Supporting Information

Vacca et al. 10.1073/pnas.1001749107

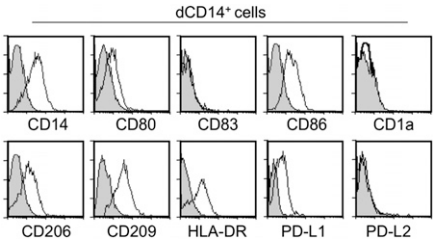

Fig. S1. Cytofluorimetric analysis of informative surface markers in freshly isolated dCD14$^+$ cells.

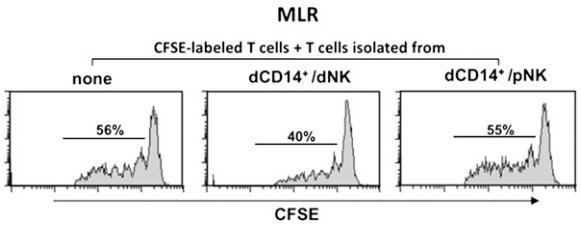

Fig. S2. CD4$^+$ T cells isolated from dCD14$^+$/dNK cell cocultures exhibit suppressive capacity on T cell proliferation in MLR. CD4$^+$ T cells isolated from the indicated coculture combinations were added to allogeneic CFSE-labeled T cells and irradiated allogeneic peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) for 5 d to assess their ability to inhibit T cell proliferation. The percentages of proliferating cells are indicated. Data are representative of three independent experiments.

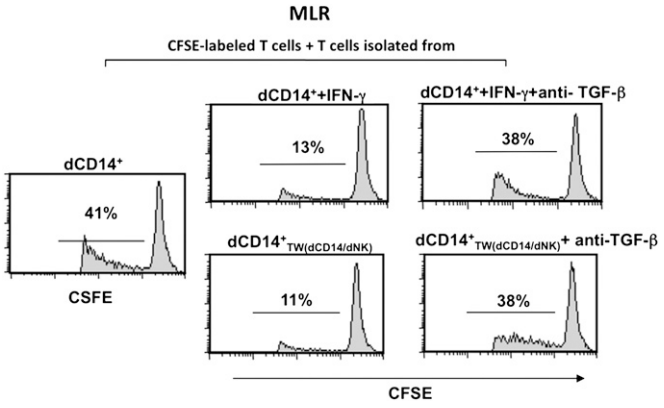

Fig. S3. (*Upper*) T cells isolated from cultures in which dCD14$^+$ cells were conditioned by IFN-γ in the absence or in the presence of anti-TGF-β mAb were added to allogeneic CFSE-labeled T cells and irradiated allogeneic PBMC. Their inhibitory capability was analyzed in a 5-d culture assay. The percentage of proliferating CFSE-labeled T cells is indicated. Data are representative of three independent experiments. (*Lower*) T cells isolated from cultures in which dCD14$^+_{TW}$ cells were conditioned by dNK + dCD14$^+$ cells in the absence or in the presence of anti-TGF-β mAb were added to allogeneic CFSE-labeled T cells and irradiated allogeneic PBMCs. The inhibitory capability of T cells was analyzed in a 5-d culture assay. The percentage of proliferating CFSE-labeled T cells is indicated. Data are representative of three independent experiments.

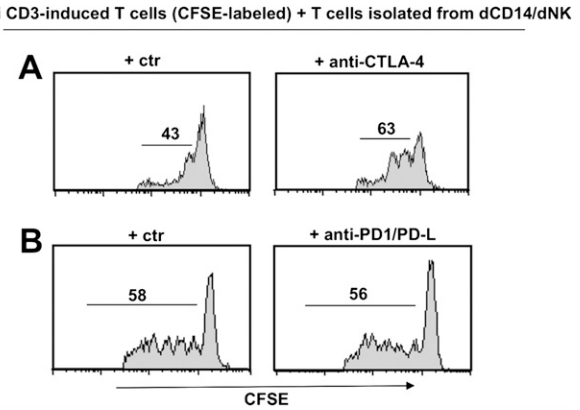

Fig. S4. Tregs that had been generated by coculture with dCD14$^+$/dNK cells were harvested, purified, and further incubated with B7$^+$ cells (in this experiment we used dCD14$^+$ cells). The readout system was represented by anti-CD3–induced (CFSE-labeled) T cells. T cell proliferation was analyzed after 5 d in culture (*A*) in the presence or in the absence of anti-CTLA-4 neutralizing mAb or (*B*) in the presence of anti-PD1/PD-L neutralizing mAbs.