Molecular Medicine

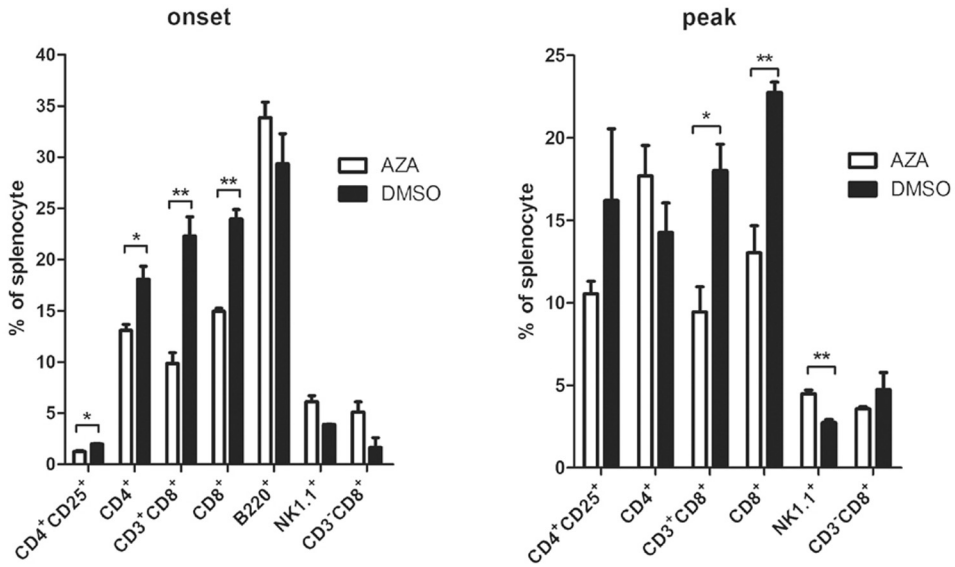
Supplemental Data

Low-Dose 5-Aza-2′-deoxycytidine Pretreatment Inhibits Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis by Induction of Regulatory T Cells

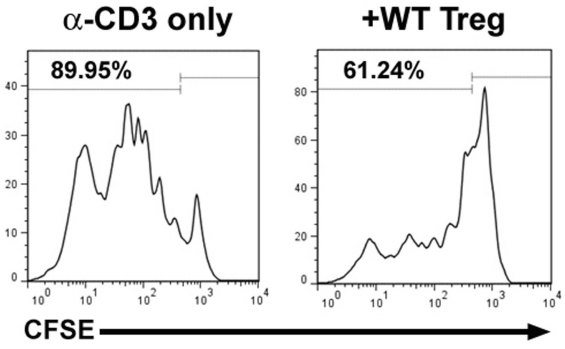
Michael W Y Chan,[1] Chia-Bin Chang,[1*] Chien-Hsueh Tung,[1,2] Justin Sun,[1] Jau-Ling Suen,[3] and Shu-Fen Wu[1]*

Online address: http://www.molmed.org

The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research
North Shore LIJ
Empowering Imagination. Pioneering Discovery.®



Supplementary Figure S1. Percentages of different splenocytes at disease onset and peak. Splenocytes stained with the indicated cell surface markers were analyzed by flow cytometry for the percentages of different types of cells from 5-Aza- (white bars) or DMSO- (black bars) treated EAE mice at disease onset (left panel) and peak (right panel). * P<0.05, **P<0.01.



Supplementary Figure S2. Effector T cells are functionally intact. CFSE-labeling assays were performed to examine the function of effector T cells isolated from naïve B6 mice. Cells were stimulated with anti-CD3 antibody (α-CD3 only) or cocultured with Treg cells isolated from naïve B6 mice (WT Treg). The results show that effector T cells can be activated and their proliferation can be suppressed by Treg cells.