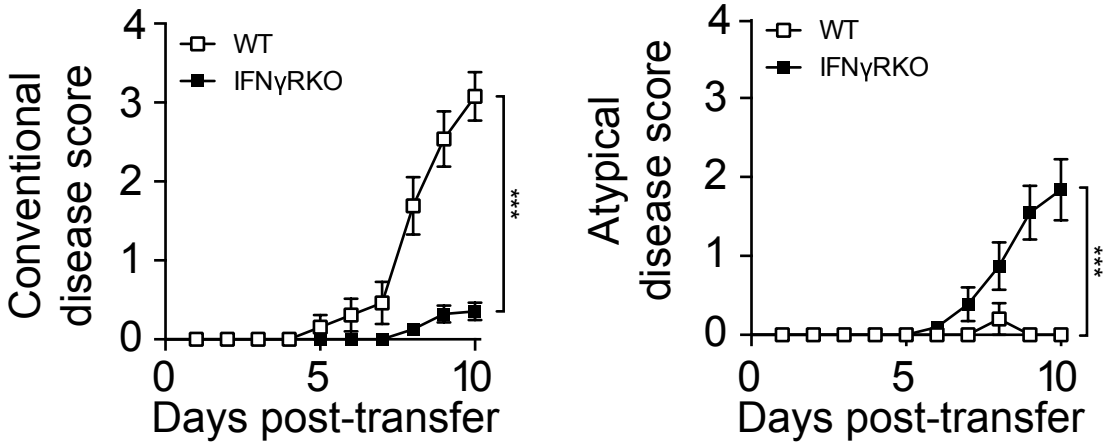
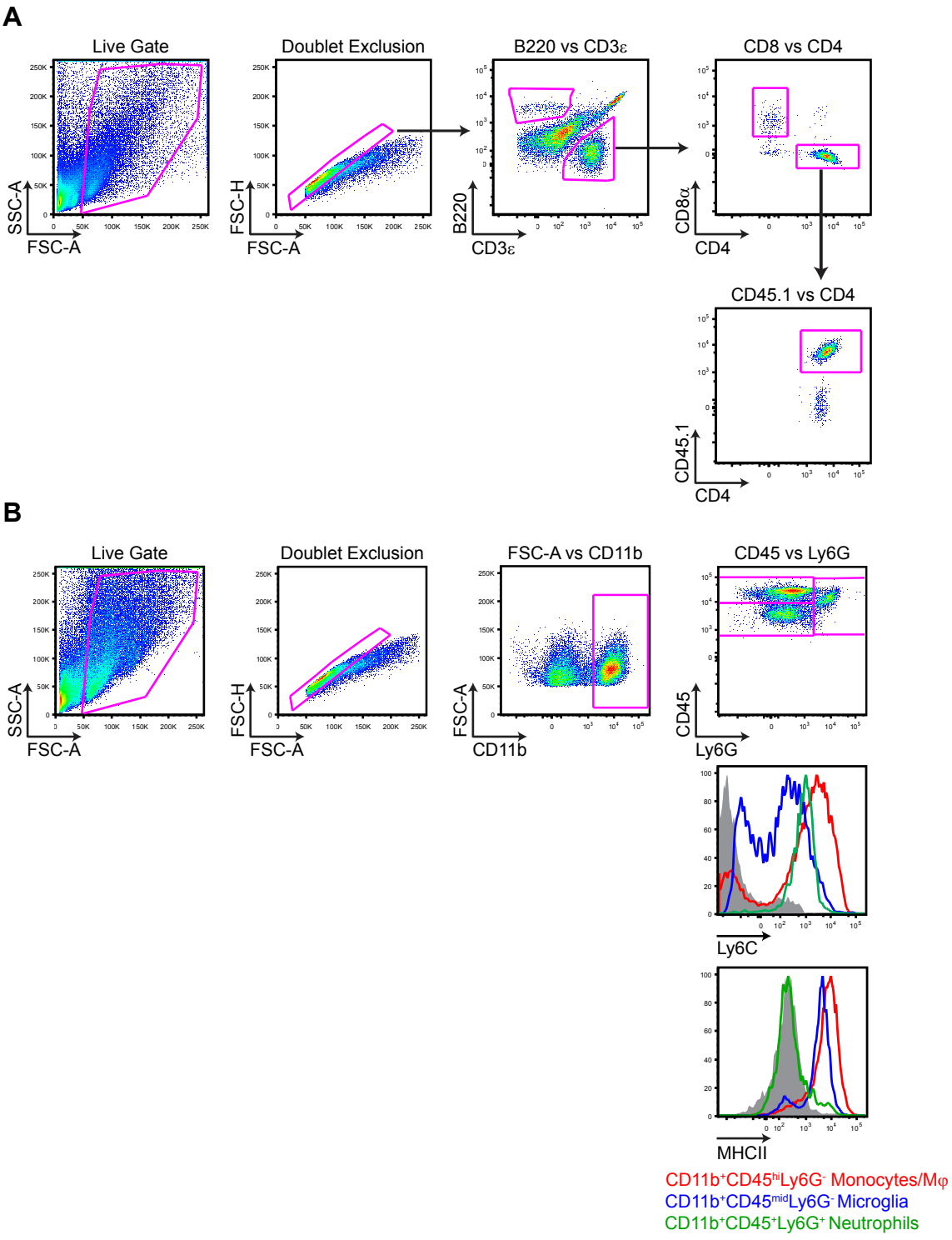
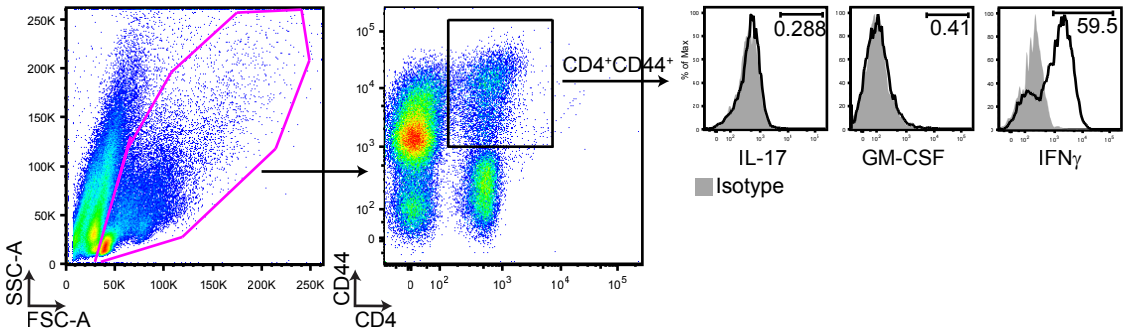


