

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⁻ Teff cells, Foxp3⁺ Treg cells, αL⁺, CD44⁺ and Ki-67⁺ Teff and Treg cells in spinal cord mononuclear cells (CNS) of EAE mice treated with vehicle control or PF-04957325.

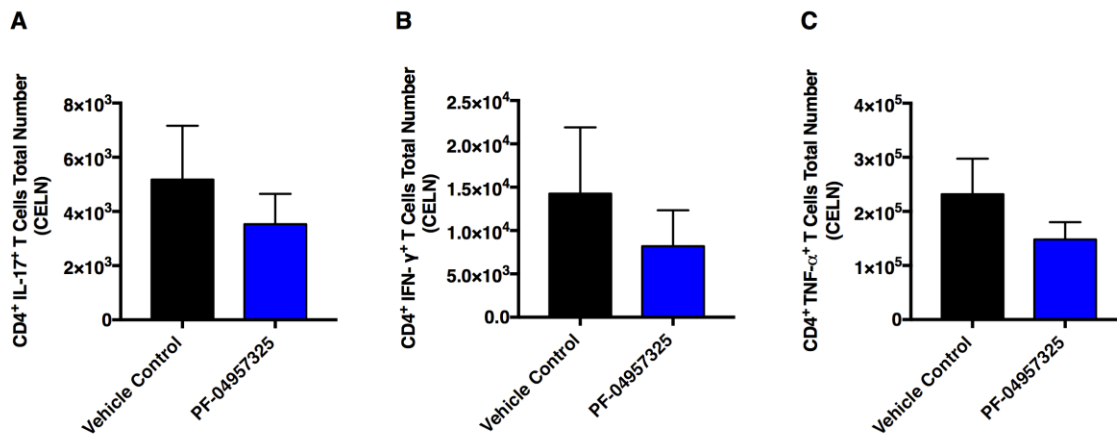


Figure S2. Treatment with the PF-04957325 does not affect pro-inflammatory cytokine production in the cervical lymph nodes.

Data represents the total number of IL-17⁺ (A), IFN-γ⁺ (B), and TNF-α⁺ CD4⁺ 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).

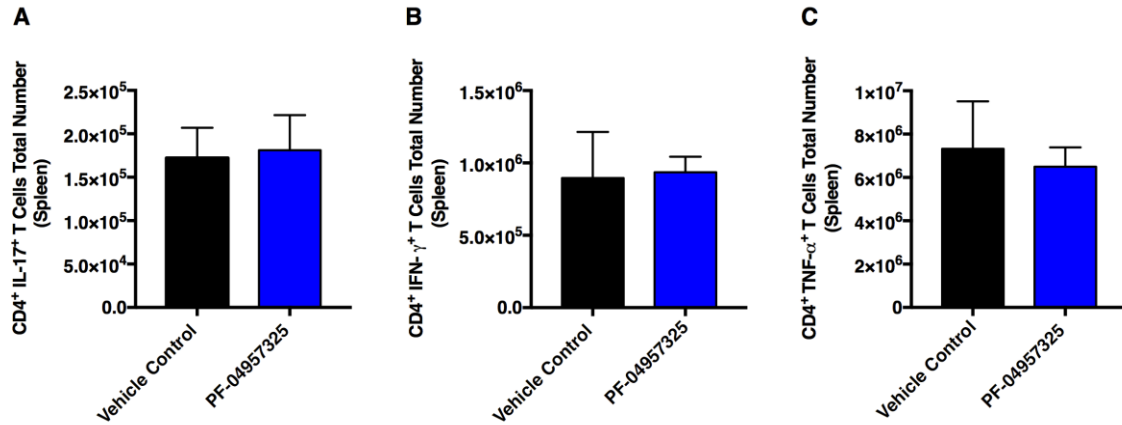


Figure S3. Treatment with the PF-04957325 does not affect pro-inflammatory cytokine production in the spleen.

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

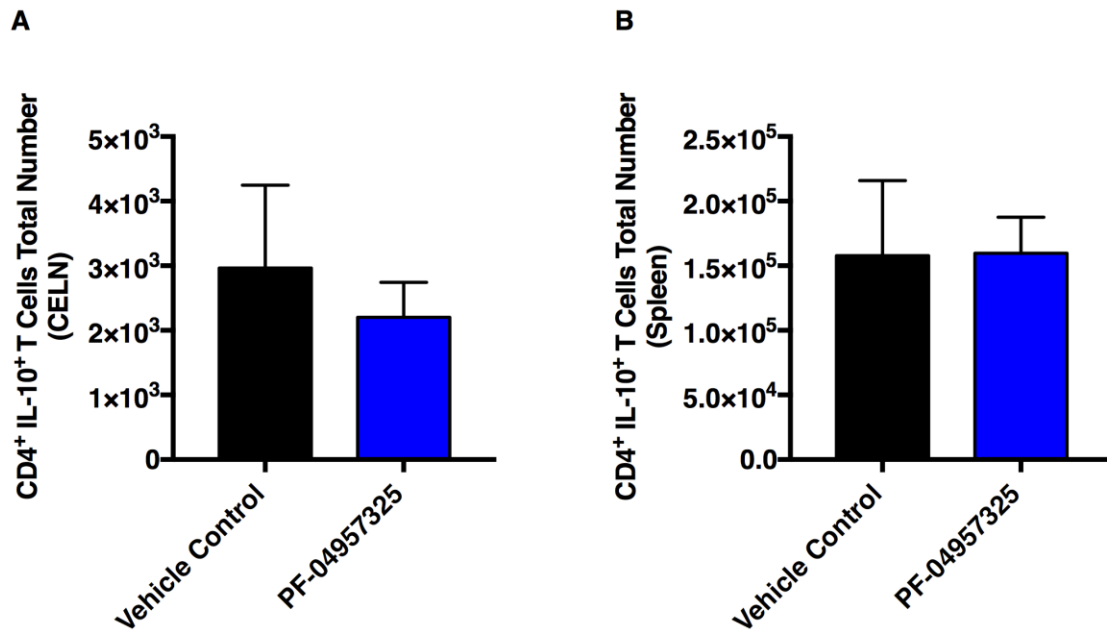


Figure S4. Treatment with the PF-04957325 does not affect anti-inflammatory cytokine production in the cervical lymph nodes and spleen.

Data represents the total number of IL-10⁺ CD4⁺ 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)