

Supporting Information

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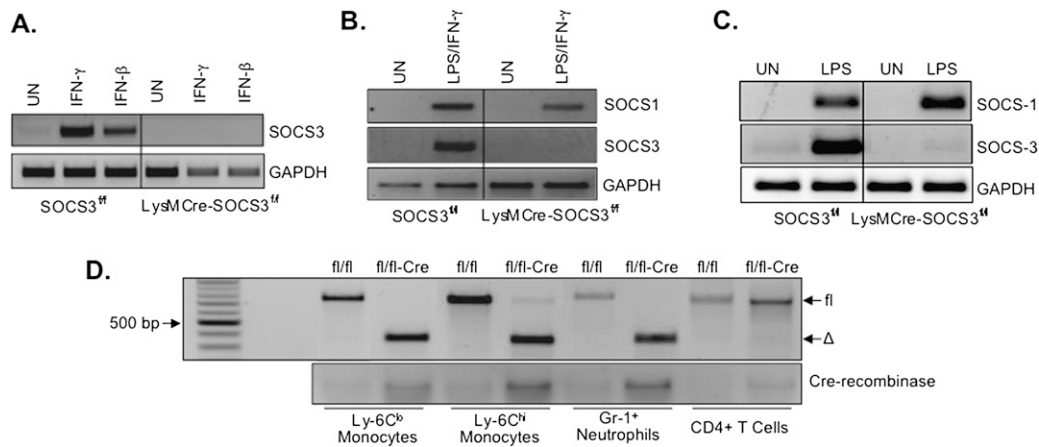


Fig. S1. Suppressor of cytokine signaling 3 (SOCS3) deletion in LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. (A) Primary microglia from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice were treated with medium (UN), IFN- γ (10 ng/mL) or IFN- β (100 units/mL) for 4 h, and mRNA was analyzed by RT-PCR for SOCS3 and GAPDH expression. (B) Peritoneal macrophages from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice were treated with medium (UN) or LPS (10 ng/mL) plus IFN- γ (10 ng/mL) for 4 h, and mRNA was analyzed by RT-PCR for SOCS1, SOCS3, and GAPDH expression. (C) Bone marrow derived dendritic cells (BMDCs) from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice were treated with medium (UN) or LPS (10 ng/mL) for 4 h, and mRNA was analyzed by RT-PCR for SOCS1, SOCS3, and GAPDH expression. (D) Ly-6C^{lo} monocytes, Ly-6C^{hi} monocytes, and CD4⁺ T cells were isolated from spleen and Gr-1⁺ neutrophils were isolated from peripheral blood. Genomic DNA was distinguished as floxP (fl) and cre-excised alleles (Δ), and Cre-recombinase mRNA expression was confirmed by PCR. Three independent experiments are represented.

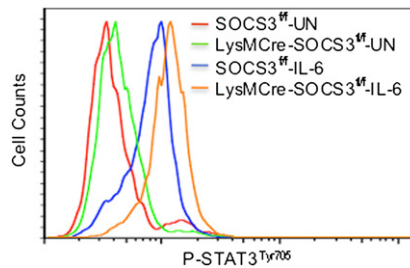


Fig. S2. Phosphorylation of STAT3 in macrophages from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. BMDMs were incubated with medium (UN) or IL-6/sIL-6R for 1 h, then STAT3 phosphorylation (Tyr-705) was determined by intracellular staining. Three independent experiments are represented.

