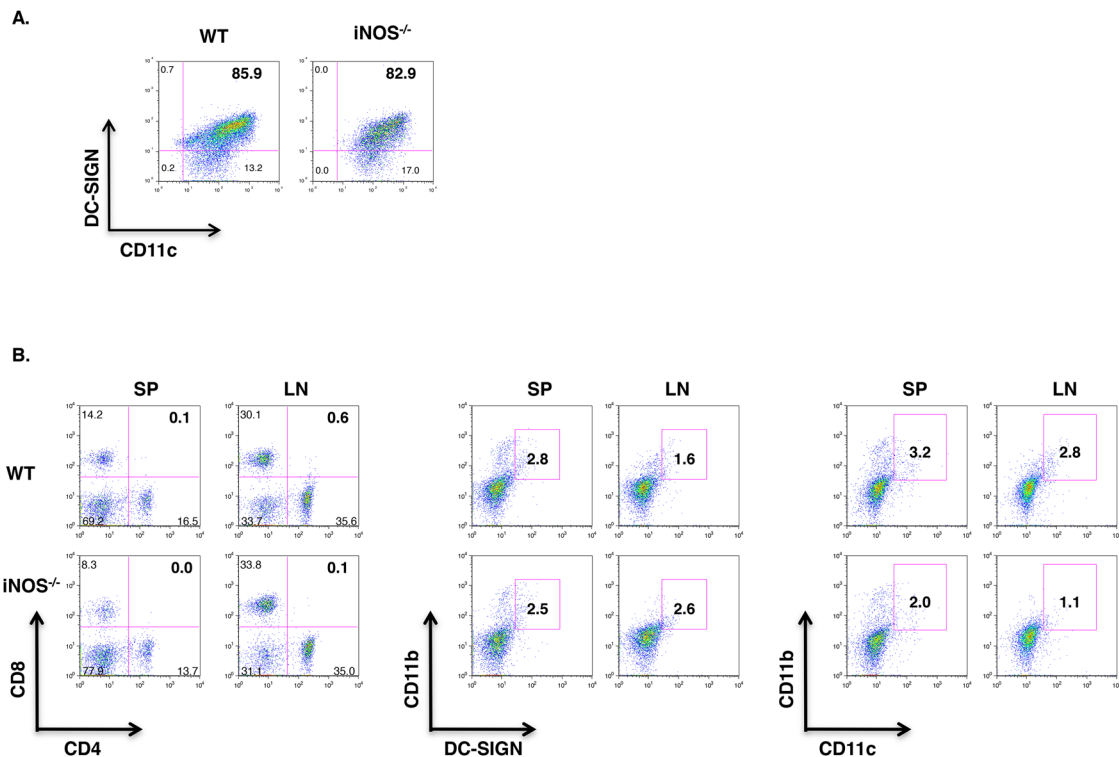


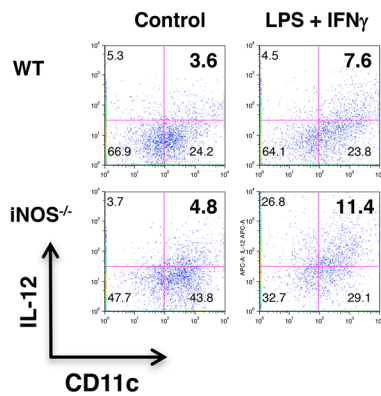
Dendritic cell-derived nitric oxide inhibits the differentiation of effector dendritic cells

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

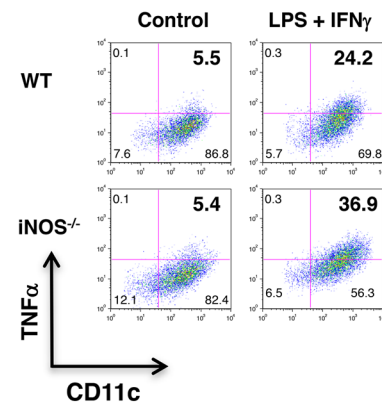


Supplementary Figure S1: T cells and DCs development in iNOS-deficient mice was comparable with that in WT mice. **A.** Bone marrow cells from WT and iNOS^{-/-} mice were cultured with GM-CSF (10ng/ml) and IL-4 (10ng/ml) for 7 days, and DC cell markers were analyzed by FACS. **B.** CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells population and DCs percentage in spleen and lymph node from WT or iNOS^{-/-} mice were analyzed by FACS.

