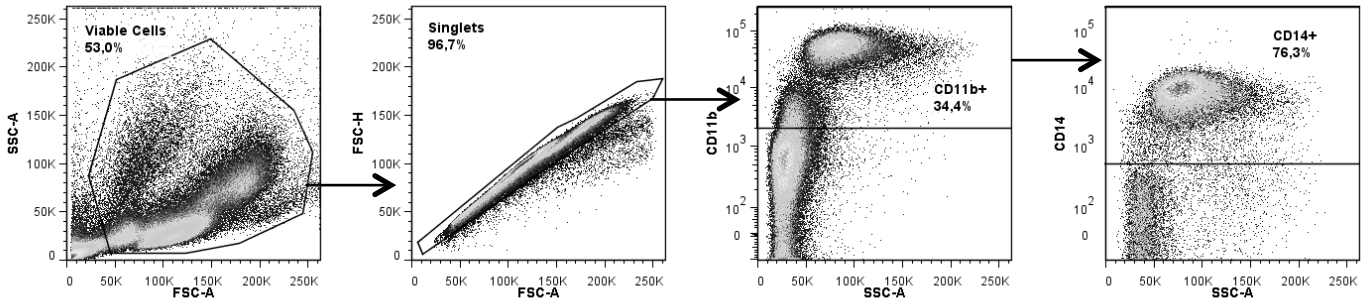
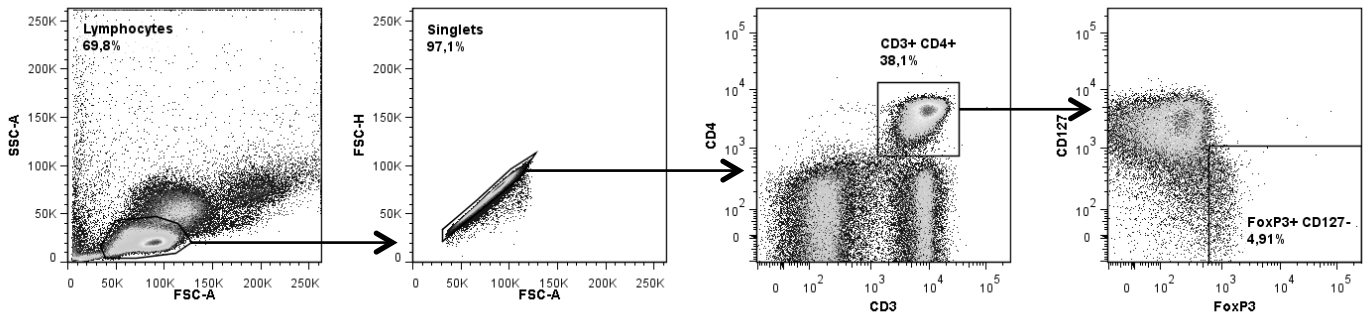


