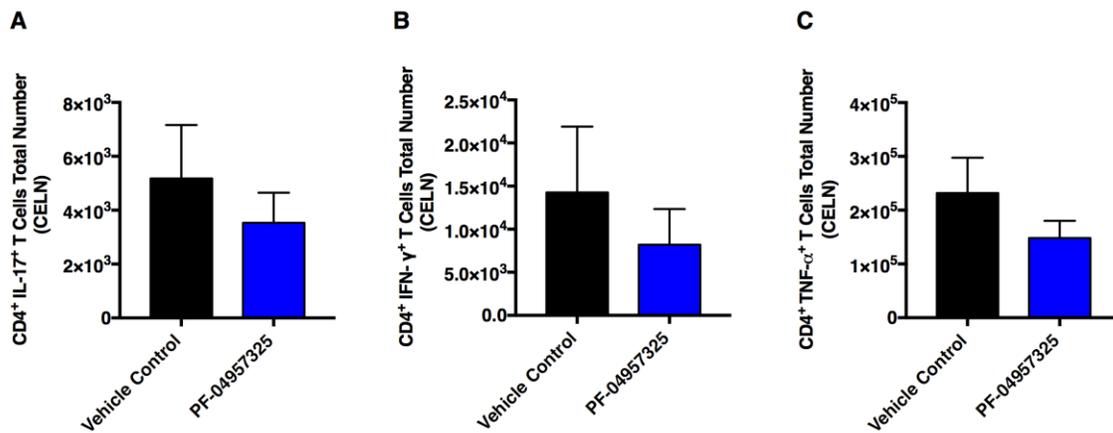
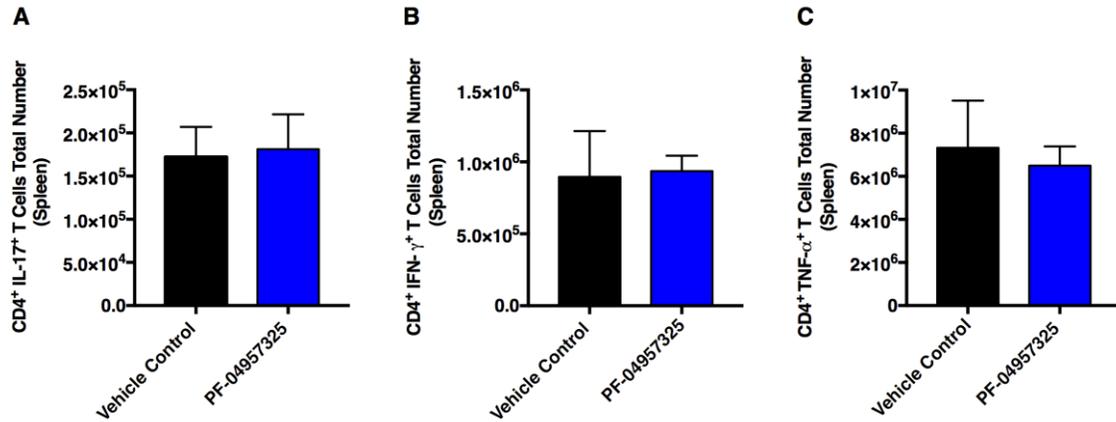


**Figure S1. Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis of T cells isolated from the spinal cord of mice with EAE.** Representative flow cytometry plots showing the gating strategy for detection of Foxp3<sup>-</sup> Teff cells, Foxp3<sup>+</sup> Treg cells, αL<sup>+</sup>, CD44<sup>+</sup> and Ki-67<sup>+</sup> Teff and Treg cells in spinal cord mononuclear cells (CNS) of EAE mice treated with vehicle control or PF-04957325.



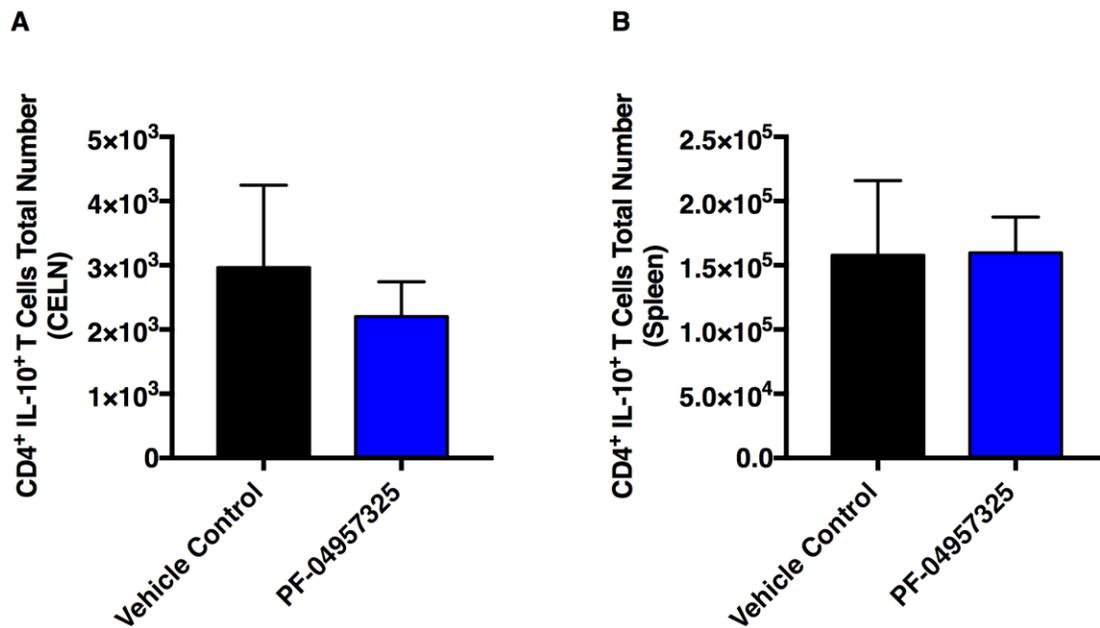
**Figure S2. Treatment with the PF-04957325 does not affect pro-inflammatory cytokine production in the cervical lymph nodes.**

Data represents the total number of IL-17<sup>+</sup> (A), IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> (B), and TNF-α<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (C) in the cervical lymph nodes (CELN) after *ex vivo* restimulation with PMA/Ionomycin. (n = 6 mice per group, mean ± SEM of 3 independent experiments).



**Figure S3. Treatment with the PF-04957325 does not affect pro-inflammatory cytokine production in the spleen.**

Data represents the total number of IL-17<sup>+</sup> (A), IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> (B), and TNF-α<sup>+</sup> (C) CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in the spleen after *ex vivo* restimulation with PMA/Ionomycin. (n = 5 mice per group, mean ± SEM of 2 independent experiments).



**Figure S4. Treatment with the PF-04957325 does not affect anti-inflammatory cytokine production in the cervical lymph nodes and spleen.**

Data represents the total number of IL-10<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in the cervical lymph nodes (CELN) (A) and spleen (B) after *ex vivo* restimulation with PMA/Ionomycin. (n = 7 - 8 mice per group, mean ± SEM of 3 independent experiments)