Supplemental Figure 1: Characterization of anti-IL-15 (clone 31C12) and anti-IL-10 (clone 5C8) mAbs.

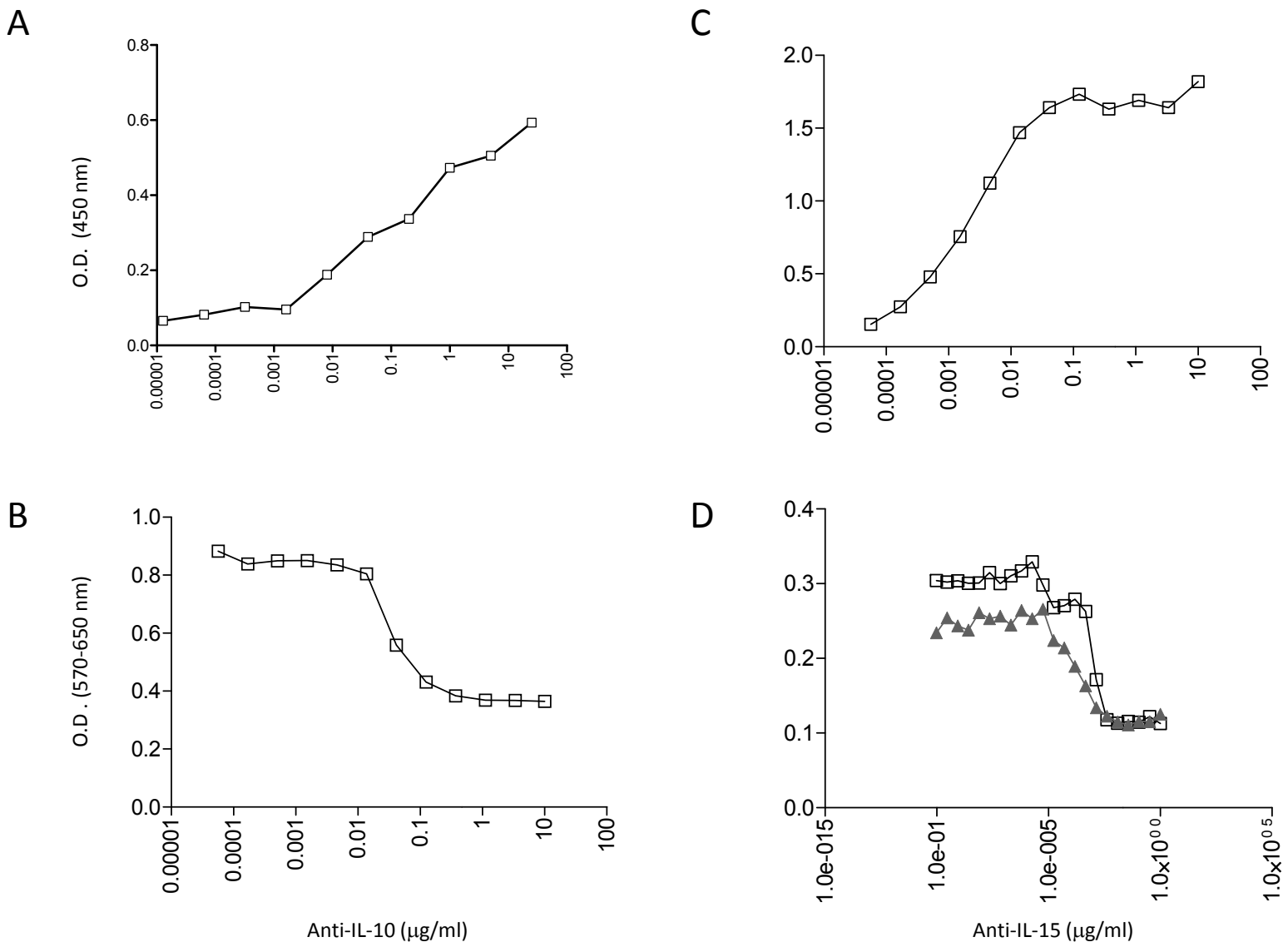
A. Graph shows binding of anti-IL-10 (BIIR clone 5C8) by direct ELISA assay.
B. Inhibition of IL10 by purified mAb BIIR clone 5C8 in MC9 assay. Graph shows the proliferation of MC9 cells in response to 10 ng/ml mammalian-derived IL-10 in the presence of indicated concentrations of anti-IL-10 mAb. The mAb was titrated in starting concentration of 10 μg/ml.
C. Graph shows binding of hybridoma supernatant anti-IL-15 to IL-15Ra/IL-15 complex fusion protein by direct ELISA assay.
D. Graph shows anti-IL-15 (BIIR clone 31C12) neutralizing activity in a CTLL-2 MTT proliferation assay. Two concentrations of IL-15 (Peprotech) were used for the inhibition assay 0.15 ng/ml (grey) and 0.03 ng/ml (black).