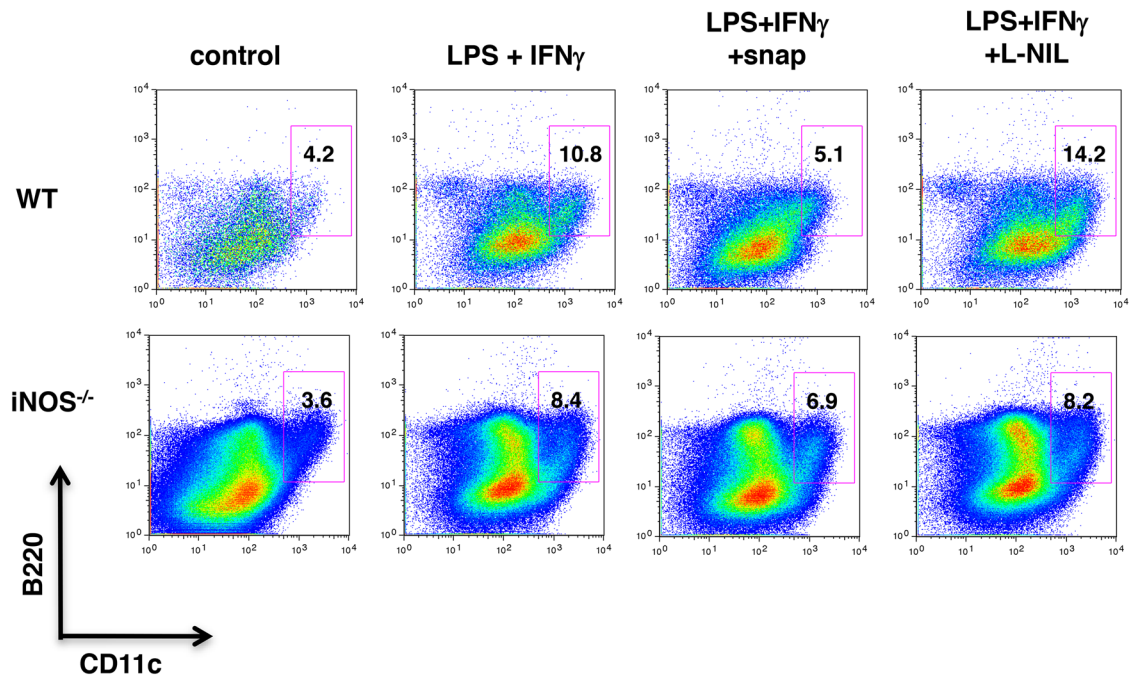
A.



