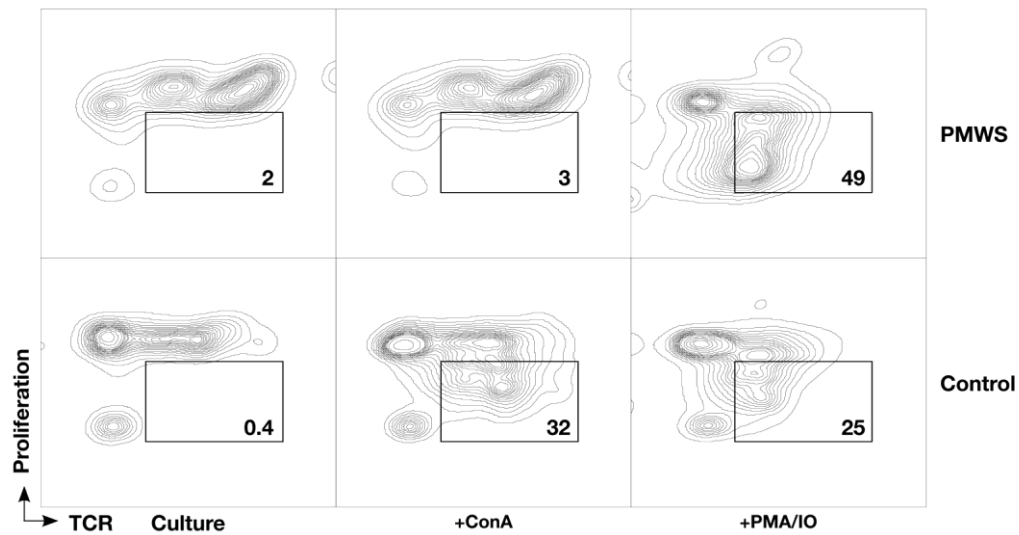


**Figure S1** *In vitro* ConA-mediated hyper-stimulation and survival of PBLs from CsA treated pigs.

(A, B) Size quantification by flow cytometry of *in vitro* stimulated, cultured pig PBLs. Three separate experiments were normalized according to the PBL controls (d for day). (A) PBLs of *in vivo* CsA-treated pigs stimulated *in vitro* with ConA or PMA/IO. CsA dose-dependent ConA hyper-stimulation ( $*P < 0.02$ , Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test). The PMA/IO combination bypasses receptor-mediated signaling; all stimulated PBLs appeared similarly large and yet significantly different from the unstimulated controls ( $*P < 0.01$ , Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test). (B) PBLs cultured with different CsA doses and ConA or PMA/IO stimulation. Both ConA and PMA/IO stimulation are inhibited by *in vitro* addition of CsA ( $*P < 0.01$ , Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test). PMA/IO stimulation is inhibited in a CsA dose-dependent fashion ( $*P < 0.02$ ; Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test).

(C) *In vitro* cultured or stimulated PBLs from 30 mg/kg/day-treated pigs have similar parameters to PBLs from control pigs. Apoptosis was measured with PI versus

annexin V by flow cytometry. Numbers indicate the sector percentage of total lymphocytes.



**Figure S2 T-cells from PMWS pigs did not proliferate *in vitro* upon receptor-mediated signaling.**

PMWS versus control pig T-cell proliferation. Two-color flow cytometric analysis of *in vitro* cultured and ConA- or PMA/IO-stimulated PBMCs. Proliferation of TCR<sup>+</sup> cells are gated (numbers indicate the percentage of proliferating T-cells).