

SUPPLEMENT

The G protein-coupled estrogen receptor (GPER) agonist G-1 expands the regulatory T cell population under T(H)17 polarizing conditions

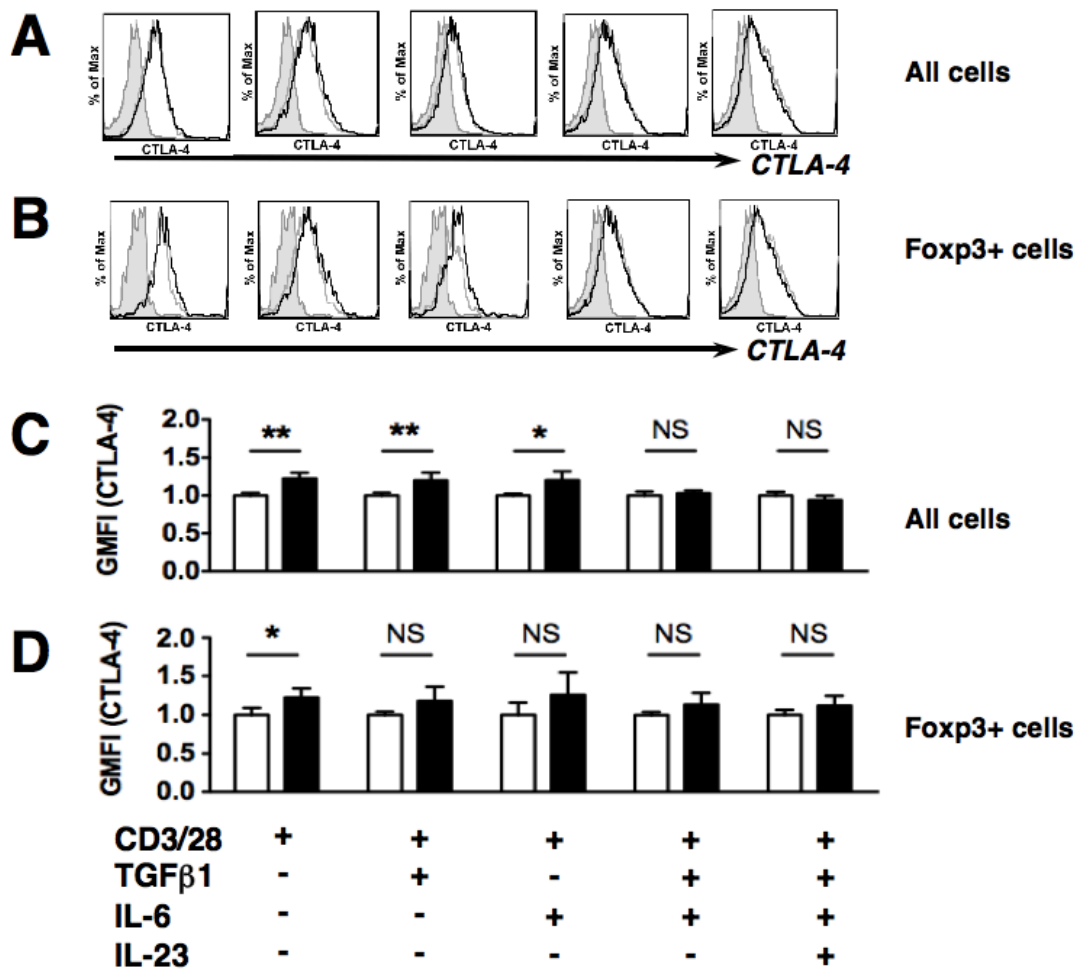
Ryan L. Brunsing¹, Kristin S. Owens¹, and Eric R. Prossnitz^{1,2*}

¹Department of Cell Biology and Physiology, University of New Mexico Health Science Center, Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA

²UNM Cancer Center, University of New Mexico Health Science Center, Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA

***Address correspondence to:** Eric R. Prossnitz, Department of Cell Biology & Physiology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131. Tel. 505-272-5647; Fax: 505-272-1421;
E-mail: eprossnitz@salud.unm.edu

Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 1. G-1 has a modest effect on surface expression of CTLA-4. CD4⁺CD62L^{hi}CD44^{lo} naive T cells from Foxp3^{egfp} mice were collected by FACS and cultured for 4 days under the conditions indicated, supplemented with either DMSO or 100nM G-1, as indicated. Surface expression of CTLA-4 was determined by flow cytometry. (A, B) Representative histograms showing gating for analysis of CTLA-4 surface expression, quantified using GMFI, on DMSO (grey line) or G-1 (black lines) treated cells, and unstained controls (shaded region). (C, D) Summary of data from three to four independent experiments showing relative GMFI for G-1 treated cells (black bars) relative to DMSO treated cells (White bars). Conditions for all panels (A-D) are indicated at the bottom of the figure. P values determined by Student's t-test. *** = P < 0.0005, ** = P < 0.005, * = P < 0.05, N.S. = not significant. Error bars = S.D.