Supporting Information

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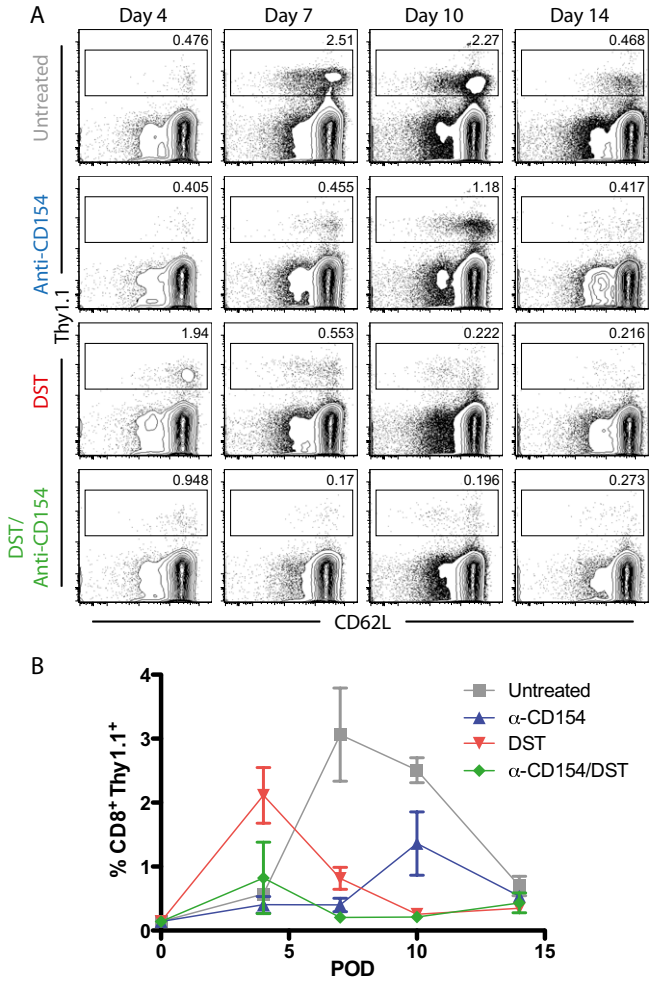

Fig. S1. CD154 blockade delays antigen-specific $CD8^+$ T-cell expansion in draining lymph nodes. Mice were treated as described in Fig. 1 and killed at the indicated time points. (*A*) We observed expansion and contraction of the donor-reactive $CD8^+$ T cells in the draining node with peaks spanning days 7 through 10 (3.06% ± 0.73% and 2.51% ± 0.19%). Treatment with donor-specific transfusion led to an early expansion of the donor reactive $CD8^+$ T cells, peaking at day 4, compared with untreated controls (2.11% ± 0.44% vs. 0.57% ± 0.09%; $P = 0.026$). Treatment with anti-CD154 monotherapy delayed expansion of OT-I T cells with a peak at day 10, at which point the magnitude of the response was similar to untreated controls (1.36% ± 0.49% vs. 2.51% ± 0.19%; $P = 0.098$). Combined treatment with donor-specific transfusion and anti-CD154 led to minimal expansion of donor-reactive $CD8^+$ T cells over background at day 4 (0.82% ± 0.56% vs. 0.14% ± 0.02%; $P = 0.205$). (*B*) Concatenated flow cytometry plots of $CD8^+$ T cells. The gates shown represent the antigen-specific OT-I T cells in the draining lymph nodes. Data are summarized from three experiments with three mice per group. Values are mean ± SEM.