

S5 Fig. Transient Treg-cell depletion induces maturation of DC subsets in SARS-CoV-2 S1-injected mice.

- (A) Representative FACS plots to identify CD11b<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> subsets in migratory or resident DCs, as gated in Fig 3B, are shown from two independent experiments (top). The frequencies of CD11b<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> DC subsets in resident or migratory DCs from draining lymph nodes 2 days after DT+S1-injection are representative data from two independent experiments (bottom). Data represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM (DT+S1-injected WT mice, n = 4; DT+S1-injected Foxp3<sup>DTR</sup> mice, n = 3). Data were analyzed using unpaired Student's t-test.
- (B) As in (A), but CD80 and CD86 expression on CD11b<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> DC subsets are shown. In histograms, cells were gated on CD11b<sup>+</sup> migratory DCs, CD8<sup>+</sup> migratory DCs, CD11b<sup>+</sup> resident DCs or CD8<sup>+</sup> resident DCs. The graphic data represented summaries from two independent experiments and represented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of the MFI (DT+S1-injected WT mice, n = 4; DT+S1-injected Foxp3<sup>DTR</sup> mice, n = 3). Data were analyzed using unpaired Student's t-test.