Supplemental Figure 2: IL-10 and TGF-β1 prevent the generation of effector CTLs.

CFSE-labeled naive $CD8^+$ T cells were stimulated with allogeneic skin LCs (A) or dermal $CD1a^+$ DCs (B) in the presence of IL-10 (10 ng/ml) and TGF-β1 (5 ng/ml). Graph shows the absolute $CD8^+$ T cell number or the proportion of $CD8^+$ T cells that diluted CFSE dye (CFSElo) as measured after 7 days by flow cytometry. Results of four independent experiments are shown.

Supplemental Figure 3: Intracellular IL-15 expression by skin-migrated DCs.

A. Dot plots show intracellular IL-15 expression by skin epidermal LCs and dermal DCs that migrated in the presence of FCS (left panel) or pooled AB human serum (right panel) for 48h. Data are representative of three independent experiments.
B. Histogram shows intracellular IL-15 expression (blue histogram) by skin epidermal LCs that migrated in the presence of FCS (left panel) or serum free media (right panel). Red histogram shows staining of an Isotype-matched control.



Supplemental Figure 1

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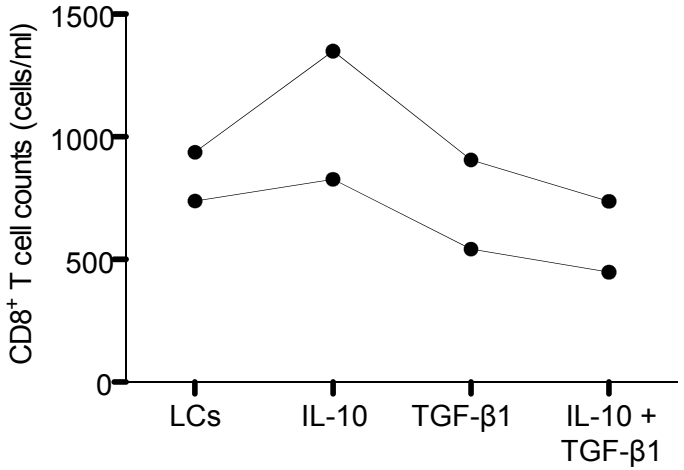
A



