

Supplemental Fig. 1: Fungal β -glucan does not induce large amounts of cytokines in peritoneal macrophages. Thioglycolate-elicited macrophages from NOD mice were cultured with zymosan (25 mg/ml), β -glucan (25 mg/ml), LPS (2 mg/ml) for 48 h and the spent medium was tested for various cytokines. Cytokine values of control (none) was subtracted from test values for the graphs shown here. Mean values of an assay performed in triplicate are shown and the assay was repeated once.

Supplemental Fig. 2



Supplemental Fig. 2: Determination of low effective dose of β -glucan for *in vivo* experiments. Ten week old NOD mice (5/group) were treated with different amounts of β -glucan for 3 alternate days and monitored for blood glucose levels every week.

Supplemental Fig. 3



Supplemental Fig. 3: Determination of optimum amount of ligands for *in vitro* assays. NOD mouse BMDCs were cultured for 48 h with varying amounts of different ligands and the spent media were tested for TNF- α by ELISA. Means values of an assay performed in triplicate are shown and the assay was repeated once.

Supplemental Fig. 4



Supplemental Fig. 4: β -glucan and LPS-exposed DCs induce similar levels of T cell proliferation, despite phenotypic differences. A) Enriched splenic DCs from B6 mice were left untreated or exposed to indicated agents for 36h and the levels of antigen presentation-associated surface markers were examined by FACS and MFI values are shown. B) Splenic DCs were left untreated or exposed to β -glucan or LPS for 48h and the spent media were tested for both pro- and anti- inflammatory cytokine levels by ELISA. C) Splenic DCs were incubated with β -glucan or LPS and OVA (323-339) peptide for 24h, washed and incubated with purified T cells (CFSE labeled) from OT-II TCR-Tg mice for 96h. Cells were stained for CD4 and examined for CFSE dilution by FACS. Statistical significance of treated group was calculated against untreated (none) group. *, p<0.05; **, p <0.01; ***, p <0.001.