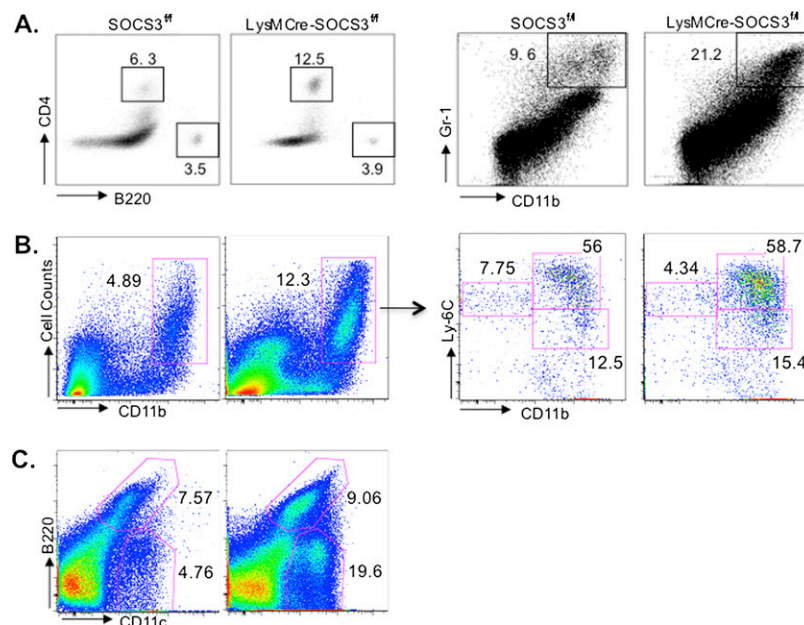


Fig. S3. CNS-infiltrating mononuclear cells from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. (A) CNS-infiltrating mononuclear cells were isolated from brain at day 12 after myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) immunization. Cells were stained with antibodies to CD4, B220, CD11b, and Gr-1. The percentages of CD4⁺ T cells, B220⁺ B cells, and CD11b⁺/Gr-1⁺ neutrophils were gated. (B) CNS-infiltrating mononuclear cells were obtained from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice and stained with antibodies to CD11b and Ly-6C, and the percentages of CD11b⁺/Ly-6C^{hi} monocytes and CD11b⁺/Ly-6C^{lo} monocytes were gated. (C) Cells were stained with antibodies to B220 and CD11c, and the percentages of B220⁺ B cells and CD11c⁺ dendritic cells were gated. Three independent experiments are represented.

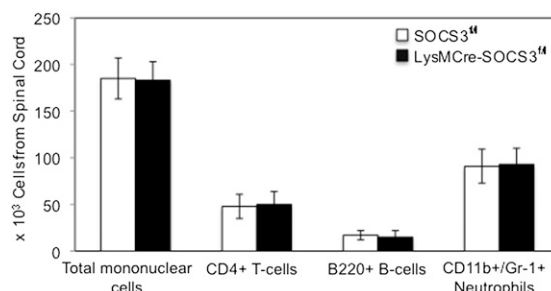


Fig. S4. Total cells, CD4⁺ T cells, B cells, and neutrophils in spinal cord-infiltrating mononuclear cells from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. CNS-infiltrating mononuclear cells were isolated from spinal cord at day 12 after MOG immunization. Cells were counted and stained with antibodies to CD4, B220, CD11b, and Gr-1, and the percentage of CD4⁺ T cells, B220⁺ B cells, and CD11b⁺/Gr-1⁺ neutrophils were gated. Three independent experiments are represented.

