1	The immunosuppressive effect of the tick protein, Salp15,
2	is long-lasting and persists in a murine model of
3	hematopoietic transplant

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Supplementary Fig. S1. Validation of the RNAseq on selected genes.
Normalized reads (top) and fold induction changes by qRT-PCR (bottom) of a
group of selected genes differentially regulated in CD4 T cells activated with anti CD3/CD28 for 2 days in the presence of Salp15 (S) or Salp15ΔP11 (C). U: Non stimulated CD4 T cells.

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- 1 Supplementary Fig. S2. Gene Ontology analysis of genes affected by Salp15 at
- 2 **2 days.** Ten most over-represented Gene Ontology of Biological Processes (GOBP)
- 3 groups affected by Salp15 on activating CD4 T cells. The number of genes (white
- 4 circles) and the adjusted p values (balck circles) are presented.
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1 Supplementary Fig. S3. Gating strategy to identify the populations in ovalbumin-immunized mice. (A) B cell populations in the

- 2 blood. (B) CD25 (top right blot), CD44 (bottom left blot) and anergic CD4 T cells (bottom right blot) in the spleen. (C) CD4+NRP1+
- 3 (Tregs; top right blot) and myeloid populations in the spleen.



1 Supplementary Fig. S4. Salp15 does not affect Th1 or Th2 differentiation in 2 **immunized mice.** (A) Heatmap representing the genes associated with CD4 T cell 3 differentiation according to the transcriptomic analysis in the presence of Salp15 4 (S) or Salp15 Δ P11 (C) at 2 and 4 days of activation. (B) Ovalbumin/KLHimmunized mice (see Materials an Methods) were sacrificed at day 21 and whole 5 6 splenocytes (3 x 10⁶/ml)were restimulated with ovalbumin (Ova) or KLH. The 7 restimulation supernatants were analyzed for IFN_Y and IL-4 by capture ELISA. The 8 levels of IFN γ were below the detection limit. No differences were observed 9 between Salp15- or Salp15 Δ P11 (control)-treated, immunized mice (p > 0.05, 2-10 way ANOVA). The data represent 10 mice in each group immunized with 11 ovalbumin and 5 per group with KLH and are representative of 2 independent 12 experiments.

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