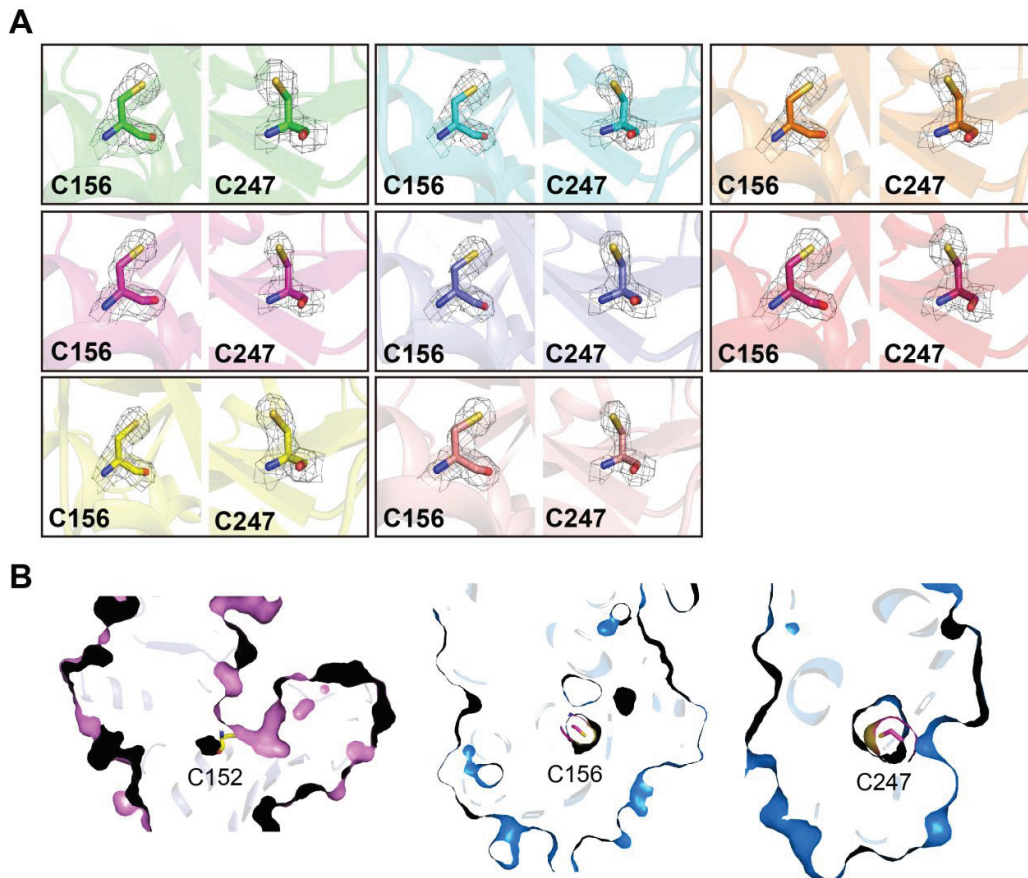
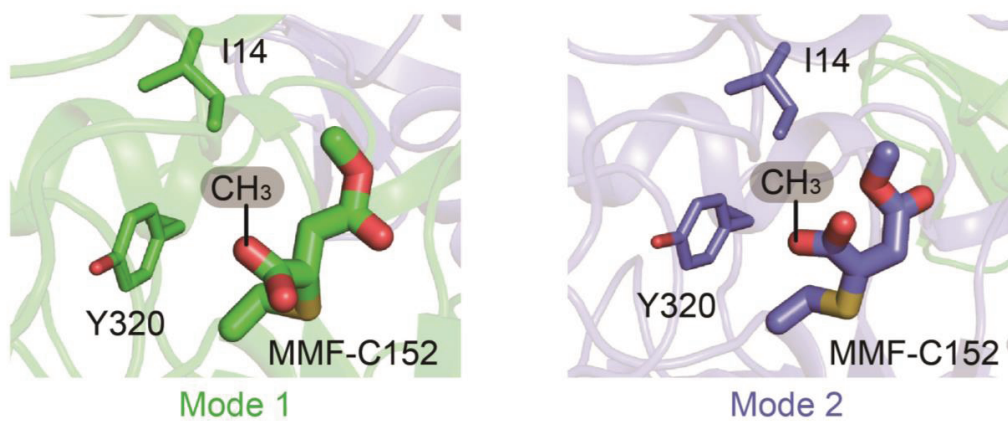


Supplementary Figure 1. Representative flow cytometric plot of live cells in the presence of DMF. CellTrace-Violet (CTV)-labelled human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were activated by 3 μ g/ml soluble α -CD3 or 3 μ g/ml soluble α -CD28 antibody in medium alone or supplemented with indicated doses of DMF for four days. **A.** Representative flow cytometric plot of live cells gated on lymphocytes. **B.** Frequency of live cells as in **A.** Results are representative of three independent experiments. Data are the average \pm SEM and statistical significance was determined by two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; ns, not significant.



Supplementary Figure 2. Spatial position of Cys152, Cys156, and Cys247 and the electron density map of Cys156 and Cys247. **A.** Spatial position of the three independent cysteines that can be modified by MMF or DMF. **B.** The electron density map of Cys156 and Cys247 in the eight hGAPDH protomers located in a single asymmetric unit (contour 1.5 σ).



Supplementary Figure 3. Structural insight of DMF-bound hGAPDH. Ile14 and Tyr320 as putative DMF stabilizing residues might interact with the methyl group of DMF via hydrogen bonding in the structural view.