SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplemental Figure 1. Enteritis in anti-PD-L1-treated iFABP-tOVA mice is dependent on the presence of self-reactive $CD8^+$ T cells. Histology of the small intestine from isotype and anti-PD-L1-treated C57BL/6 and iFABP-tOVA mice without OT-I T cell transfer after 7 days of antibody treatment. Tissues were fixed and processed for H&E staining. Images show representative histology of the small intestine for each condition (20X).

Supplemental Figure 2. $CD8^+$ T cell-mediated intestinal damage in anti-PD-L1-treated iFABP-tOVA mice leads to increased recruitment of activated myeloid cells. *A*, Quantification of leukocytic infiltration in small intestines of isotype-treated C57BL/6 (n = 4) and iFABP-tOVA mice (n = 4) and anti-PD-L1-treated iFABP-tOVA mice (n = 5). Total $CD45^+$ cells and $CD11b^+$ cells (gated on $CD45^+$ cells) were assessed 6 days post-T cell transfer by staining single cell suspensions of the small intestine with antibodies against CD11b and CD45 and analyzing by flow cytometry. Data represent the percent of leukocytes (mean ± s.d.) for each condition. *B*, Activation profile of $CD11b^+$ cells shown in *A*. Surface expression of CD40 and MHC class II was analyzed by flow cytometry. Representative histogram overlays depict the expression of the indicated markers by isotype-treated (gray line) and anti-PD-L1-treated iFABP-tOVA (black line) mice compared to isotype control (shaded histogram). Corresponding graphs depict the percent of $CD40^+$ or MHC class II^+ cells among $CD11b^+$ cells (mean ± s.d.) in isotype (n = 4) and anti-PD-L1-treated iFABP-tOVA mice (n = 5).

Supplemental Figure 3. $CD8^+$ T cell-mediated intestinal damage in anti-PD-L1-treated iFABP-tOVA mice is restricted to the small intestine. Histology of large intestine, liver, lung, kidney,

and pancreas from isotype and anti-PD-L1-treated iFABP-tOVA mice. Organs were fixed and processed for H&E staining. Images show representative histology for each condition (10X).