Figure S1. Following the isolation of MDSCs, cell viability was assessed by flow cytometry using a 7-AAD antibody. MDSCs, myeloid-derived suppressor cells.

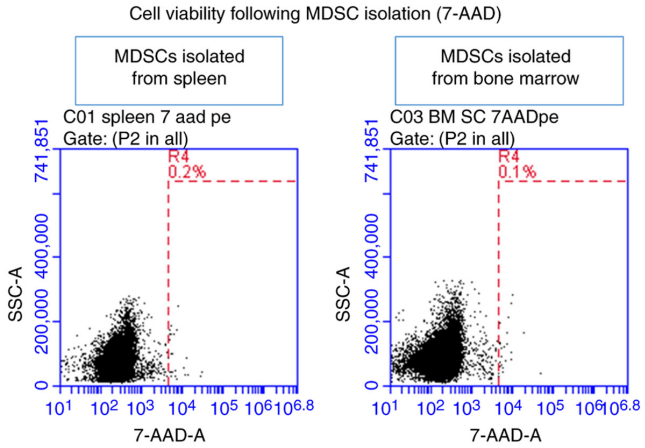

Figure S2. M1 macrophages were depleted *in vivo* following treatment with MDSC-derived exosomes (exo) compared to untreated animals. MDSCs, myeloid-derived suppressor cells.

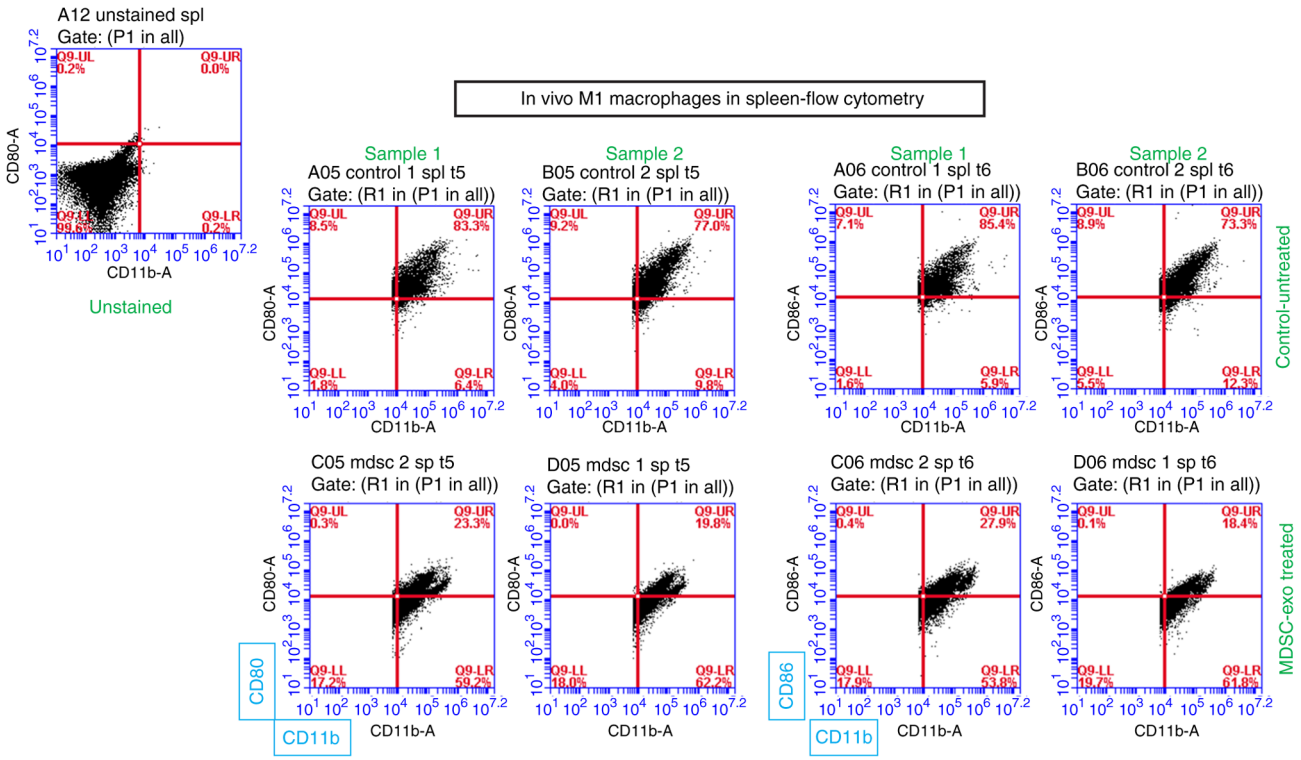

Figure S3. A significant increase in M2 macrophage distribution was noted *in vivo* following treatment with MDSC-derived exosomes (exo) compared to untreated animals. MDSCs, myeloid-derived suppressor cells.

