**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.