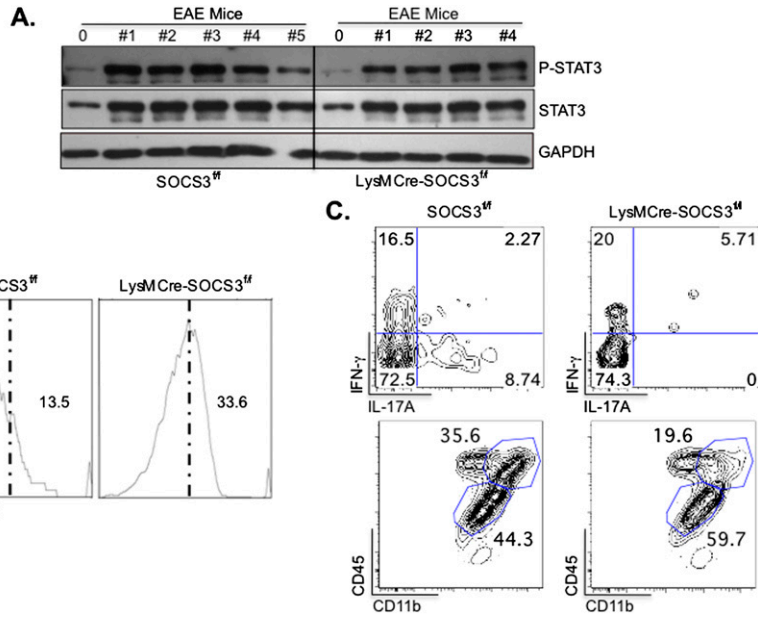


Fig. 55. STAT3 activation, IL-6 expression, and mononuclear cell infiltration in spinal cord from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. (A) Protein extracts from spinal cords of unimmunized (day 0) or MOG35-55-immunized (day 13) SOCS3^{fl/fl} ($n = 5$) and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice ($n = 4$) were immunoblotted with indicated antibodies. (B) CNS-infiltrating mononuclear cells were isolated from brain at day 12 after immunization and stained for the surface marker CD11b and by intracellular flow for IL-6. (C) CNS-infiltrating mononuclear cells from spinal cord at the peak of atypical disease (MOG35-55-immunized for 13 d) from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. Cells were stained for the surface marker CD4 and intracellular flow for IFN- γ and IL-17A and the surface markers CD11b and CD45. Five independent experiments are represented.

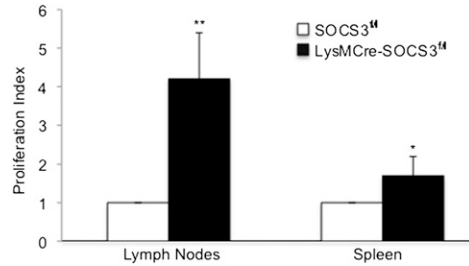


Fig. 56. Proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells from lymph nodes and spleen of SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. CD4⁺ T cells were isolated from the lymph nodes or spleen of MOG-injected SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice after 7 d. CD4⁺ T cells and GM-CSF matured dendritic cells (DCs) were cultured at a 5:1 ratio for T-cell proliferation with MOG (5 μ g/mL) stimulation for 80 h, and cell proliferation was analyzed with the Click-iT EdU Alexa Fluor 488 assay kit. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$. Three independent experiments are represented.

