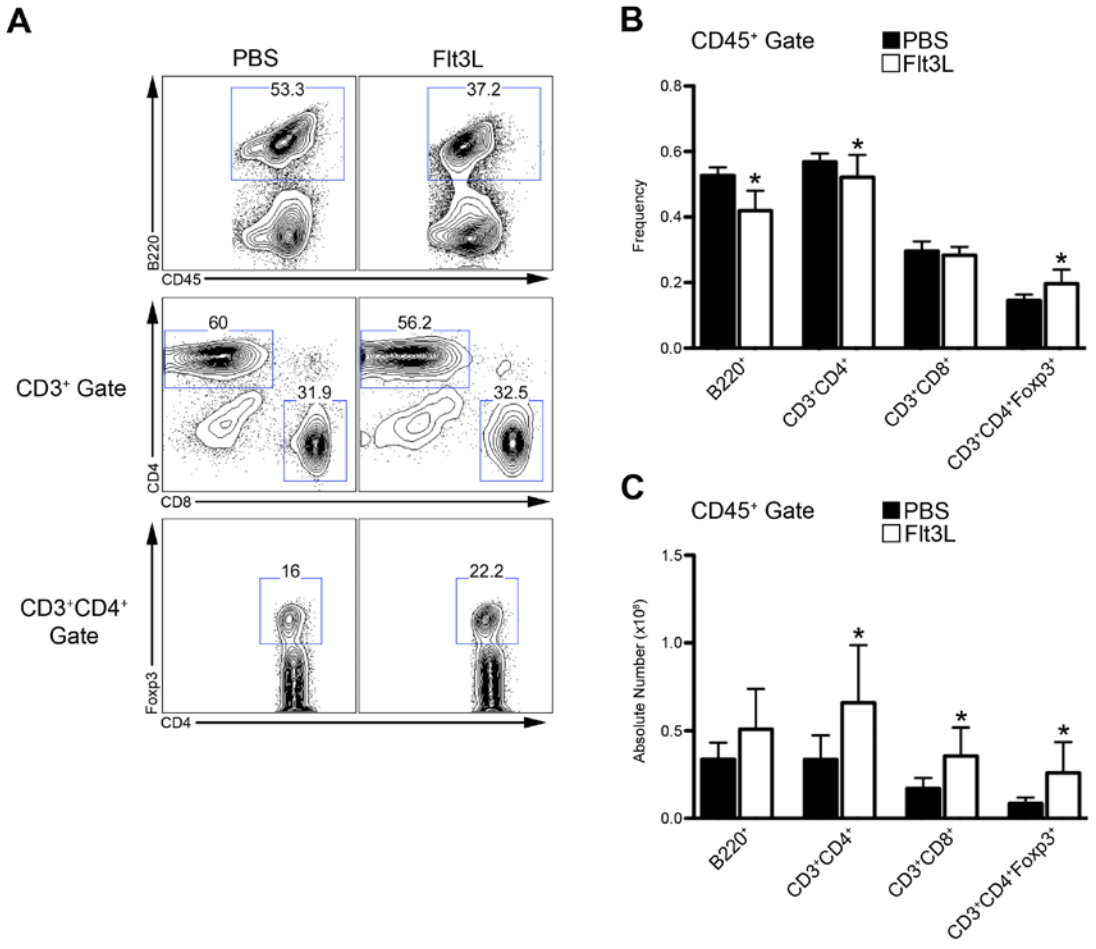
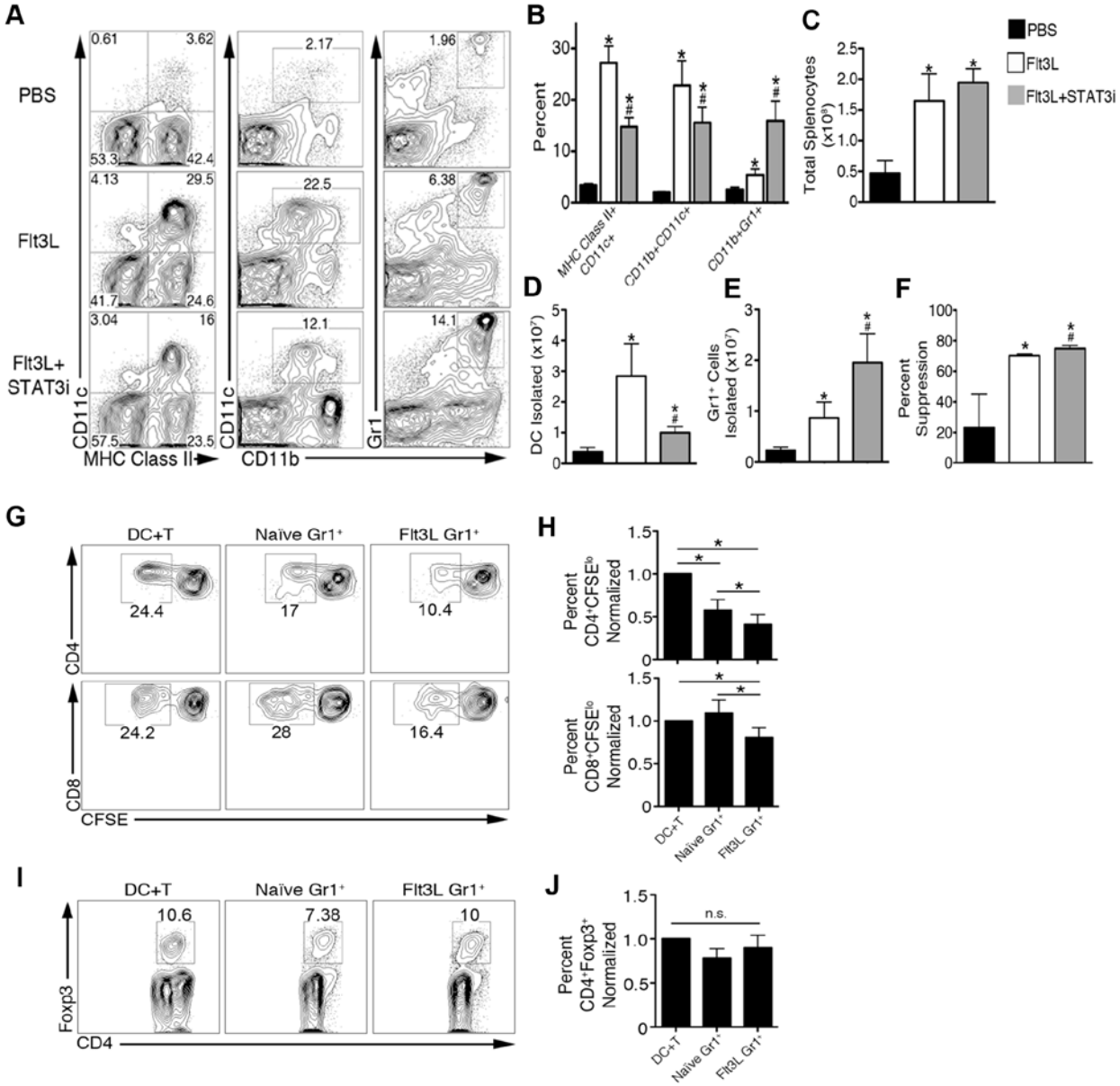


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1. Flt3L reduces the frequency of splenic B cells and pan $CD4^+$ T cells, while $Foxp3^+$ Treg frequency is increased. *A*, $CD45^+$-gated BALB/c splenocytes were analyzed for the frequency of lymphoid cell subsets, including B cells ($B220^+$), $CD4^+$ T cells ($CD3^+CD4^+$), $CD8^+$ T cells ($CD3^+CD8^+$), and Treg ($CD3^+CD4^+Foxp3^+$). *B*, The frequency of lymphoid subsets was determined across multiple experiments and (*C*) absolute numbers quantified. Data are representative of $n \geq 6$ mice. * $p<0.05$ by two-tailed Student's 't' test.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2. STAT3 inhibition during Flt3L administration reduces DC expansion, but augments expansion of $Gr1^+$ cells that potently suppress $CD4^+$ T cells without affecting Treg frequency. *A*, STAT3 inhibitor (STAT3i) was co-administered with Flt3L, and DC and MDSC frequency was determined and (*B*) quantified. *C*, Total viable splenocytes, (*D*) DC, and (*E*) $Gr1^+$ cells were isolated and enumerated. (*F*) Isolated BALB/c splenic $Gr1^+$ cells were used to suppress BALB/c $CD3^+$ T cells ($1x10^5$) stimulated with B6 Flt3L-mobilized $CD11c^+$ DC ($1.25x10^4$). *A-F*, * and # $p<0.05$ compared to PBS and Flt3L groups, respectively. *G*, MLR co-cultures were performed as described in Fig. 2*E* with CFSE-labeled $CD3^+$ T cell responders. Activated $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cell proliferation was determined by CFSE dilution on d3 and (*G-J*) quantified. *I-J*, The frequency of $CD4^+Foxp3^+$ T cells was also determined on d5 of co-culture. * $p<0.05$ from n= 2-3 independent experiments with $n\geq4$ mice per group.