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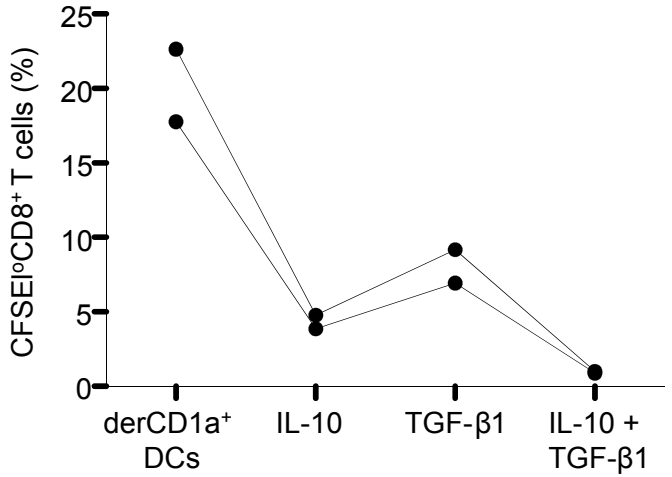
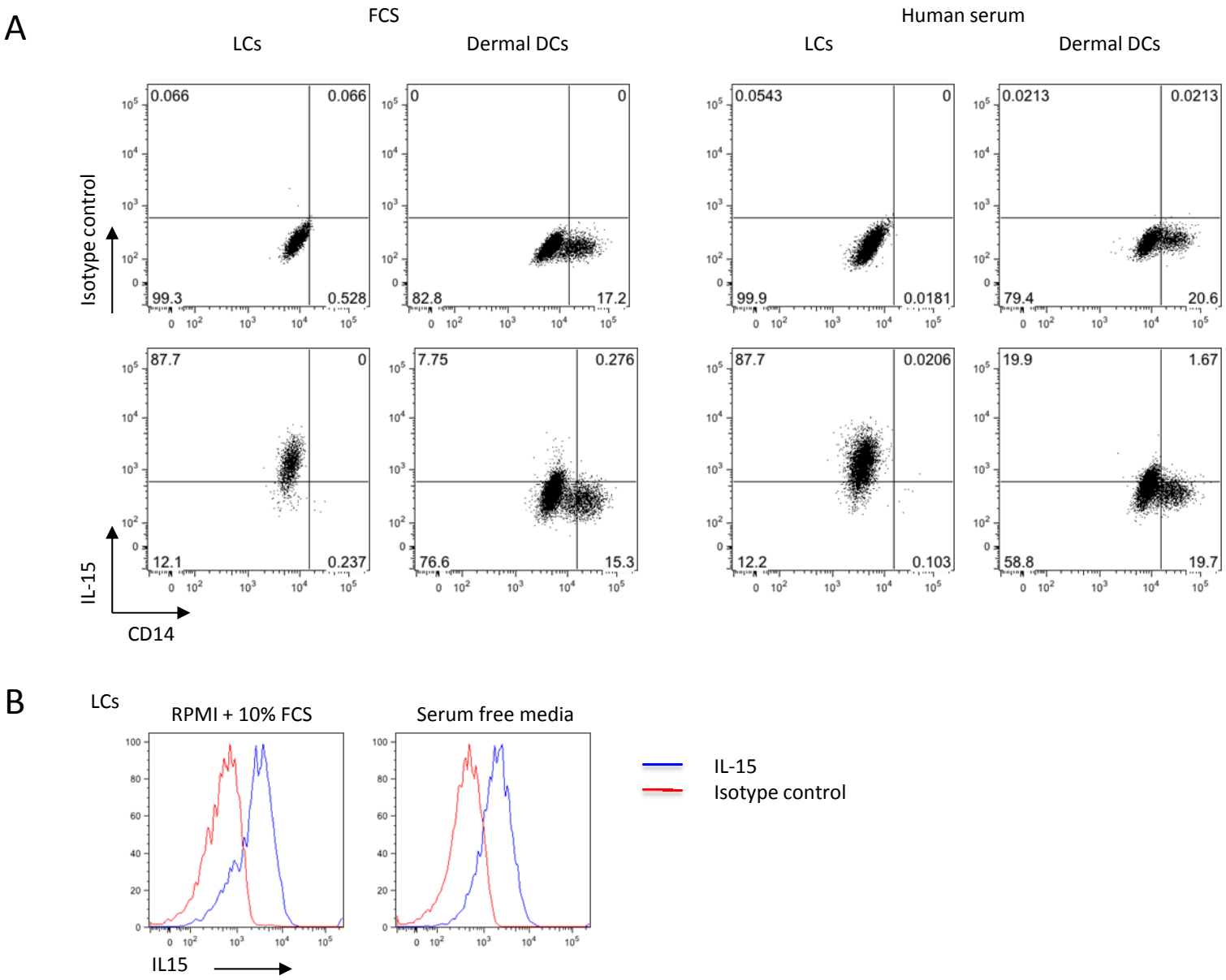


Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 3