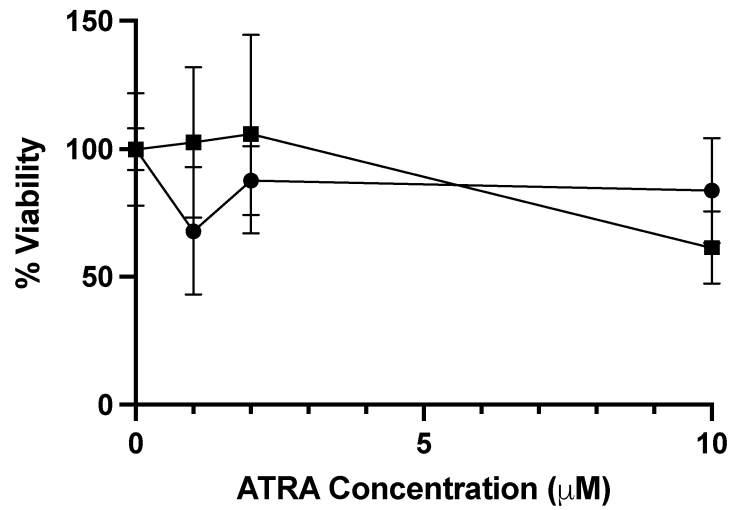


(C)

Supplemental Figure S1. Flow cytometry gating strategies. A) Gating strategy used for evaluation of canine MDM phenotype. Cells were gated on the myeloid cell cloud, single cells, and CD5<sup>-</sup> cells. CD5<sup>+</sup> cells were used as INCs to establish gating for MHCII and CD14. B) Gating strategy used for evaluation of GZMB expression by CD8<sup>+</sup> T-lymphocytes exposed to arginase. Cells were gated on the lymphocyte cloud, single cells, live cells, CD3<sup>+</sup>, and CD4-CD8<sup>+</sup> cells. In the final panel, the FMO control (blue) is overlaid onto a fully stained sample (red). C) Gating strategy used for evaluation of Ki67 expression by CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-lymphocytes exposed to ConA and arginase. Cells were gated on the lymphocyte cloud, single cells, live cells, CD3<sup>+</sup>, and CD4-CD8<sup>-</sup> or CD4-CD8<sup>+</sup> cells. In the final two panels, the unstimulated control (blue) is overlaid onto a ConA-stimulated sample (red).



Supplemental Figure S2. Effects of ATRA on the viability of canine MDMs. MDMs from two dogs were differentiated in rhM-CSF (25 ng/ml) for five days with increasing concentrations of ATRA (1 – 10  $\mu$ M) or DMSO only. Results are expressed as % viability relative to DMSO control. Lines connect data points from each individual dog. Mean and standard deviation are shown.