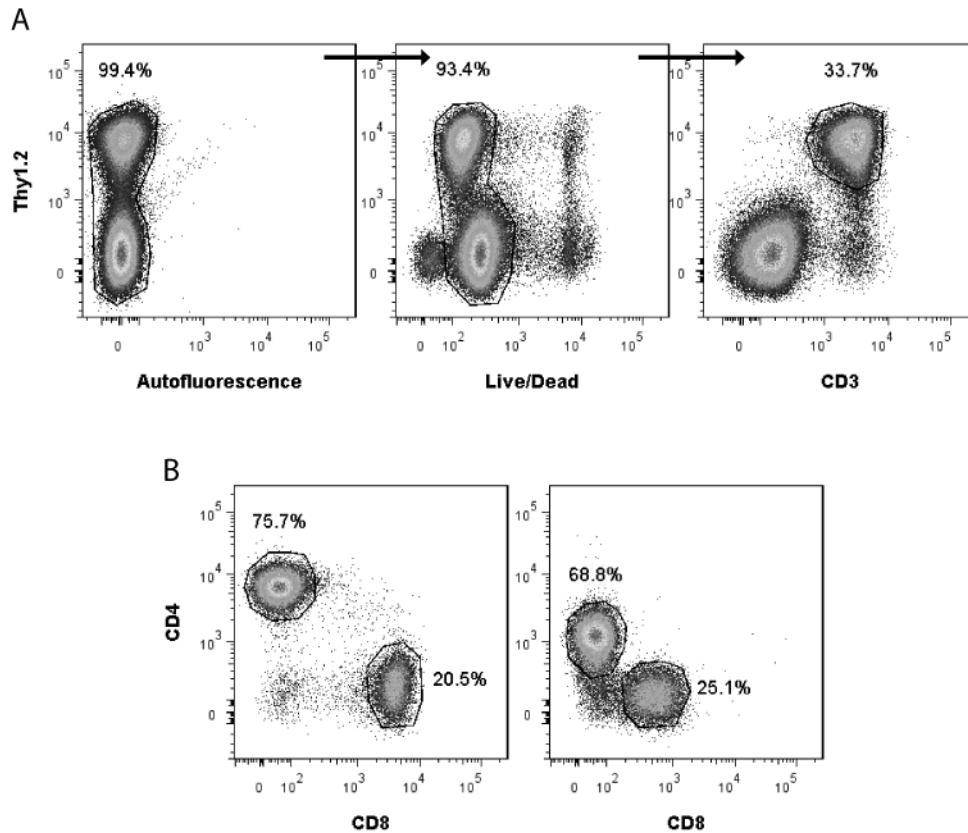


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Representative FACS gating scheme used to detect CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells following YTS treatment.

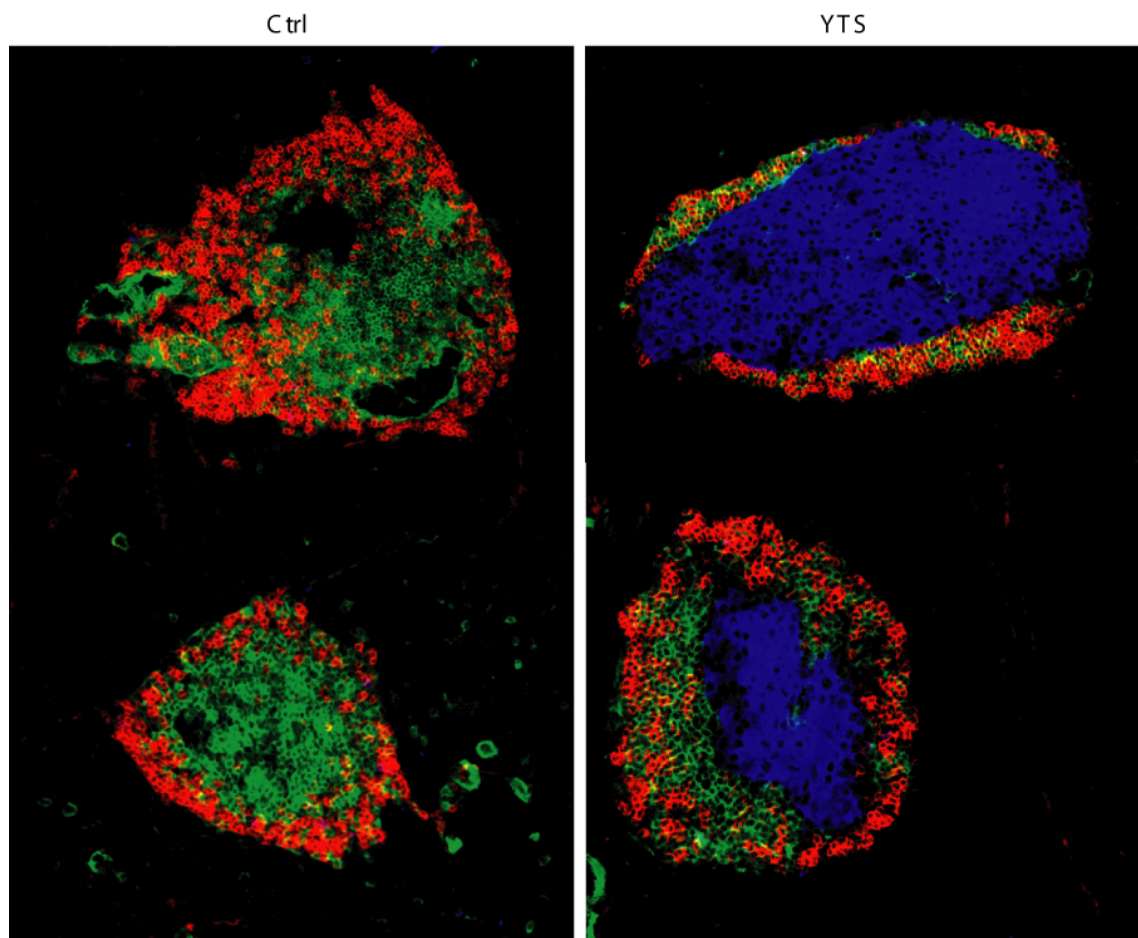
(A) PLN cells were gated on FSC and SSC, and doublet discrimination performed. Cellular autofluorescence was gated out, and dead cell discrimination determined by Live/Dead staining. T cells were then identified based on CD3 and Thy1.2 (CD90.2) co-staining. (B) Identification of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell subsets can still be determined after YTS Ab treatment following staining with clone RM4-5 (CD4) and 53-5.8 (CD8 $\beta$  chain). Left panel are control cells, right panel showing CD4 versus CD8 staining after YTS treatment.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Reduced islet T cell infiltration in YTS-treated recent onset diabetic NOD mice.

