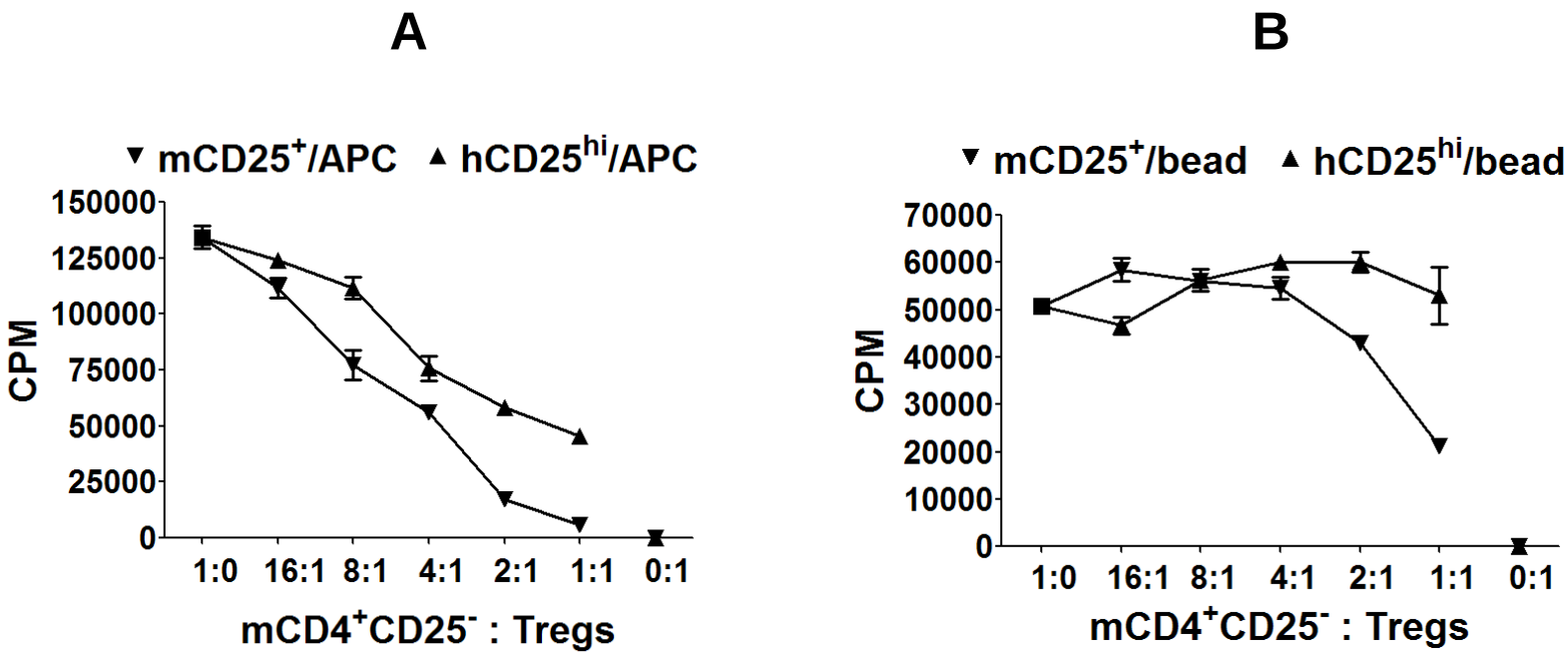
Supplementary Figure 1



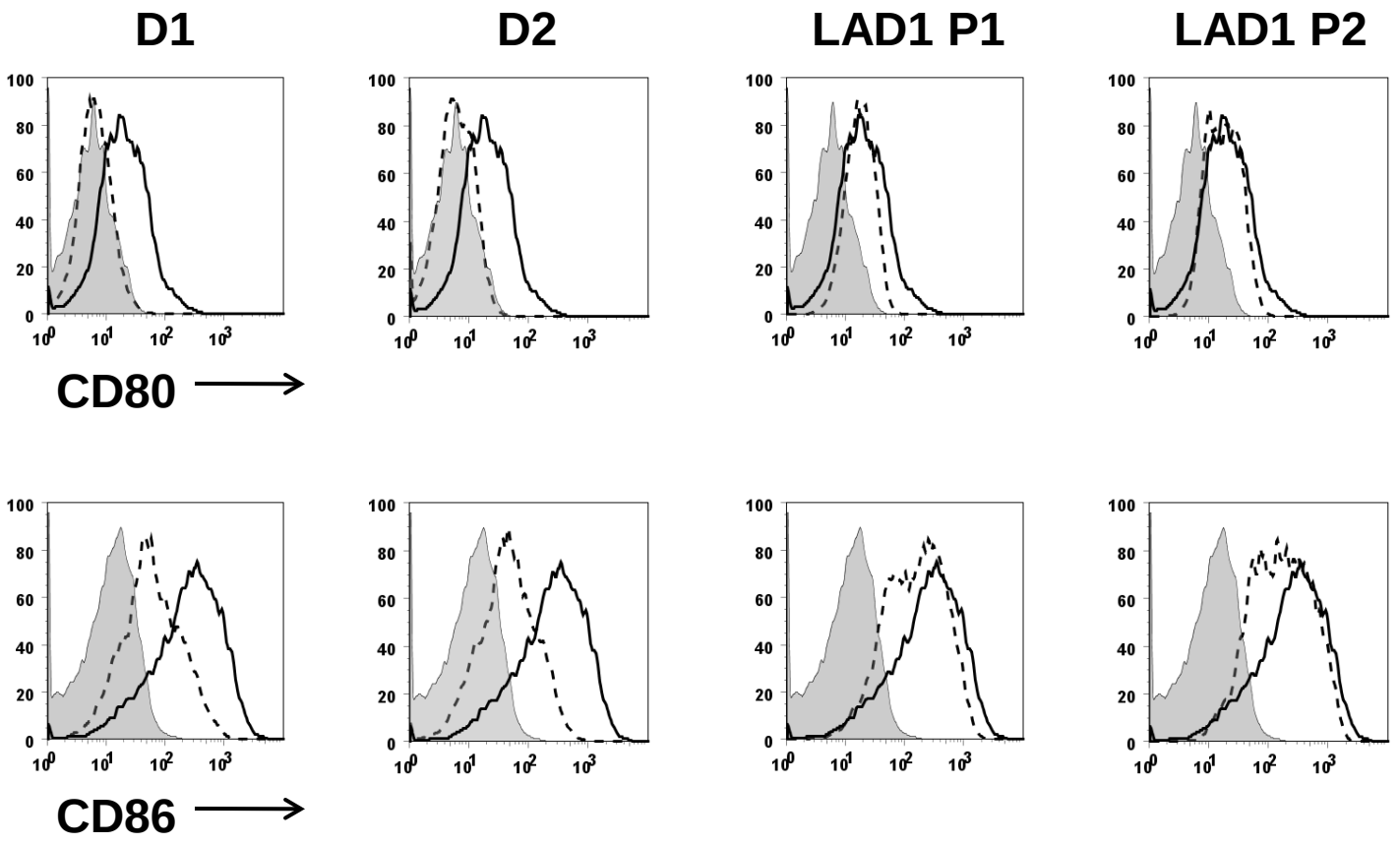