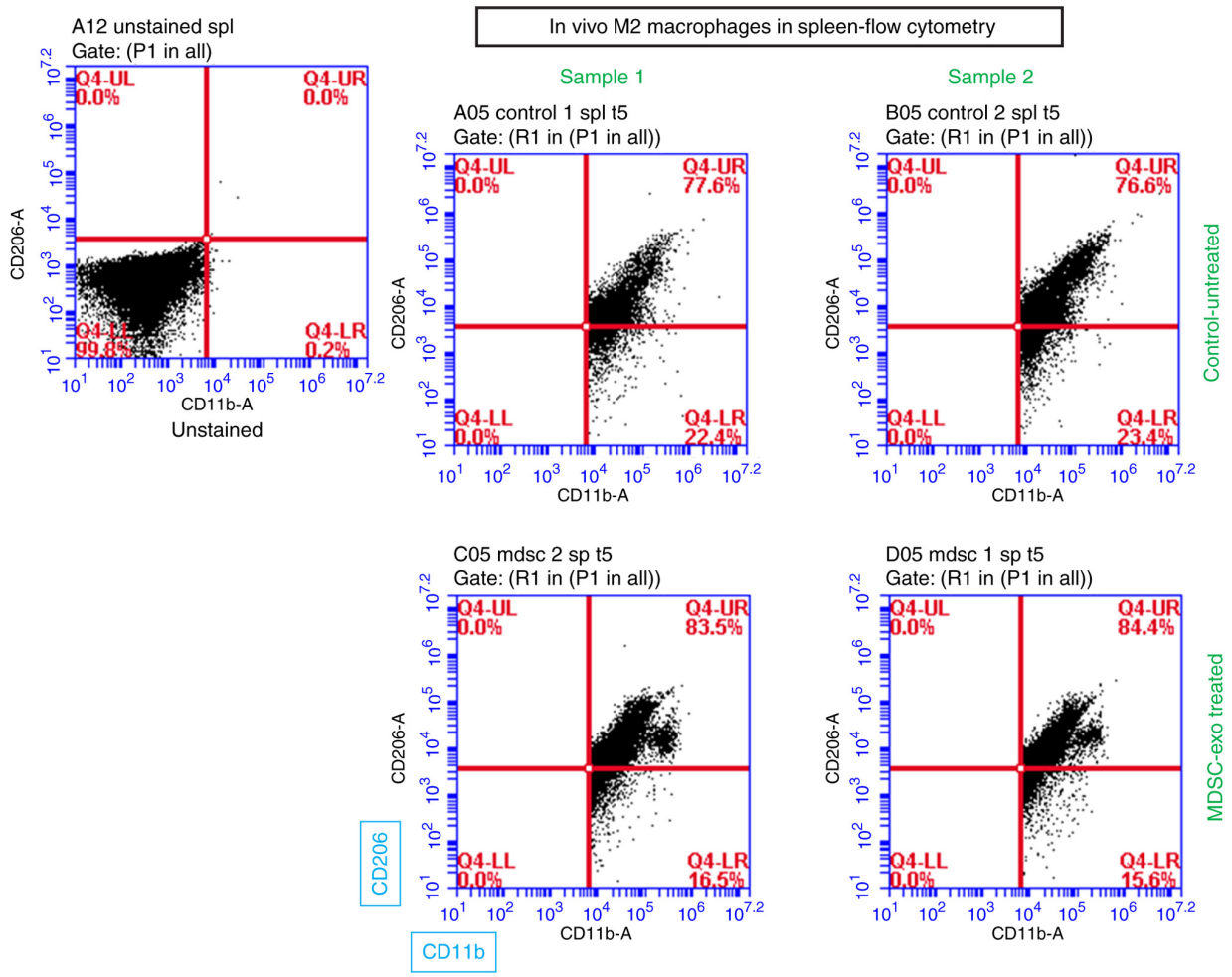

Figure S4. A significant decrease in monocytic MDSCs ($CD11b^+Gr1^+Ly6C$) and increase in granulocytic MDSC ($CD11b^+Gr1^+Ly6G$) distribution (in spleen) *in vivo* following treatment with MDSC-derived exosomes (exo) compared to untreated animals. MDSCs, myeloid-derived suppressor cells.