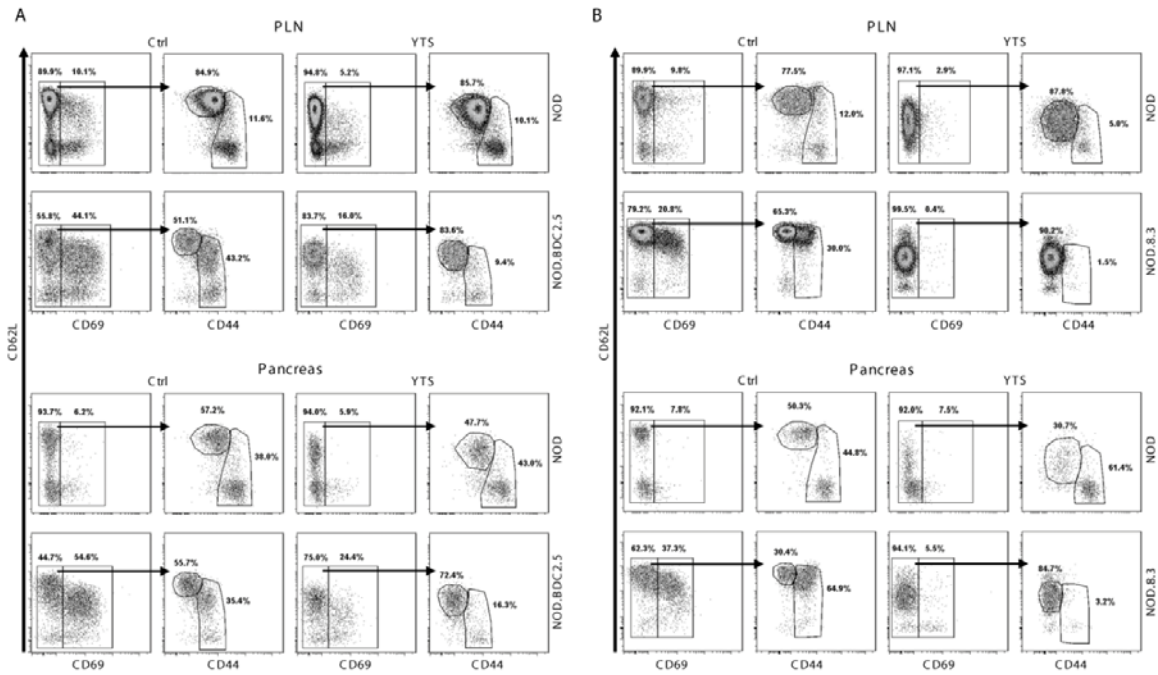
Representative islets in recent onset diabetic NOD mice 6d after treatment with YTS177 and YTS105 or control 2A3. Pancreatic sections were stained with  $\alpha$ CD90.2 (FITC),  $\alpha$ B220 (PE) and  $\alpha$ insulin (Alexa 647).



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 3.** Representative FACS plots for defining T cell subsets in the PLN and pancreas of YTS mAb-treated NOD, NOD.BDC2.5 and NOD.8.3 mice.

