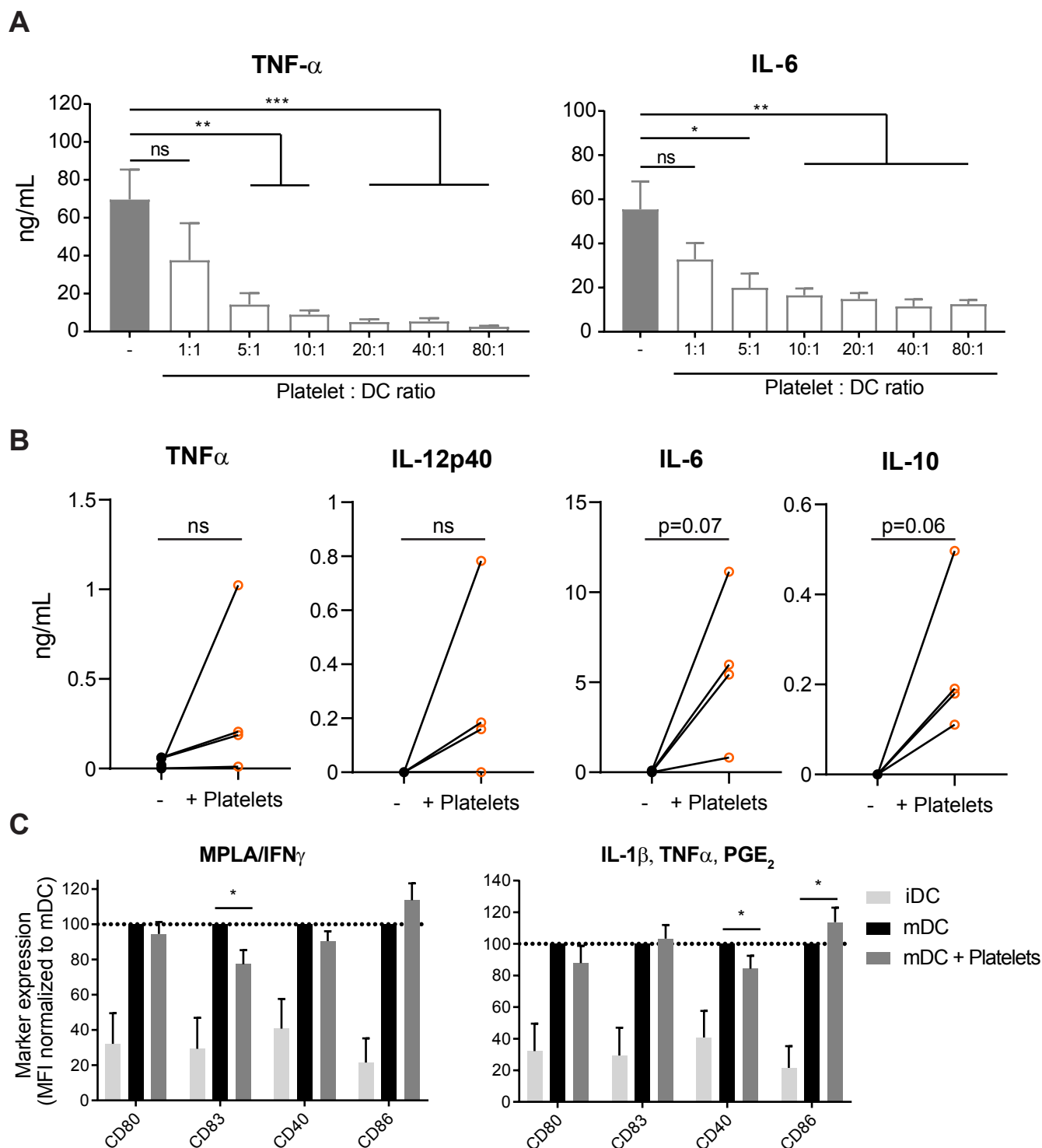
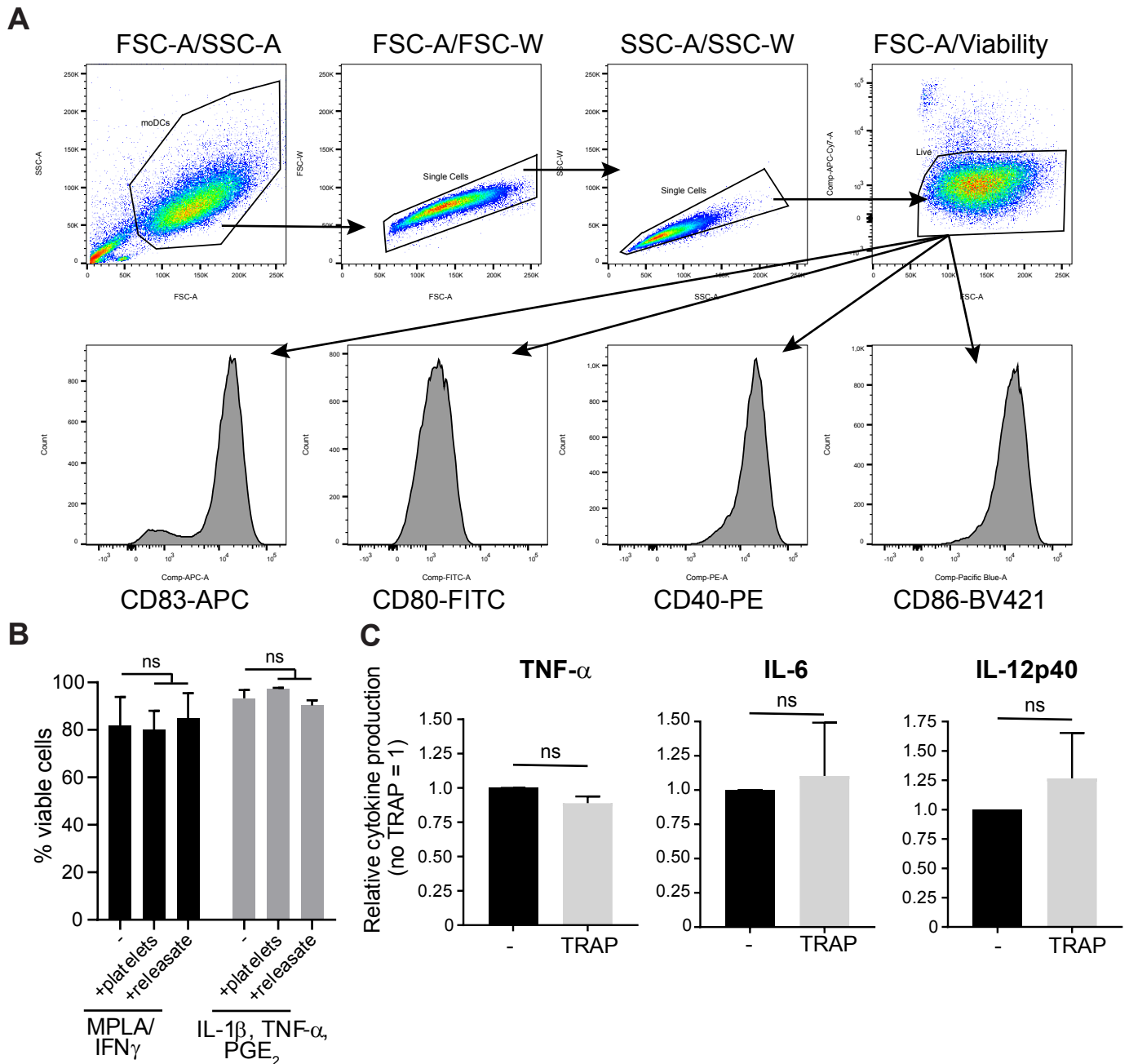


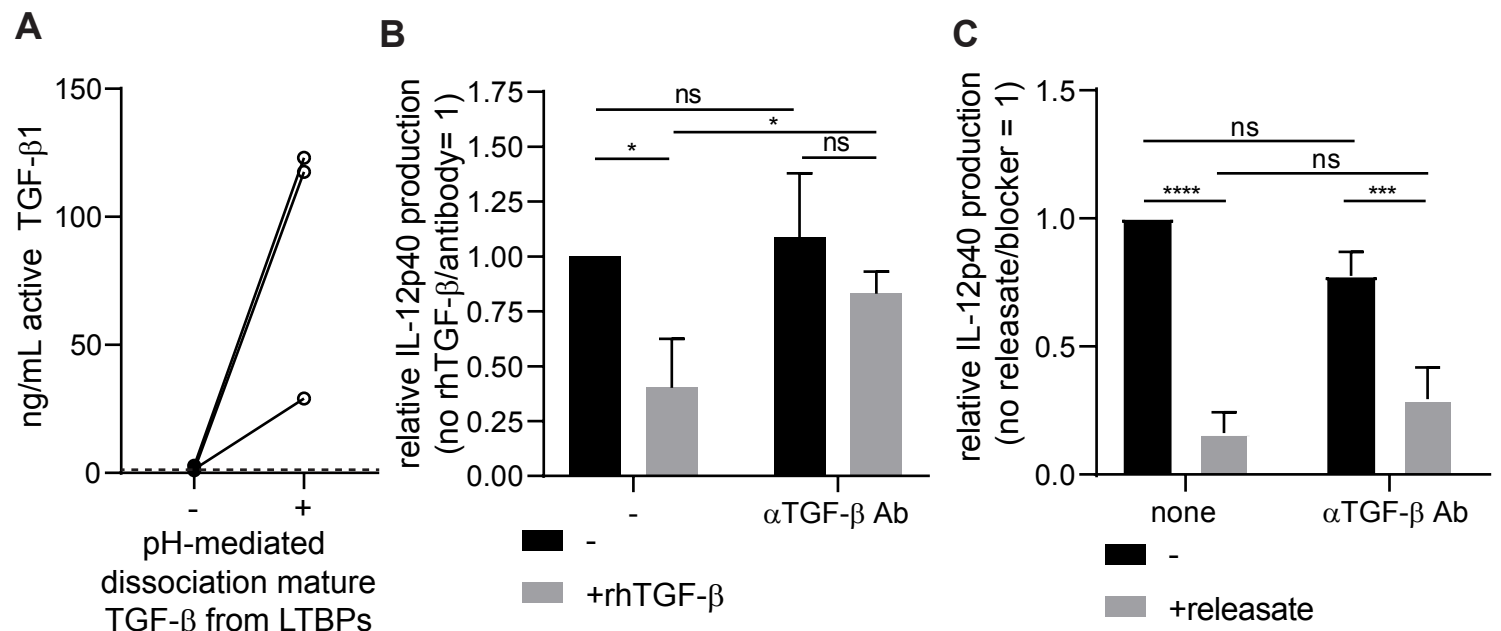
Supplementary Figures



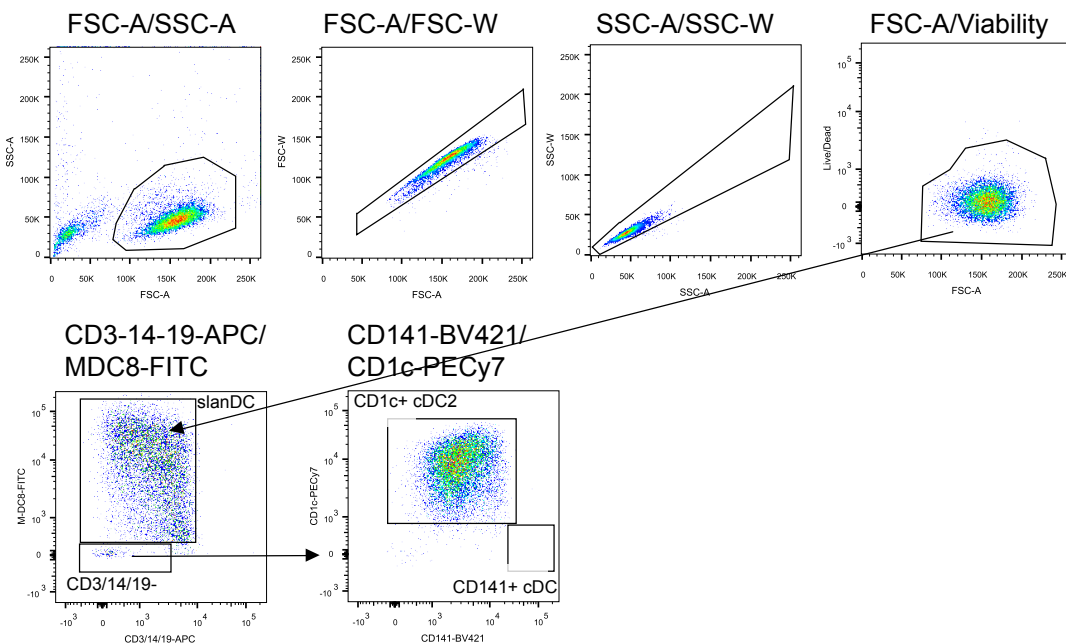
Supplementary Figure S1 – Titration of platelet numbers and effect of platelets on moDC co-stimulatory marker expression (A) moDCs were stimulated with MPLA/IFN γ in the absence or presence of increasing numbers of platelets ($n=3$ donors; 3 independent experiments). After 48h, supernatant was harvested and production of TNF- α and IL-6 measured by ELISA. Differences in cytokine production (mean \pm SD) were determined using repeated measures one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post