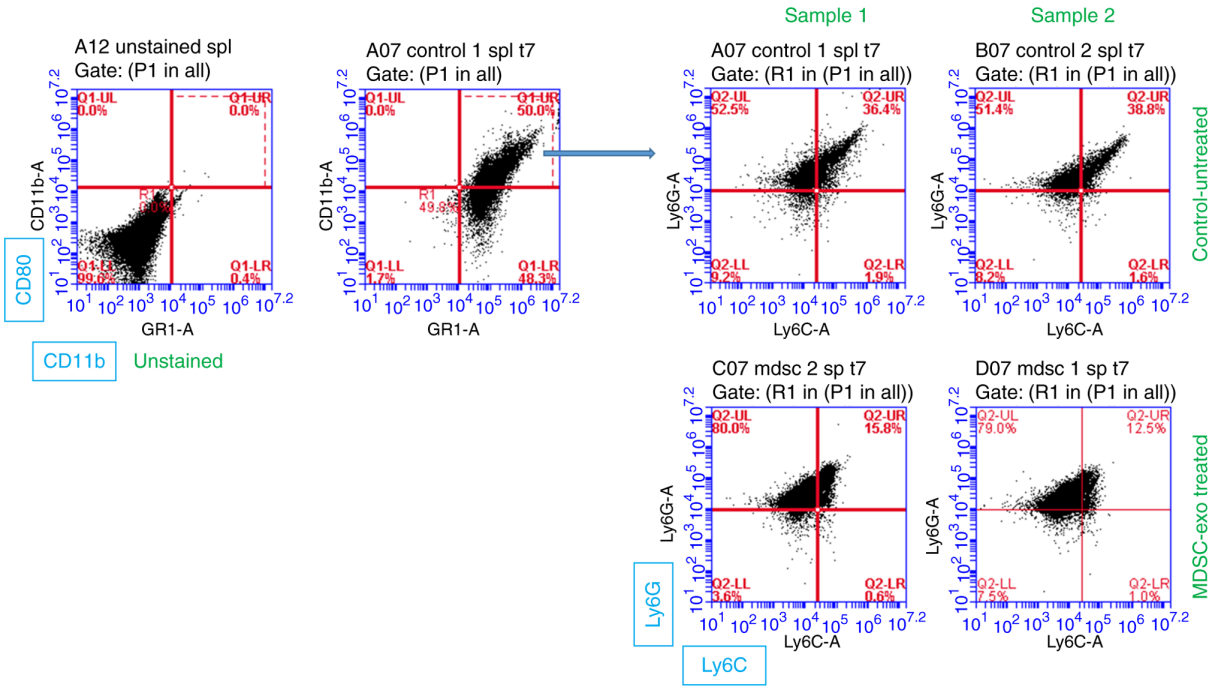

Figure S5. An increase in $CD4^+CD25^+$ and $CD4^+CD184^+$ T-regulatory cells was seen *in vivo* following treatment with MDSC-derived exosomes (exo) compared to untreated animals. MDSCs, myeloid-derived suppressor cells.

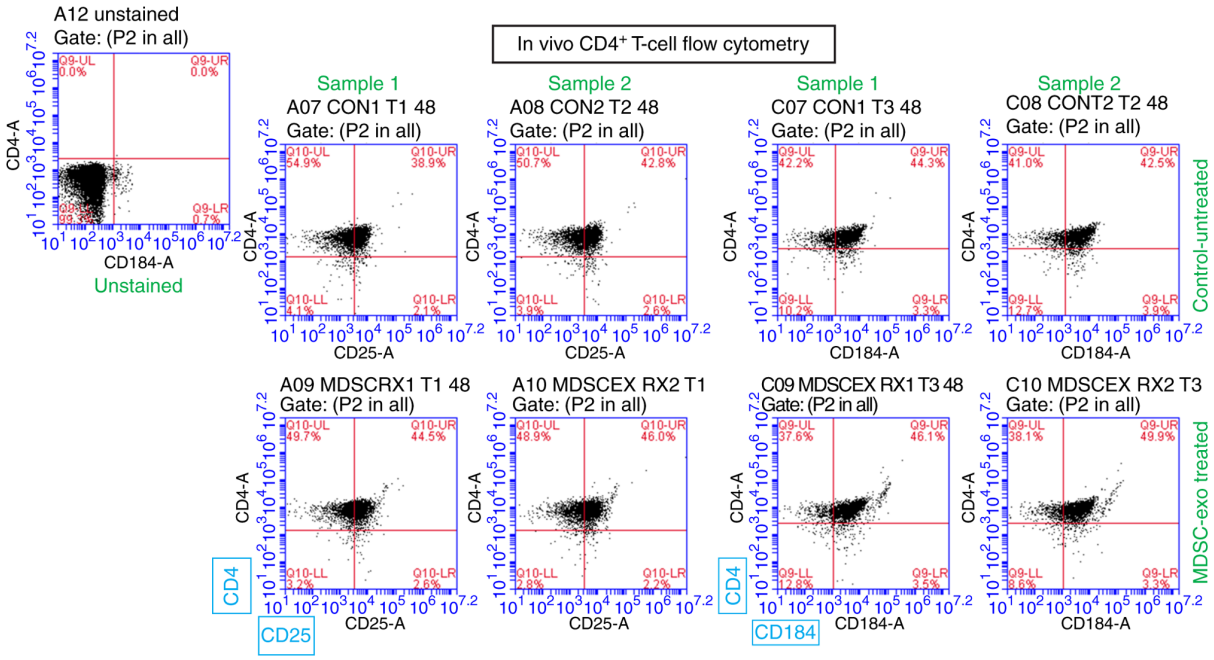

Figure S6. An increase in naïve T-cells ($CD8^+CD62L^+$), and exhausted T-cells ($CD8^+CD279^+$) was noted *in vivo* following treatment with MDSC-derived exosomes (exo) compared to untreated animals. MDSCs, myeloid-derived suppressor cells.