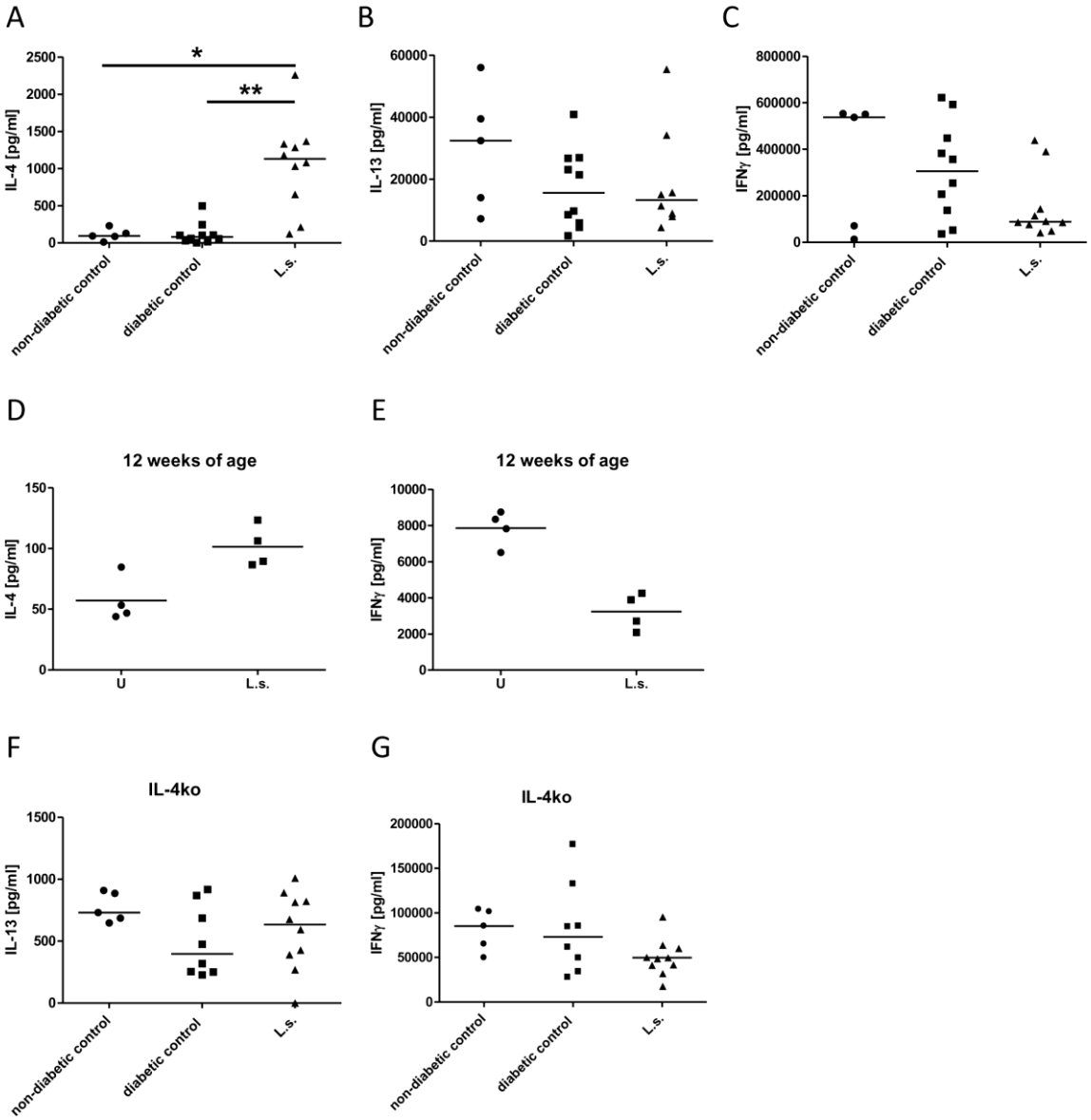
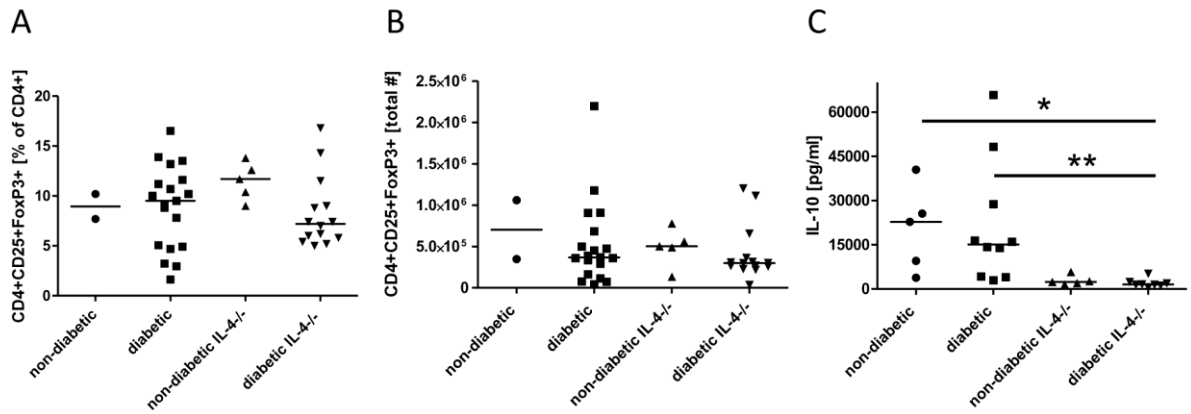


SUPPLEMENTARY 1: Type 2 cytokine shift in *L. sigmodontis* infected NOD mice is present during an early time point of infection and in comparison to non-diabetic controls. *A*, splenocyte production of IL-4, (*B*) IL-13, and (*C*) IFNγ of diabetic and non-diabetic controls and *L. sigmodontis*-infected (L.s.) NOD mice after activation with anti-CD3/anti-CD28 at 19-20 weeks of age. *D*, Splenocyte production of IL-4 and (*E*) IFNγ of 12 week old uninfected (U) and *L. sigmodontis*-infected NOD mice after activation with anti-CD3/anti-CD28. *F*, IL-13 and (*G*) IFNγ production of anti-CD3/anti-CD28 stimulated spleen cells from IL-4 deficient diabetic and non-diabetic controls and *L. sigmodontis*-infected (L.s.) IL-4 deficient NOD mice at 16-21 weeks of age. Each dot represents one mouse. Data is

joined from 2-4 independent experiments for Figure Suppl. 1 A-C, F, G, and representative of two independent experiments in Fig. Suppl. 1 D, E. Statistical significance was assessed using the Kruskal-Wallis test, followed by Dunn's post-hoc multiple comparisons. *p<0.05; **p<0.01



SUPPLEMENTARY 2: Diabetes status did not alter regulatory T-cell numbers and frequencies or splenocyte IL-10 production in uninfected control mice. *A*, frequency and *B*, total number of splenic CD4+CD25+FoxP3+ T cells of diabetic and non-diabetic uninfected wild type and IL-4-deficient NOD mice at 16-21 weeks of age. *C*. Anti-CD3/anti-CD28 induced splenocyte production of IL-10 from diabetic and non-diabetic uninfected control mice. Data is joined from 1-4 independent experiments. Statistical significance was assessed using the Kruskal-Wallis test, followed by Dunn's post-hoc multiple comparisons. *p<0.05; ***p<0.001