testing. (B) moDCs were incubated for 24h with freshly isolated platelets (platelet:DC ratio 40:1) without additional maturation stimuli. After 24h, supernatant was harvested and production of TNF α , IL-12p40, IL-6 and IL-10 was measured by ELISA. Differences in cytokine production were determined by paired t-test ($n=4$ donors; 4 independent experiments). (C) moDCs were left untreated or stimulated with MPLA/IFN γ ($n=9$;donors; 9 independent experiments) or IL-1 β /TNF α /PGE $_2$ ($n=3$; 2 independent experiments) in absence or presence of platelets (platelet:DC ratio 40:1). After 48h, DCs were harvested and expression of costimulatory markers was measured by flow cytometry. Differences in normalized MFI (mean \pm SD) were determined by paired t-test.



Supplementary Figure S2 – Gating strategy moDCs and effects of platelets or TRAP on moDC viability and cytokine production (A) representative gating strategy mature moDCs (here matured using IL-1 β /TNF α /PGE $_2$). moDCs were gated based on size and granularity (FSC-A/SSC-A), two gates to remove duplicates (FSC-A/FSC-W & SSC-A/SSC-W) and viability (FSC-A/Viability dye) and subsequently MFI of CD83-APC, CD80-FITC, CD40-PE and CD86-BV421 was determined. (B) moDCs were left untreated or stimulated with MPLA/IFN γ or IL-1 β /TNF α /PGE $_2$ ($n=3$ donors; 2 independent experiments) in absence or presence of platelets or platelet releasate (centrifuged 4000 \times g 10') ((equivalent) platelet:DC ratio 40:1). After overnight incubation, DCs were harvested and viability was measured by flow cytometry using near-IR fixable viability dye. Differences in viability (mean \pm SD) were determined using repeated measures one-way ANOVA using Bonferroni post-testing (C) moDCs were stimulated with MPLA/IFN γ in the absence or presence of equivalent amount of TRAP-6 representative of 40:1 platelet:DC co-culture. After 48h, supernatant was harvested and cytokine production was determined by ELISA ($n=4$ donors; 4 independent experiments). Differences in cytokine production (mean \pm SD) were determined by paired t-test.