Supplementary Figure 2



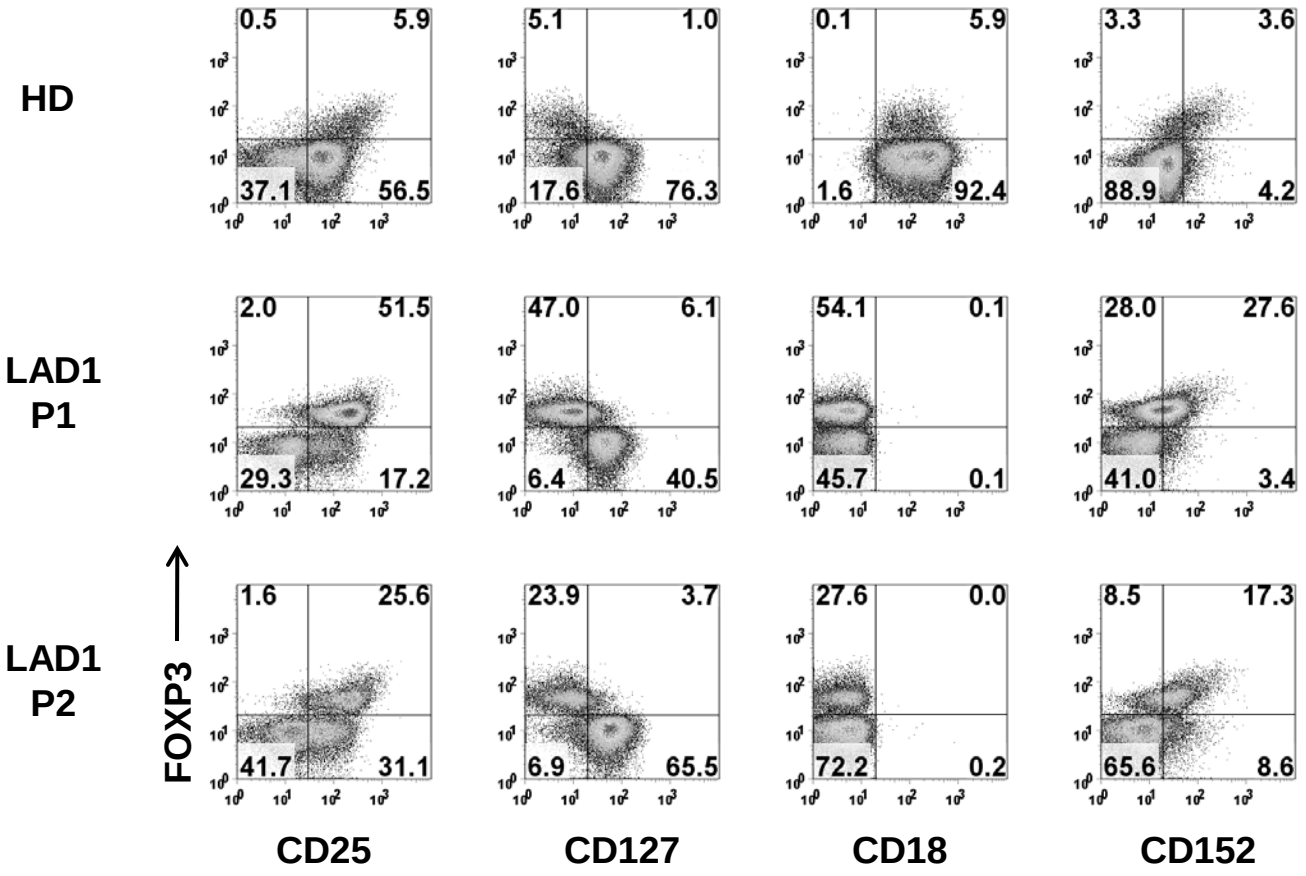
Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 3