

Supplemental Figure 1. **Analyses of DC-DKO mice.** (A) Western blot for Bax and Bak in DCs, T cells in DC-DKO mice or controls. Bax is deleted in DCs, but not in lymphocytes in DC-DKO mice. (B) Enlargement of the spleen and inguinal lymph nodes in six-month-old DC-DKO mice (N=7). (C) Splenocytes from mice labeled with BrdU for 3 or 6 days were stained with antibodies to CD11c and CD11b, followed by intracellular staining with FITC-anti-BrdU. Percentages of BrdU labeling of CD11c⁺CD11b⁺ DCs (mean \pm SD) were determined by flow cytometry (6 mice/ group). (D) Splenocytes of WT and DC-DKO mice were stained with APC-anti-CD11c and PE-conjugates anti-TCR β , anti-DX5a or anti-CD19, followed by flow cytometry. The expression of CD11c or GFP under the control of the transgenic CD11c promoter (CD11c-cre-IRES-GFP) versus other cell surface markers was plotted. (E) Expression of surface molecules on DCs in DC-DKO vs WT mice (N=5). CD40, I-A^b, CD80 CD86 and ICAM-1 on CD11c⁺CD11b⁺ DCs (solid lines) were examined by flow cytometry. Dotted lines: isotype control. (F) Immunohistochemistry analyses for T cells (CD3⁺), B cells (B220⁺) and DCs (CD11c⁺) in the spleens of 6-month-old DC-DKO and control mice (N=6). Scale bar: 50 µm. (G) Sections of lungs, livers and kidneys of 6-month-old DC-DKO or control mice (N=6) were stained with H&E. Scale bar: 50 µm. (H) Kidney sections of 6-month-old DC-DKO or control mice were stained with Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated anti-mouse IgG. Scale bar: 50 µm.



Supplemental Figure 2. Activation of T cells and cytokine production by DCs. (A) Splenocytes from 6-month-old DC-DKO and control mice were stained with antibodies to different markers and analyzed by flow cytometry. CD69 expression on CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells and CD19+ B cells and CD44 and CD62L expression on TCR $\alpha\beta^+$ T cells were analyzed. Splenocytes were also stained with FITC-anti-CD4, followed by intracellular staining with PE-anti-FoxP3. Data are representative 5 mice per genotype. (B) CD4⁺CD25^{high} T_{reg} cells from DC-DKO and control mice were incubated with CD4⁺CD25⁻ T_{eff} cells at different ratios, and cultured in the presence of 0.25 µg/ml soluble anti-CD3 and irradiated T-cell-depleted spleen cells. Proliferation was quantified by ³H-thymidine incorporation 4 days later. (C) CD4⁺FoxP3⁺ T_{reg} cells expanded *in vitro* were mixed with freshly sorted CD4⁺FoxP3⁻ T_{eff} cells from GFP-FoxP3 mice at different ratios in the presence of $0.25 \,\mu$ g/ml soluble anti-CD3 and irradiated spleen cells depleted of T cells and DCs (5x10⁴/well). Cell proliferation were quantitated 4 days later by ³H-thymidine incorporation. Statistic comparison to control with no T_{reg} cells: **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01. (D) WT or DKO BMDCs were unpulsed or pulsed with MACS beads purified OVA-specific CD8⁺ transgenic OT1 T cells (5x10⁴/well). Cell proliferation was measured by ³H-thymidine incorporation 3 days later. WT+OVA versus DKO+OVA: **P<0.01. (E) CFSE-labeled CD8+ OT1 T cells (5x10⁴/well) were labeled with CFSE and incubated with DCs pulsed with OVA_{SIINFEKL} peptide (300 DCs/well). Cell proliferation was measured by CFSE dilution 4 days later. Average numbers of cell cycle ± SD are shown. WT versus DKO: P=0.03. (F) WT or DKO BMDCs were stimulated with LPS or CpG for 24 h, followed by intracellular staining of IL-12 or IL-6. The percentage of IL-12- or IL-6-producing cells and the mean fluorescence staining (MFI) (means ± SD) for IL-12 or IL-6 staining were plotted. The statistic difference between WT and DKO: not significant.



Supplemental Figure 3. T_{reg} cells in the killing of and conjugate formation with DCs. (A) BMDCs were incubated in the absence or presence of Treg cells. An example of forward scattering (FSC) versus 7-AAD staining of DCs was plotted. (B) T_{reg} cells in the killing of BMDCs or splenic DCs from wild type or DC-DKO mice. WT versus DKO: **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01. (C) T_{reg} cells in the killing of BMDCs with or without LPS stimulation. (D) OT2 FoxP3⁺ Treg cells and DCs labeled with CFSE and CMTMR, respectively, were mixed (1:1) and centrifuged at 500 g for 5 min, followed by incubation at 37 °C for different time. The cells were collected and analyzed by flow cytometry. Percentage of T_{reg} cells that formed conjugates with DCs was plotted. Groups with OVA versus no OVA at 1, 2 and 3 h, *P*<0.01. (E) Percentages of OT2 FoxP3⁺ Treg cells forming conjugates with OVA-pulsed WT or DKO DCs after 1 h of incubation. (F) OT2 FoxP3⁺ T_{reg} cells and OVA-pulsed DCs were labeled with CFSE and CMTMR, respectively, and cultured as in (D) in the presence of 10 µg/ml of different antibodies for 1 h. Anti-LFA-1 versus IgG: ***P*<0.01. Each group with DC-OVA versus no OVA: *P*<0.01. (G) CD4⁺FoxP3⁺ T_{reg} cells expanded *in vitro* were mixed with DCs in the presence of rat IgG, anti-LAG3 or anti-LFA-1 for 1 h, followed by quantification of cell conjugates. Anti-LFA-1 versus IgG: ***P*<0.01. (H) Percentages of CD4⁺FoxP3⁺ T_{reg} cells as in (G) forming conjugates with WT or DKO DCs.



Supplemental Figure 4. T_{reg} -mediated cell death in DCs. (A) Wild type or DKO BMDCs were incubated with or without T_{reg} cells (T_{reg} :DC at 0.5:1) for 6 h. CD11⁺ DCs were isolated using MACS beads and lysed for Western blot. Data are representative of 2 independent experiments. (B, C) CD4⁺FoxP3⁻ T effector cells were activated with anti-CD3/anti-CD28 Dynabeads and incubated with wild type or *lpr* (B) or Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} (C) BMDCs in the presence of 1 µg/ml anti-CD3 for 4 h. Killing of DCs was measured by flow cytometry. WT versus *lpr*: ***P*<0.01. (D) Killing of wild type or *lpr* BMDCs by activated CD4⁺FoxP3⁺ T_{reg} cells. (E) T_{reg}-mediated killing of DCs. WT and PFP^{-/-} (left panel) or granzyme A^{-/-}/granzyme B^{-/-} (right panel) T_{reg} cells were incubated with CFSE-labeled DCs at a ratio of 0.1:1, 0.3:1 or 1:1 for 6 h, followed by measurement of killing of DCs.