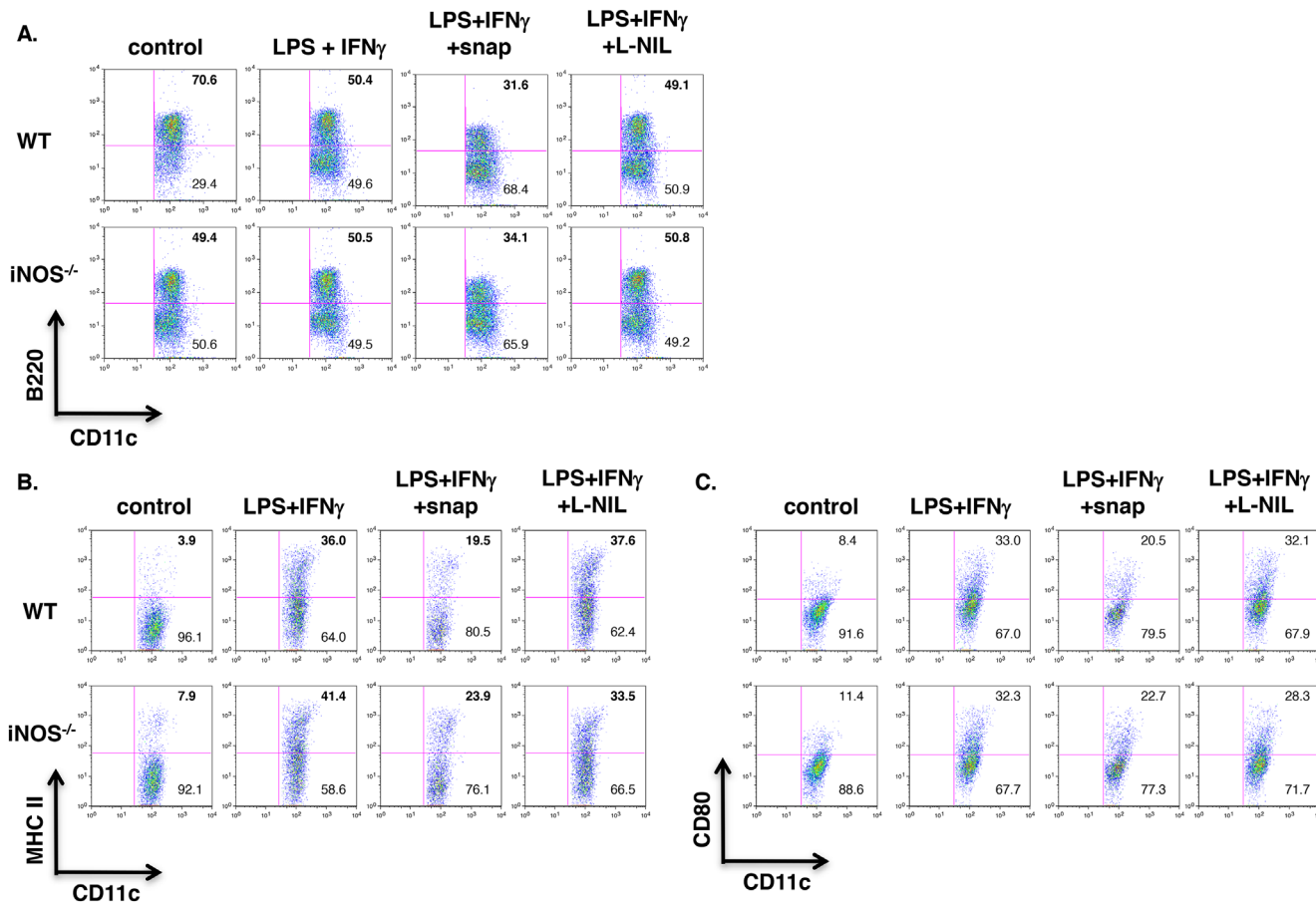
B.



Supplementary Figure S2: NO suppress effective DCs differentiation. Bone Marrow DC cells from WT and iNOS^{-/-} mice were stimulated with IFN- γ plus LPS for overnight, IL-12 **A.** or TNF α **B.** expression in CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ DCs were analyzed by FACS.



Supplementary Figure S3: NO did not affect pDC differentiation in short time. Bone Marrow cells from WT and iNOS^{-/-} mice were stimulated with IFN- γ plus LPS for overnight in the presence of SNAP or L-NIL, CD11c⁺B220⁺ pDC percentages were analyzed by FACS.



Supplementary Figure S4: NO suppresses maturation and differentiation of pDC *in vitro*. Bone Marrow cells from wild type or iNOS^{-/-} mice were cultured with Flt3-L for 7 days, then stimulated with IFN- γ plus LPS for 24 h, CD11c⁺B220⁺ pDC percentages **A.** were analyzed by FACS, and maturation markers including MHC-II⁺ **B.** and CD80⁺ pDC **C.** were analyzed by FACS.