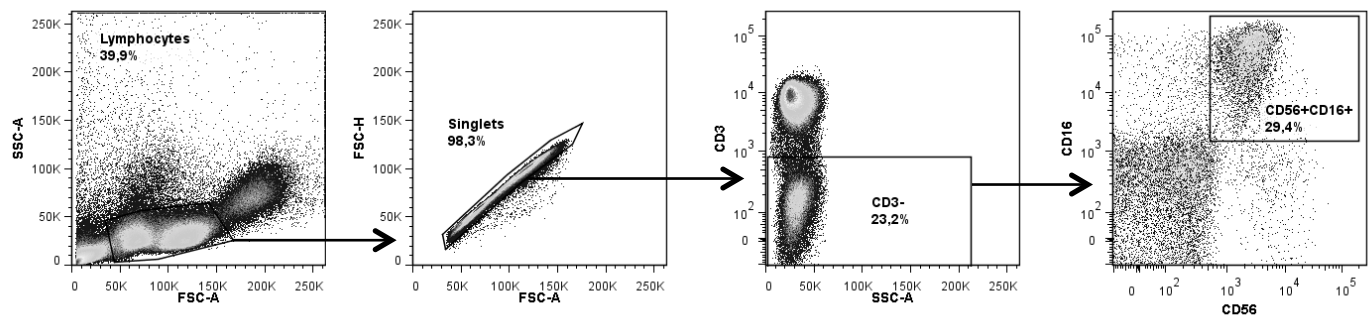
Supplementary Information 1



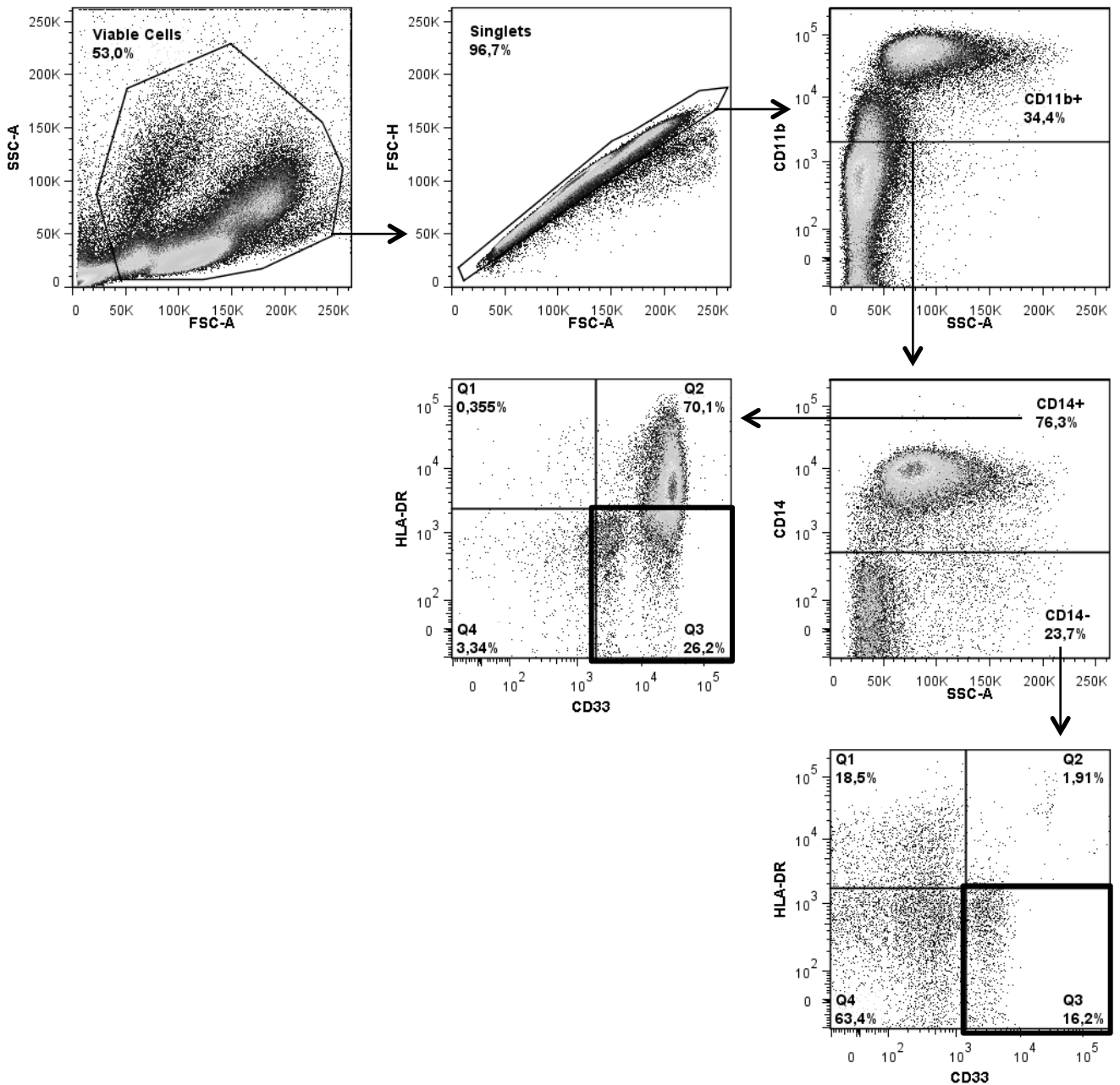
Gating strategy for monocytes. First, viable cells were gated based on forward (FSC) and sideward scatter (SSC) and singlets were gated from FSC area vs. FSC height. Subsequently, the singlets were gated for CD11b+ cells and then for CD14+ cells.