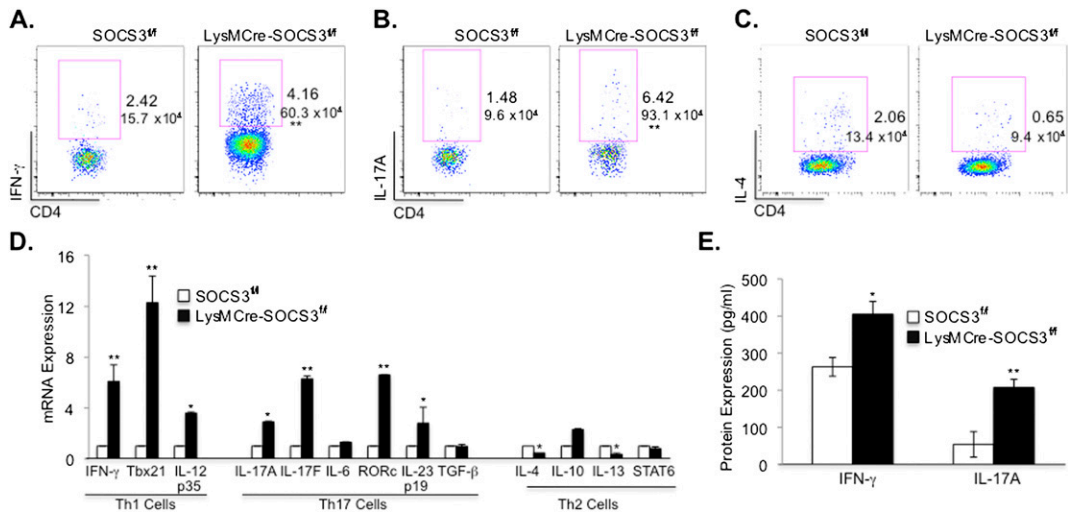


Fig. S7. MOG-induced Th1, Th17, and Th2 differentiation in the lymph nodes of MOG-injected SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. CD4⁺ T cells were isolated from the lymph nodes of 7-d MOG-injected SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice. CD4⁺ T cells and BMDCs were cultured at a 5:1 ratio for Th1, Th17, and Th2 cell differentiation. Th1 cells were differentiated with MOG peptide (5 μg/mL), IL-12 (10 ng/mL) plus anti-IL-4 (10 μg/mL) for 3 d. Th17 cells were differentiated with MOG peptide (5 μg/mL), TGF-β (5 ng/mL), IL-6 (20 ng/mL), IL-23 (10 ng/mL) plus anti-IFN-γ (10 μg/mL) and anti-IL-4 (10 μg/mL) for 3 d. Th2 cells were differentiated with MOG peptide (5 μg/mL), IL-4 (10 ng/mL) plus anti-IFN-γ (10 μg/mL) for 3 d. At day 3, cells were stimulated with PMA/ionomycin (25 ng/mL and 1 μg/mL) plus GolgiStop (BD Pharmingen) for 4 h and were analyzed for intracellular production of IFN-γ (A), IL-17A (B), and IL-4 (C); total cell numbers were calculated with total CD4 T cells. Th1, Th2, and Th17 factor mRNA expression was analyzed by qRT-PCR (D). IFN-γ and IL-17A protein expression in the supernatants was examined by ELISA (E). **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.001. Three independent experiments are represented.

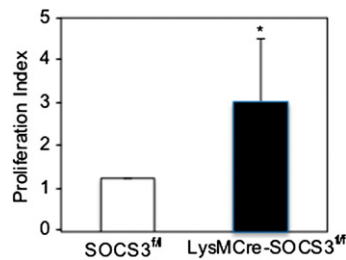


Fig. S8. Myeloid cell SOCS3 expression influences CD4⁺ T-cell proliferation. Naive CD4⁺ T cells were isolated from the spleen of MOG-TCR transgenic 2D2 mice. Macrophages from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice were polarized to the M1 phenotype with LPS plus IFN-γ for 48 h and then used as antigen-presenting cells. M1 macrophages and CD4⁺ T cells were cultured at a 1:5 ratio for T-cell proliferation with MOG (2 μg/mL) stimulation for 80 h, and cell proliferation was analyzed with the Click-iT Edu Alexa Fluor 488 assay kit. **P* < 0.05. Three independent experiments are represented.

