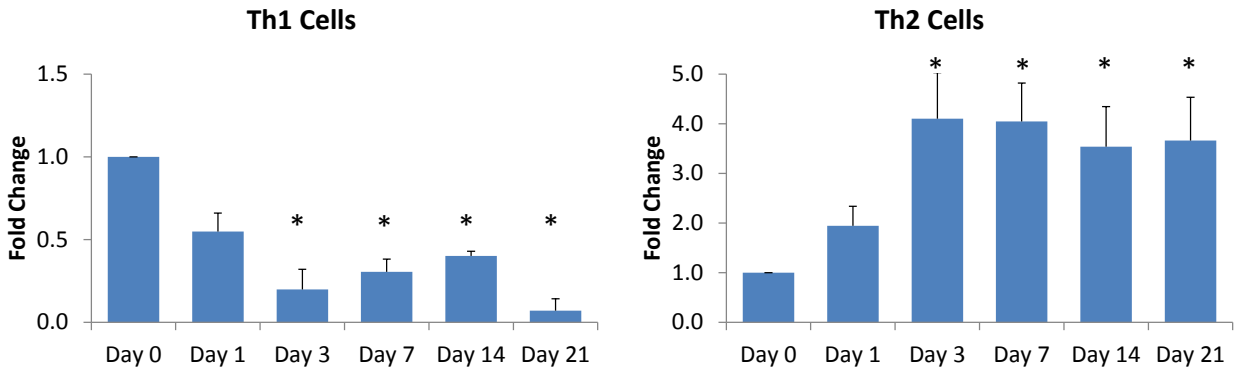
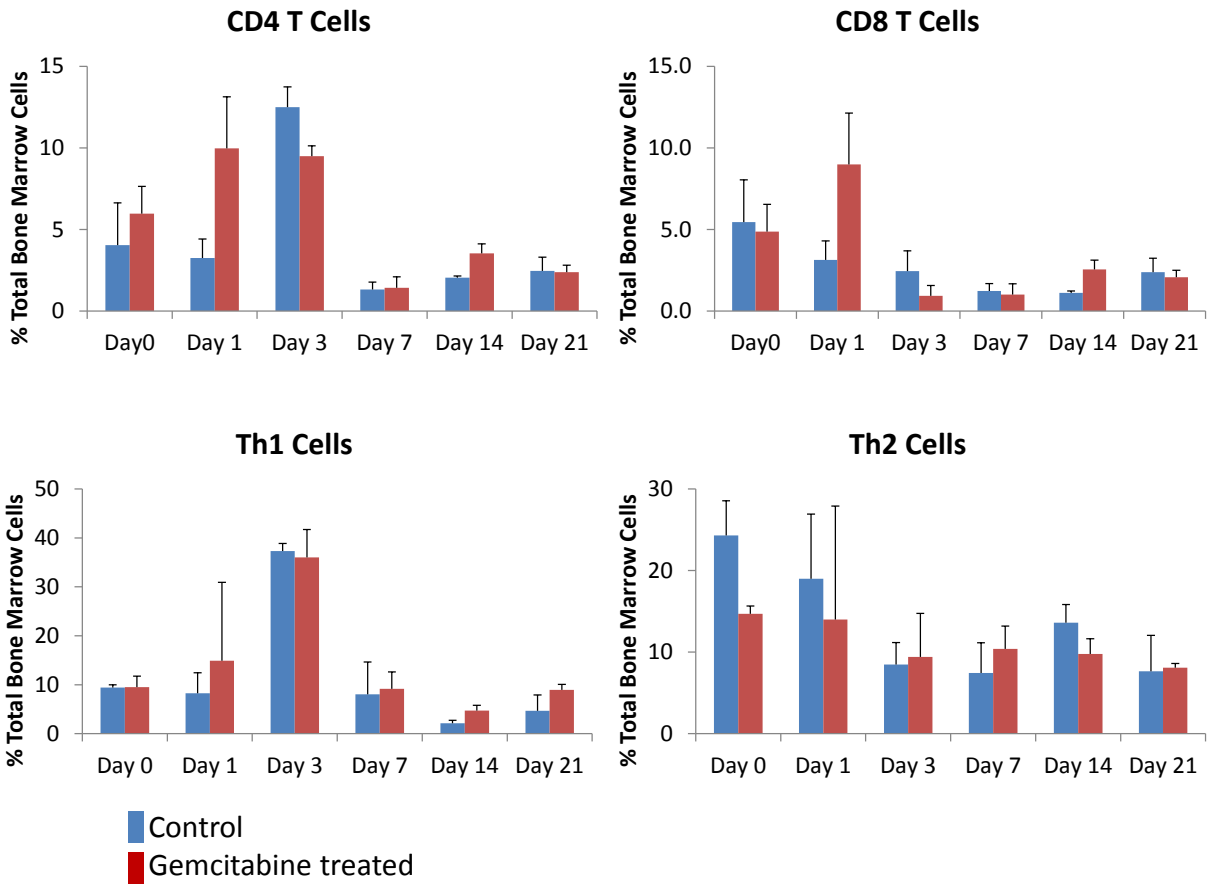
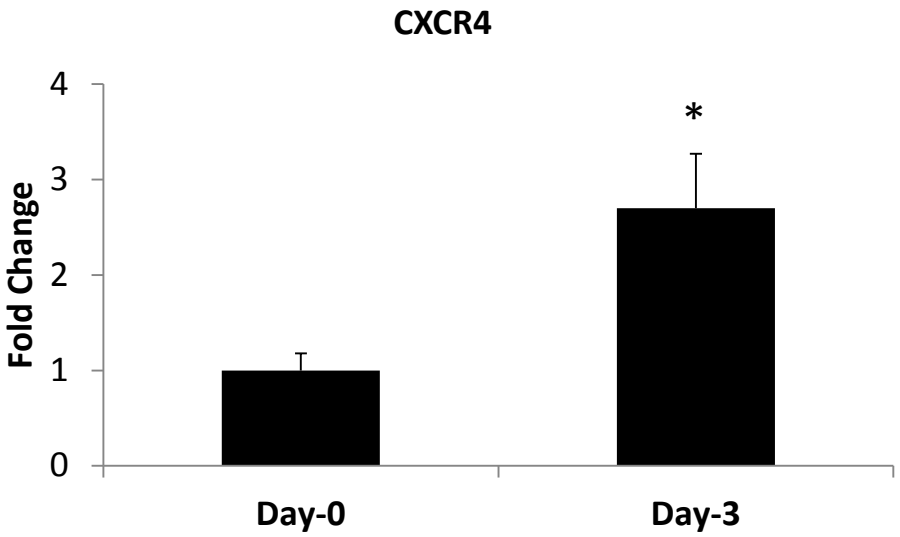


Supplementary Figure 1: Following segmental bone fracture in the femur of C57BL/6 mice, bone marrow cells $CD3^+$, $CD4^+$ cell population was further characterized for T-helper (Th) 1 or Th2 subtypes by intracellular staining for IFNγ and IL-4, respectively. (*$P < 0.05$ in Th1 cell decrease and Th2 cell increase, respectively, when compared to control IMC on Day 0)



Supplementary Figure 2: Characterization of immune cells from femur of C5BL/6 mice following treatment with gemcitabine indicated no significant change from untreated control mice in CD4+, CD8+ T cells or between Th1 and Th2 subtypes of CD4 T cells on indicated days after bone fracture (n = 6 mice from each group for each time point)



Supplementary Figure 3: Expression of CXCR4 by QRT-PCR was performed in IMC, obtained from femur of control mice (wt IMC) or from mice 3 days after segmental fracture (BF IMC). The cells were isolated by flow cytometry as $CD11b^{+}$, $Gr1^{+}$ population following which RNA was isolated and reverse-transcribed as described in Materials and Methods. Quantitative RT-PCR was performed using primers specific for mouse CXCR4 and beta actin for normalization of PCR values. (*$P < 0.05$).