Supplemental Materials.

Supplemental Table 1. A selection of published cytometric panels used in T1D studies.

Study	Panel(s) focus	References
One Study/islet transplantation	Lineage, DC, B cells, NK cells, naïve/memory T cell subsets, Tregs, T cell activation, TCR	(1, 2)
AbATE (teplizumab, αCD3)	DC, monocytes, B cells, NK cells, naïve/memory T cell subset and exhaustion	(3-5)
ATG-GCSF	DC, monocytes, B cells, NK cells, naïve/memory T cell, helper subsets and exhaustion, Tregs	(6, 7)
T1DAL(alefacept, LFA3-Ig)	Naïve/memory T cell subsets and exhaustion	(8)
Rapamycin/IL-2 combination therapy	NK cells, T helper cell subsets, Tregs, intracellular cytokine, pSTAT5	(9)
DILT1D (low dose IL-2)	NK cells, T cell subsets, Tregs, pSTAT5	(10)

Supplemental References

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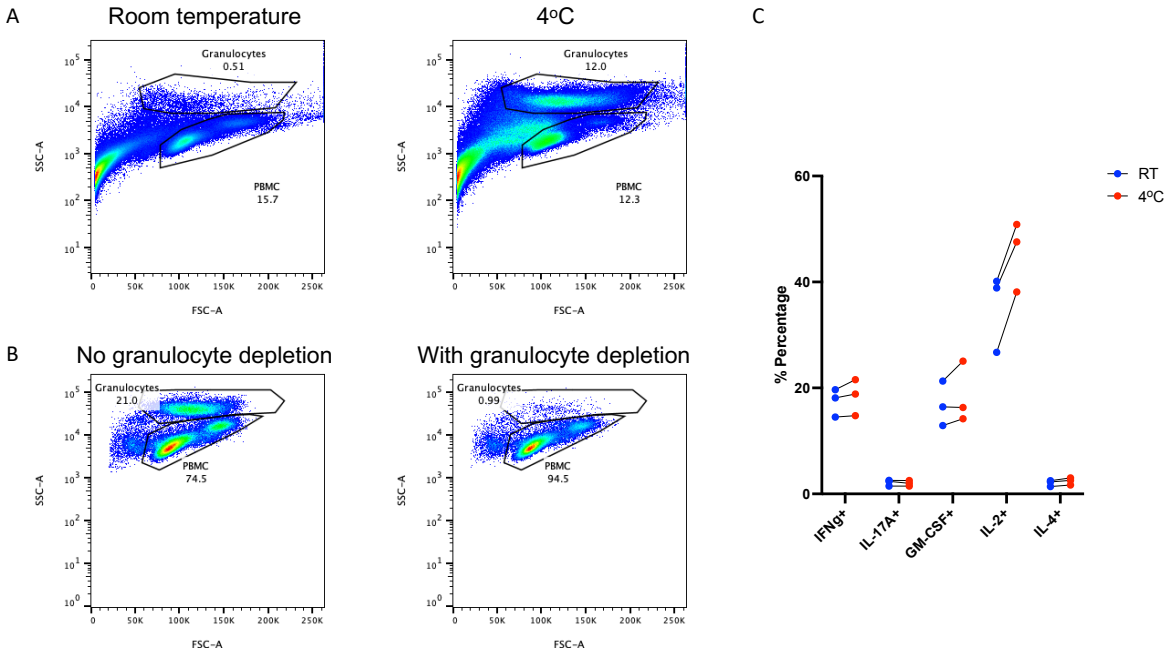

Supplemental Figure 1. The effect of temperature on peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) quality, phenotype and function.
(A) Increased granulocyte contamination is observed in the PBMC layer upon density gradient separation when the blood samples were stored for 6 hours and transported below ambient/room temperature (18-22˚C). Increased PBMC cell death estimated from reduced forward scatter (FSC) can also be observed. (B) Granulocyte can be eliminated by incubating peripheral blood samples using commercially available reagents, such as RosetteSep granulocyte depletion cocktail (Stemcell Technologies), prior to performing density gradient centrifugation, as assessed by gating on CD45+ cells then gating on high side scatter granulocytes and PBMC. (C) The production of various T cell cytokines upon 3 hours of PMA and ionomycin stimulation, such as GM-CSF and IL-2, in $CD4^+$ T cells (similarly in other T cell subsets) is affected by low storage temperature, as assessed by intracellular staining using flow cytometry (n = 3 individuals).