SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Primers for RT-PCR

CTLA-4	Forward	GGTTTTACTCTGCTCCCTGAGGACC
	Reverse	ATCCCAGCTCTCTGTTCATGCTCC
Foxp3	Forward	TACTCGCATGTTCGCCTACTTC
	Reverse	AGGGATTGGAGCACTTGTTG
PD-L1	Forward	CTCGCCTGCAGATAGTTCCC
	Reverse	TAAACGCCCGTAGCAAGTGA
CD39	Forward	GGACTGACCCAGAACAAACC
	Reverse	AGGTACGCACCGATTTCATC
IL10	Forward	CAGAGCCACATGCTCCTAGA
	Reverse	TGTCCAGCTGGTCCTTTGTT
CCL3	Forward	CCATATGGAGCTGACACCCC
	Reverse	TCAGGAAAATGACACCTGGCT
CCL4	Forward	TTTCTCTTACACCTCCCGGC
	Reverse	TTTTGGTCAGGAATACCACAGC
CCL5	Forward	TGCCCACGTCAAGGAGTATTT
	Reverse	CCCACTTCTTCTCTGGGTTGG

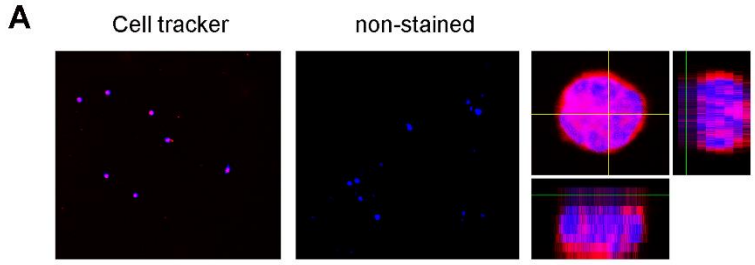

Figure S1. Treg labeling for two-photon in vivo imaging. (A) Tregs were isolated from spleens and lymph nodes of donor mice and incubated with CellTracker™ Deep Red Dye (Invitrogen) at a concentration of 20 μM at 37°C for 30 minutes. Representative images were obtained from confocal microscopy.

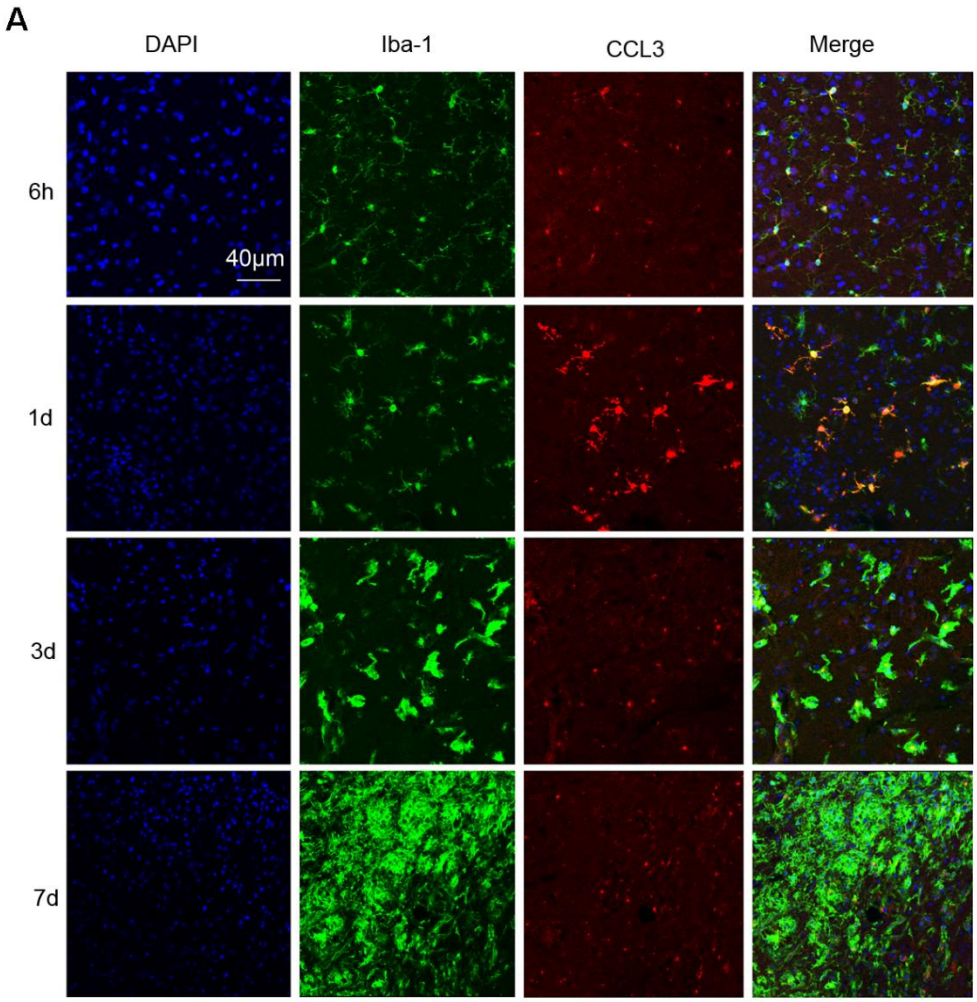

Figure S2. CCL3 expression in the ischemic brain at different time points after MCAO. Cerebral ischemia was induced in WT mice by 60 minutes tMCAO. Animals were euthanized at 6 hours, 1 day, 3 days and 7 days after reperfusion. Immunofluorescence staining shows that CCL3 expression was markedly increased at 1 day after MCAO and its expression was co-localized with Iba-1, a microglial cell marker. Expression of CCL3 in the ischemic brain was diminished 3 days after stroke. Images are representative of 3-5 independent animals.