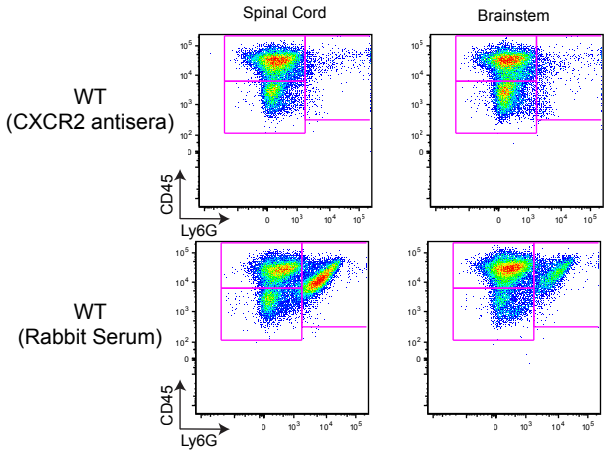
Supplemental Figure 1: Conventional and atypical disease scores for WT and IFNγRKO recipients of Th1-polarized MOG-primed CD4 T cells. WT n=14, IFNγRKO n=29.



Supplemental Figure 2 : Gating schemes for identifying myeloid and lymphoid cell subsets in CNS tissue. (**a**) Flow cytometry gating scheme for identifying donor CD4$^+$ T cell populations as B220$^-$CD3ε$^+$CD4$^+$CD45.1$^+$ cells. (**b**) Myeloid cells (CD11b$^+$) were separated into microglia (CD45^{int}Ly6G$^-$), monocytes (CD45^{hi}Ly6G$^-$), and neutrophils (CD45$^+$Ly6G$^+$). MHCII and Ly6C expression were used to confirm phenotypes of microglia, monocytes and neutrophils.



Supplemental figure 3: MOG_{35-55}-primed, IL-12 polarized CD4 T cells were stimulated with PMA and ionomycin prior to intracellular staining and flow cytometric analysis. Histograms are gated on $CD4^+CD44^+$ T cells.



Supplemental Figure 4: Administration of CXCR2 antisera inhibits neutrophil accumulation in the spinal cord and brainstem in WT mice with EAE. Flow cytometric analysis of the spinal cord and brainstem isolated from score-matched mice d9 post-$CD4^+$ T cell transfer to examine neutrophil infiltration.