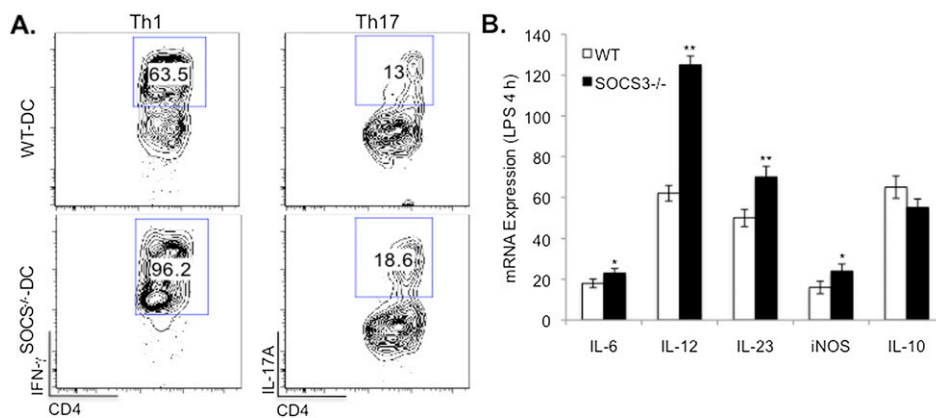


Fig. S9. SOCS3 deletion in BMDCs leads to enhanced Th1/Th17 cell differentiation and M1 gene expression. (A) Mature BMDCs from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice [cultured with GM-CSF (10 ng/mL) for 7 d] were used as antigen-presenting cells and cultured with naive CD4⁺ T cells isolated from the spleen of SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice at a 1:5 ratio for Th1 and Th17 cell differentiation. At day 4, cells were stimulated with PMA/ionomycin plus GolgiStop for 4 h, stained for the surface marker CD4 and by intracellular flow for IFN-γ and IL-17A protein expression. (B) BMDCs from SOCS3^{fl/fl} and LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl} mice were differentiated in GM-CSF (10 ng/mL) medium for 7 d and then treated with LPS for 4 h. mRNA was analyzed by qRT-PCR for IL-6, IL-12p40, IL-23p19, iNOS, and IL-10. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.001. Three independent experiments are represented.

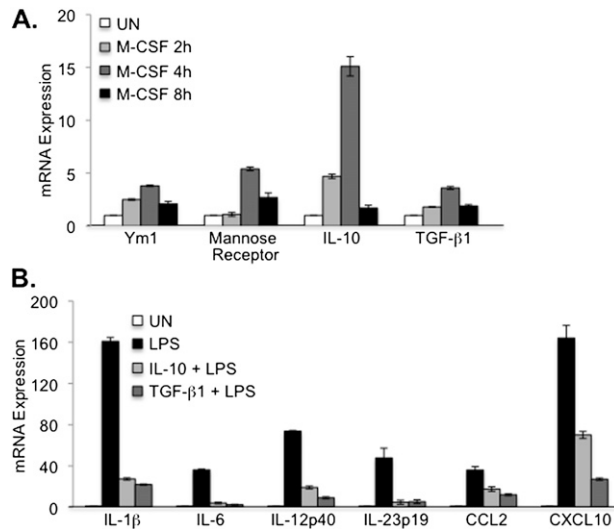
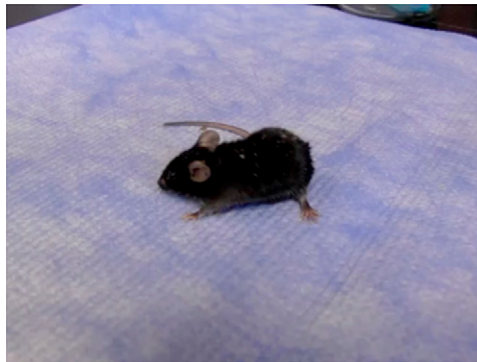


Fig. 510. IL-10 and TGF-β inhibit M1 macrophage polarization. (A) BMDMs from *SOCS3^{fl/fl}* mice were treated with medium (UN) or M-CSF (10 ng/mL) for up to 8 h, then mRNA was analyzed by qRT-PCR. (B) BMDMs from *SOCS3^{fl/fl}* mice were pretreated with IL-10 (10 ng/mL) or TGF-β1 (10 ng/mL) for 2 h, and then cells were treated with LPS for 4 h. IL-1β, IL-6, IL-12p40, IL-23p19, CCL2, and CXCL10 mRNA expression was analyzed by qRT-PCR. Three independent experiments are represented.



Movie S1. *SOCS3^{fl/fl}* mouse at day 13 after MOG immunization.

[Movie S1](#)



Movie S2. *LysMCre-SOCS3^{fl/fl}* mouse at day 13 after MOG immunization.

[Movie S2](#)