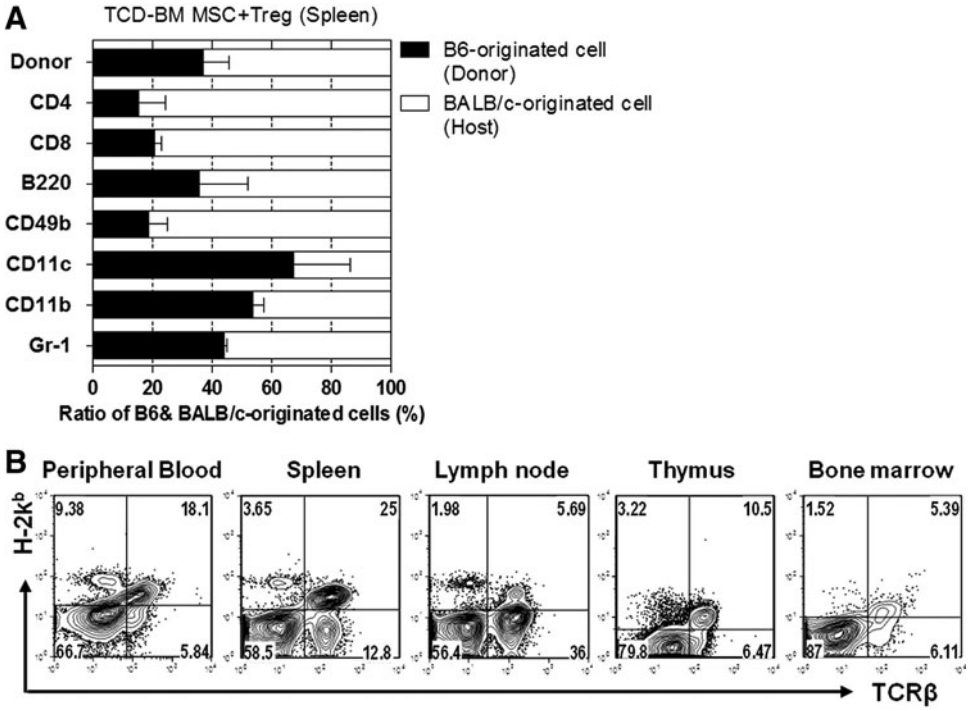

SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S3. Combinatory cell-based immune modulation (CCIM) with MSCs and Tregs in the early post-transplant period induces stable hematopoietic chimerism without graft-versus-host disease in full major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-mismatched murine models. Pre-transplant conditions are described in the Materials and Methods section. On day 0, recipients received 3×10^7 T-cell-depleted (TCD) bone marrow (BM) cells from MHC-mismatched C57BL/6 (H-2^b) donors. On days $+1$ and $+3$ after bone marrow transplantation (BMT), recipients received 2×10^6 MSCs, 2×10^6 Treg cells, or 2×10^6 MSCs plus 2×10^6 Treg cells (one representative of four independent experiments). **(A)** One year after BMT, lineage-specific staining was performed with antibodies for combinations of T-cell markers (anti-CD4 and anti-CD8), myeloid makers (anti-CD11b, anti-CD11C, and anti-Gr-1), a B-cell marker (anti-B220), and a natural killer (NK) cell marker (anti-CD49b). **(B)** Percentages of donor-derived cells were calculated by dividing the percentage of donor cells (H-2^b) by the total percentage of donor (H-2^b) plus recipient (H-2^d) cells that showed positive staining for lineage-specific markers, and are shown in the *upper right* corner of each plot. Peripheral blood, spleen, lymph node, thymus, and BM from mixed chimerism recipients were stained with anti-TCRβ and anti-H-2^b.