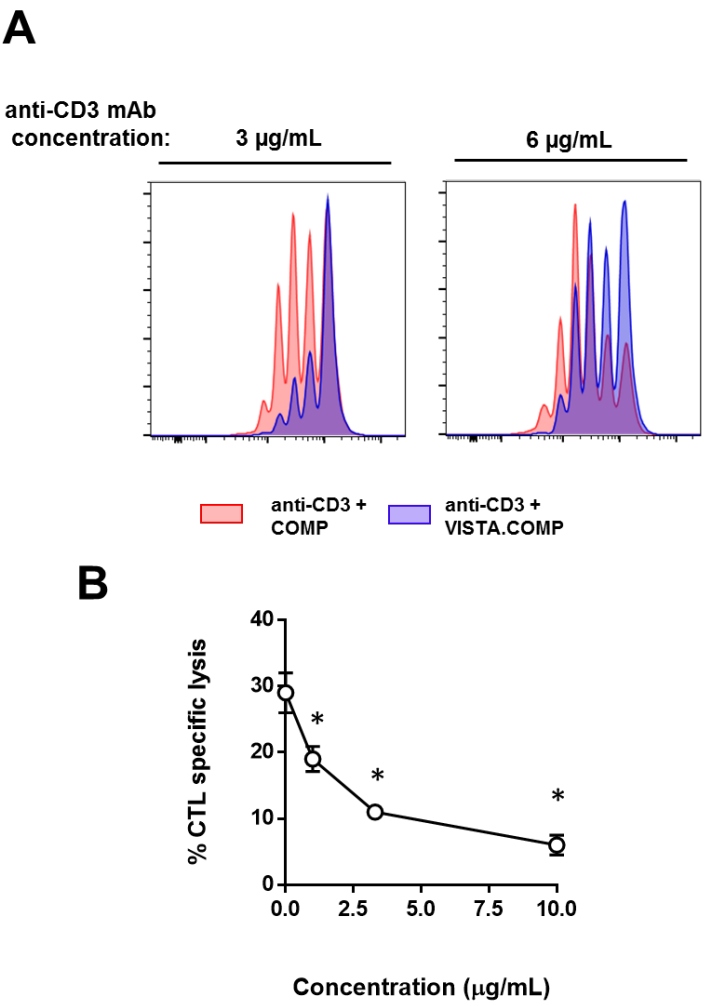
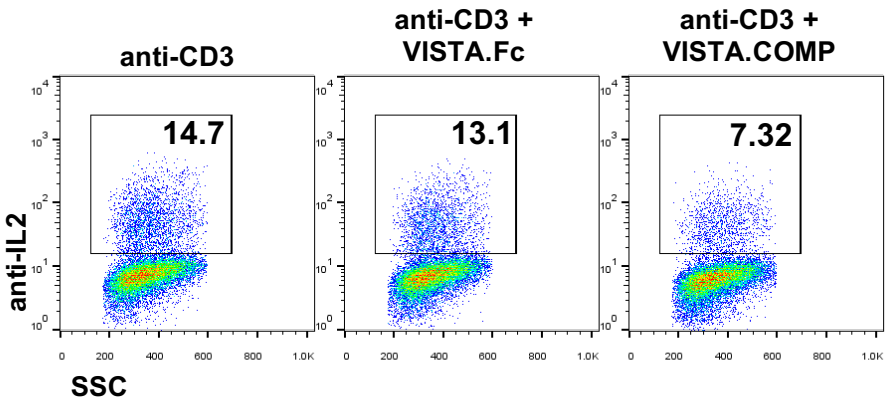
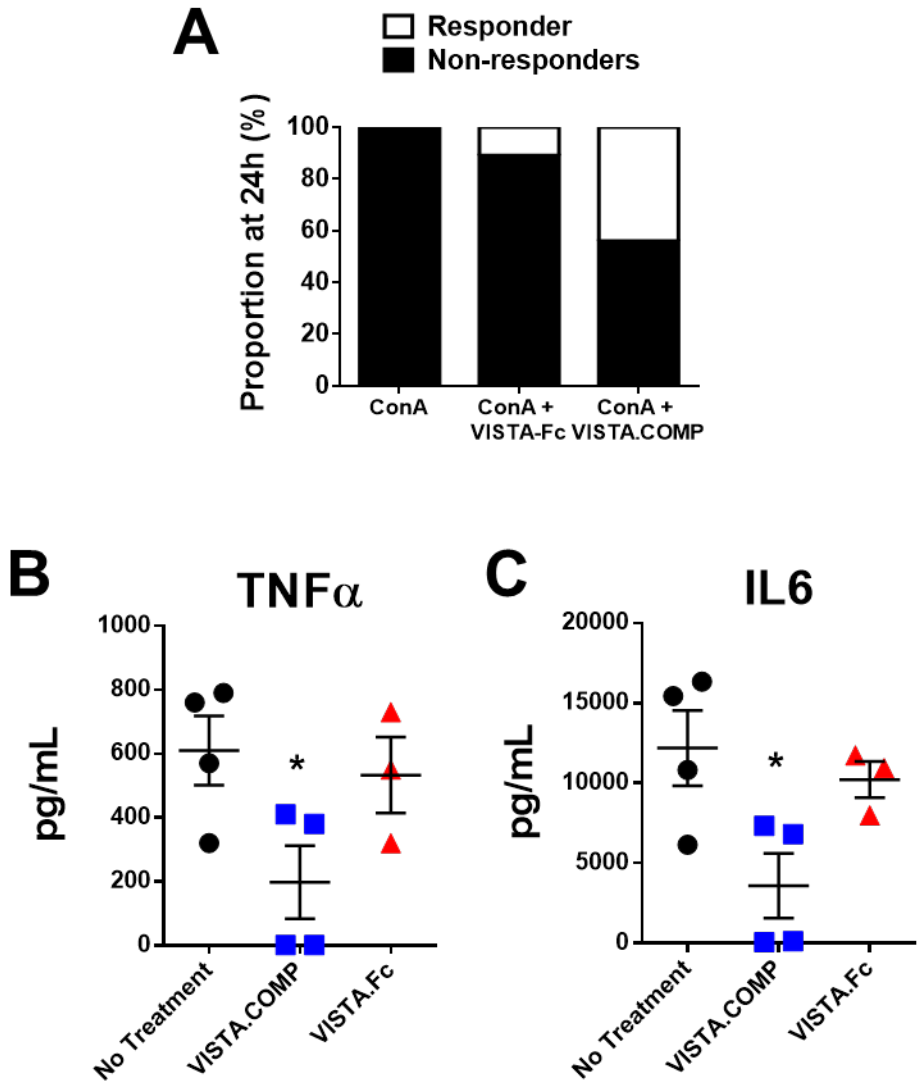
Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. VISTA.COMP suppresses T-cell activation and CTL induction
A) CFSE-labelled CD4+ T-cells were activated with immobilized anti-CD3 antibody at the indicated concentration in the presence of COMP (red) or VISTA.COMP (blue). VISTA.COMP suppression of T-cell proliferation can be overcome by stronger levels of TCR stimulation. **B)** Allogenic MLC assays were performed as described in Supplementary Methods. Addition of VISTA.COMP significantly suppressed CTL induction in 5-day allogeneic mixed leukocyte cultures. (Each point represents mean ± SEM with n=3, *$p<0.05$ relative to no treatment).



Supplementary Figure S2. VISTA.COMP suppresses 2.10 T-cell IL-2 secretion.
Anti-CD3 activated 2.10 T-cells were treated with soluble VISTA-Fc or VISTA.COMP for 4 hours and the production of IL-2 measured by ICFC. Only VISTA.COMP significantly suppressed the number of IL-2 secreting cells. Data is representative of two independent experiments.



Supplementary Figure S3. VISTA-Fc does not rescue animals from ConA induced hepatitis. **A)** Male C57Bl/6 mice were treated with VISTA.COMP or VISTA-Fc and challenged with a lethal dose of ConA as described above. Animals were monitored regularly and non-responders were humanely sacrificed by a blinded investigator when deemed moribund. Treatment with VISTA.COMP, but not VISTA-Fc, led to an increase in the number of animals surviving challenge. Additionally, VISTA.COMP treated animals had significantly lower levels of serum TNFα **(B)** and IL6 **(C)** three hours post ConA challenge than the VISTA-Fc or non-treated controls (*$p<0.05$, $n=4$)