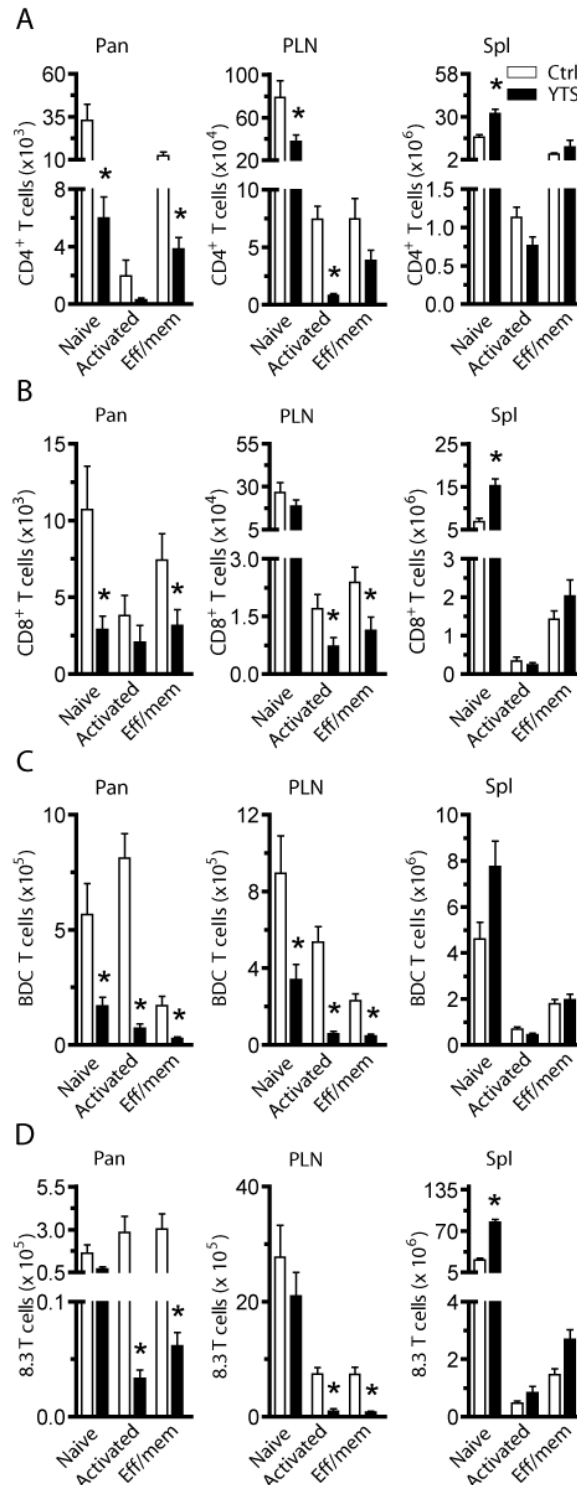
(A) CD4<sup>+</sup> and (B) CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells from the PLN and pancreas of NOD, NOD.BDC2.5 and NOD.8.3 mice 6d following YTS mAb-treatment were gated on. Arrows indicates population gated (CD69<sup>-</sup>) for further analysis of CD44 expression to distinguish between naïve (CD62L<sup>hi</sup> CD44<sup>lo</sup>) and memory/effector (CD62L<sup>mid/lo</sup> CD44<sup>hi</sup>) T cells.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

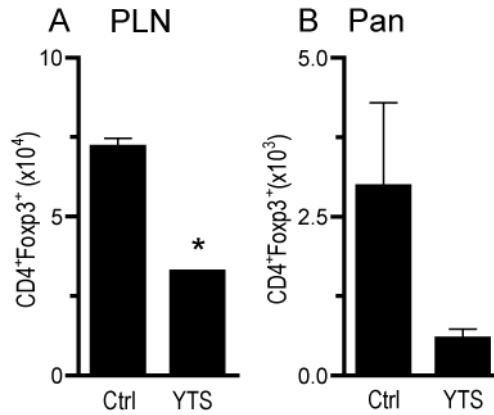
**Supplementary Figure 4.** T cell loss in PLN and pancreas of YTS-treated NOD, NOD.BDC2.5 and NOD.8.3 mice.

The average number of naïve, recently activated and effector/memory T cells in the pancreas (Pan), PLN and spleen (Spl) of groups of 7-15 female mice 6d following mAb-treatment. NOD (A) CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (\*p≤0.032) and (B) CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (\*p≤0.05), (C) NOD.BDC2.5 CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (\*p≤0.034), and (D) NOD.8.3 CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (\*p≤0.012).



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 5.** Foxp3<sup>+</sup>Treg numbers are reduced in YTS treated NOD mice. The number of CD25<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup> Treg was examined in the (A) PLN and (B) pancreas of groups of 3-5 diabetic NOD female mice 6 d after treatment with 2A3 (Ctrl) or YTS105 and YTS177; \*p<10<sup>-2</sup>; YTS versus Ctrl.



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Representative FACS plot of the frequency of Foxp3<sup>+</sup> Treg in sorted CD25<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. FACS-sorted CD25<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells from the PLN of YTS treated remission and control NOD mice were stained with αFoxp3.

