

Supplemental Figures

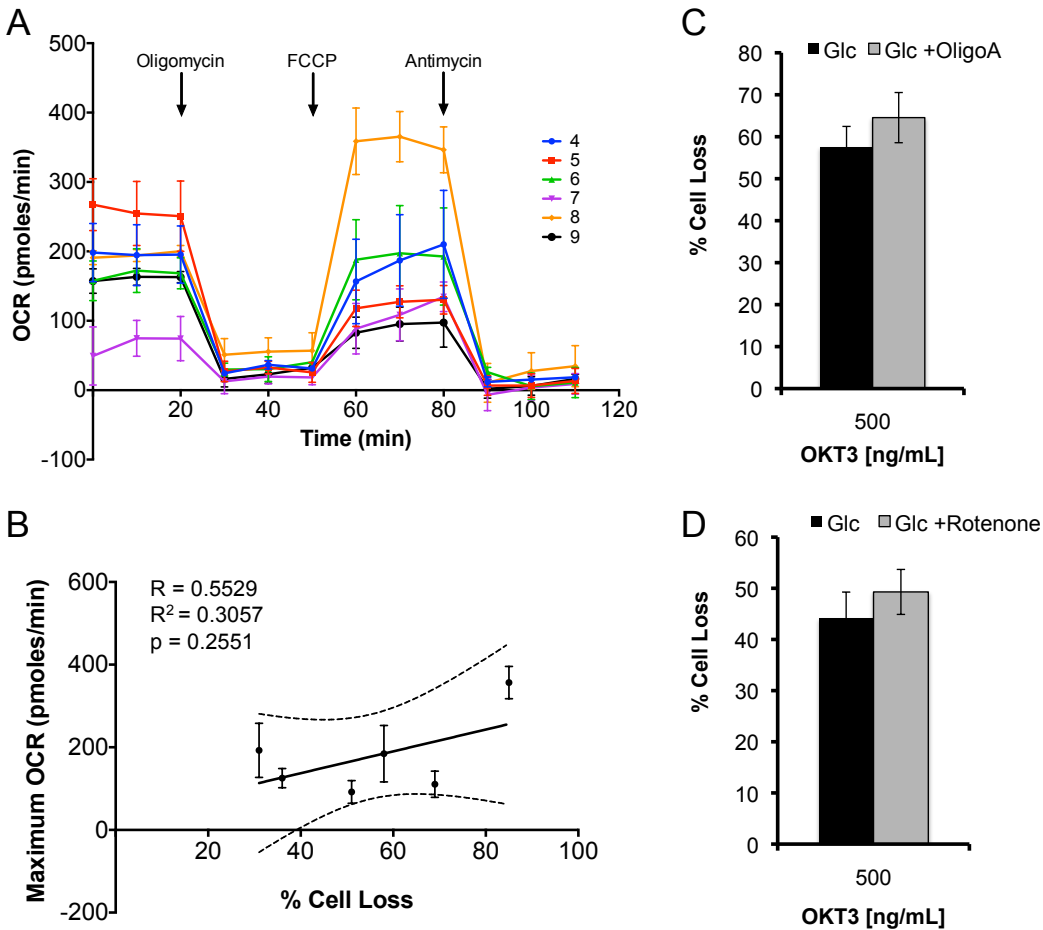


Figure S1. Oxidative phosphorylation does not correlate with decreased RICD sensitivity. **(A)** Seahorse analysis of oxygen consumption rate (OCR) for 6 independent donors. **(B)** Linear regression analysis comparing maximum % cell loss versus maximum OCR for 6 independent donors, including 95% confidence interval (dashed line). Pearson correlation $R^2=0.3057$ and $p=0.2551$. **(C,D)** Glc T cells were restimulated with 500 ng/ml OKT3 for 24 hrs \pm 1 mM oligomycin A (C) or \pm 5 mM rotenone (D) pre-treatment, and analyzed for RICD as in Fig 1D. Data represent % cell loss (avg \pm SEM) for 4 individual donors. Treatments were compared by Students T-test: Glc-Glc+OligoA $p=0.3375$, Glc-Glc+rotenone $p=0.4139$.

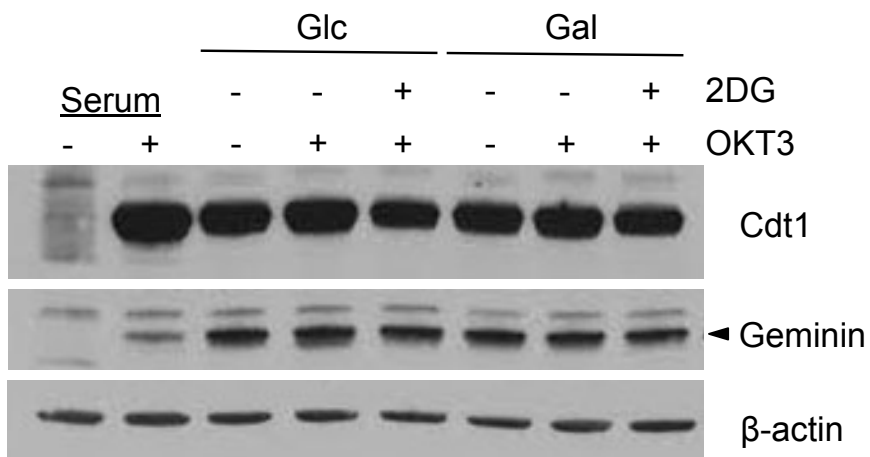


Figure S2. Cell cycle check point proteins are equally expressed. (A) Whole cell lysates (WCL) from Glc and Gal T cells at baseline and after 4 hours of restimulation \pm 2-DG were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for the indicated proteins. β -actin serves as a loading control. Data are representative of 2 independent experiments using different donors.