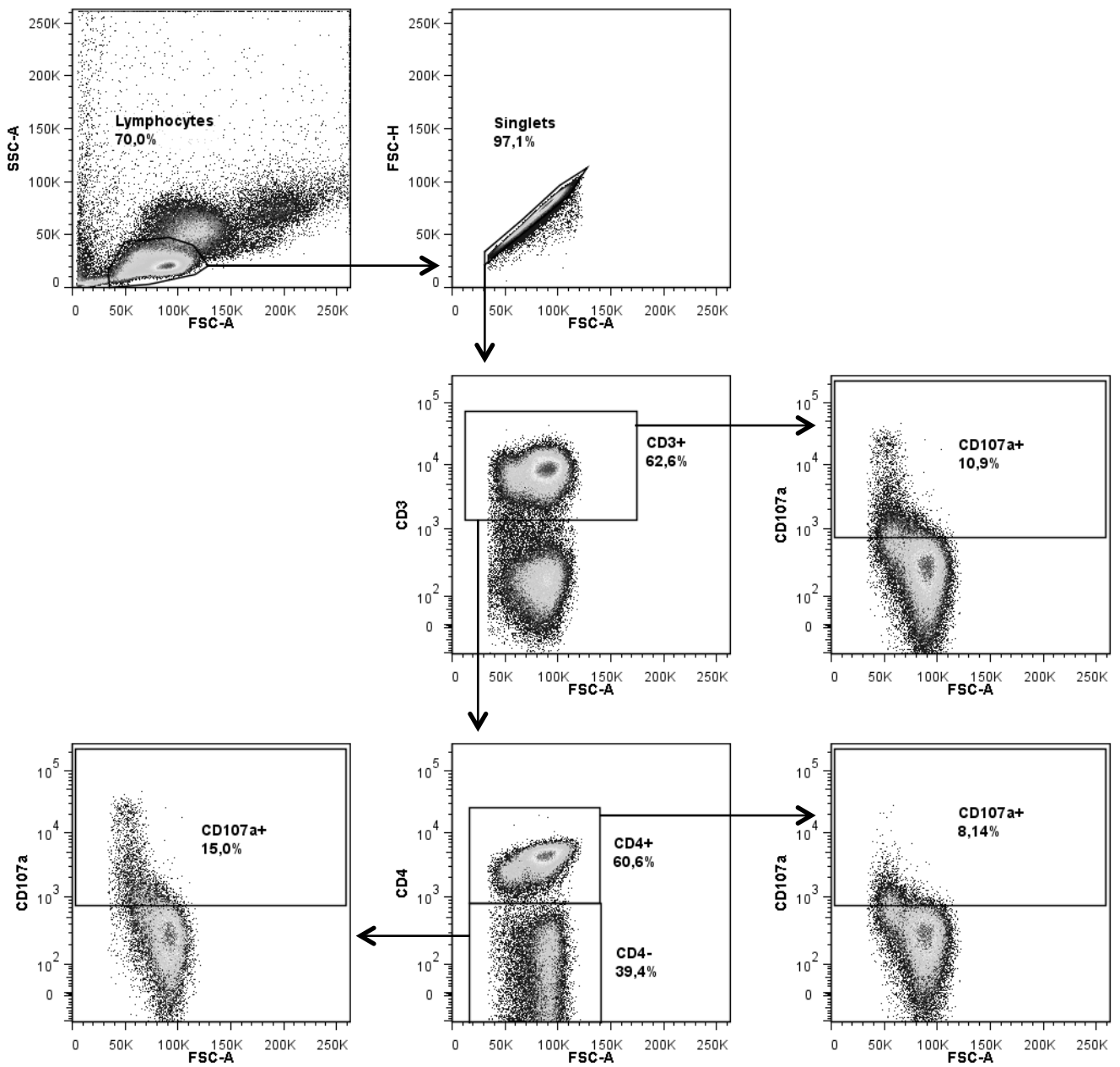
Strategy for gating regulatory T cells (Tregs). First, lymphocytes were gated based on forward (FSC) and sideward scatter (SSC) and singlets were gated from FSC area vs. FSC height. The single cell population was then gated for CD3+ and CD4+ cells. Lastly, these cells were gated for FoxP3+ and CD127- based on cells stained with isotype control antibodies.



Gating strategy for NK cells. First, lymphocytes were gated based on forward (FSC) and sideward scatter (SSC) and singlets were gated from FSC area vs. FSC height. The single cell population was then gated for CD3- cells. Lastly, these cells were gated for expression of CD56 and CD16.



Strategy for gating myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs). First, viable cells were gated based on forward (FSC) and sideward scatter (SSC) and singlets were gated from FSC area vs. FSC height. Then CD11b⁺ cells were gated from the single cells gate and divided into CD14⁻ and CD14⁺ populations. Finally, the resulting cell populations were gated for CD33⁺ and HLA-DR⁻ cells. The last gates were set in accordance with cells stained with isotype control antibodies.



Strategy for gating T cells. First, lymphocytes were gated based on forward (FSC) and sideward scatter (SSC) and singlets were gated from FSC area vs. FSC height. The single cell population was then gated for CD3⁺ cells and the expression of CD4. Lastly, these cell populations were gated for CD107a⁺ cells.