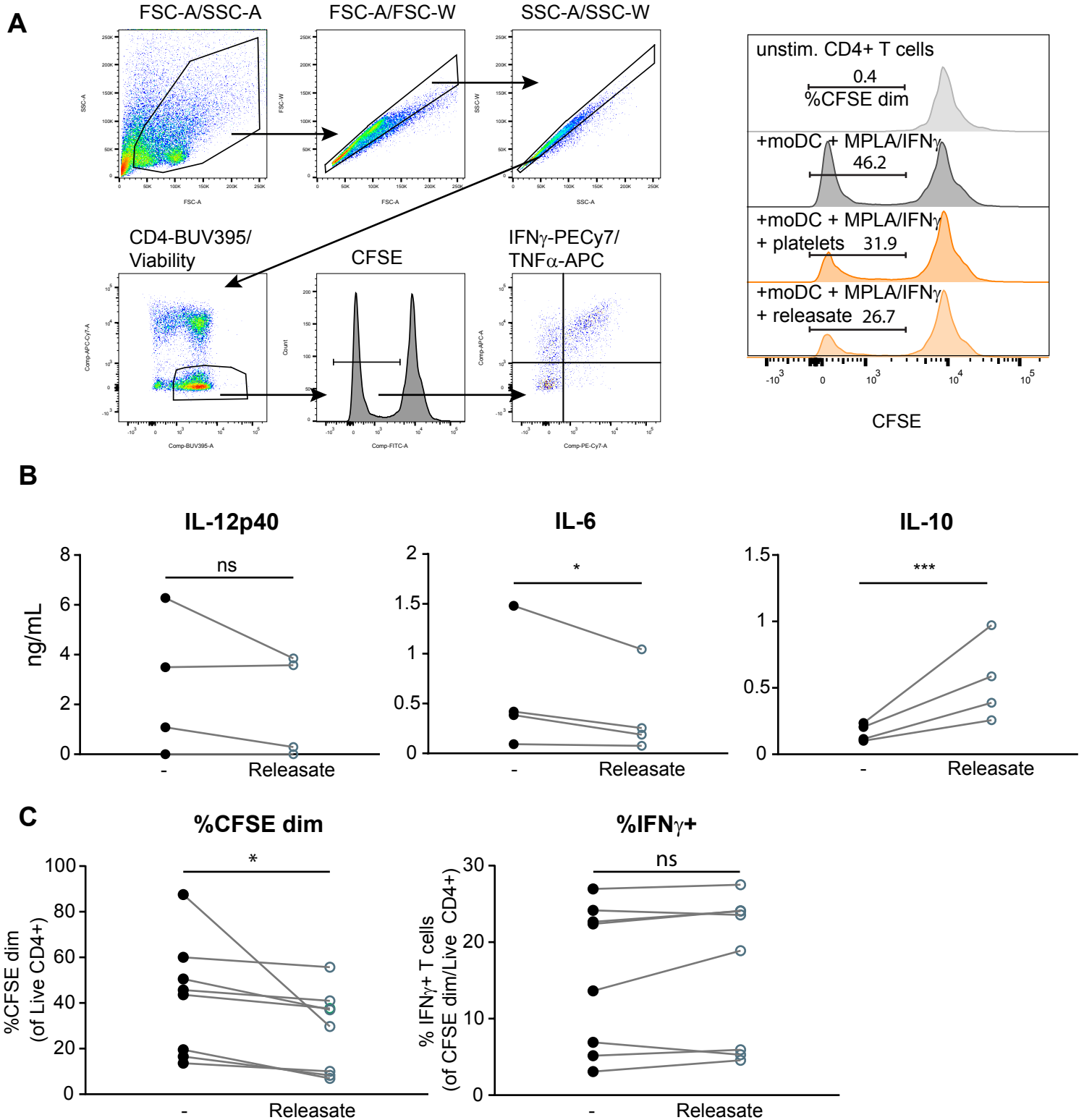


Supplementary Figure S3 – Blocking TGF- β does not rescue moDC cytokine production in presence of platelet releasate (A) measurement of active TGF- β 1 in platelet releasate ($n=3$ releasate batches composed of platelets from 4-5 donors; 3 independent experiments) by ELISA with and without sample activation. pH-mediated sample activation induces dissociation of mature TGF- β from LTBP, which is required before TGF- β can exert biological activity. Dashed line represents level of active TGF- β 1 in culture medium after sample activation. (B-C) moDCs were stimulated with MPLA/IFN γ in the absence or presence of (B) 5ng/mL rhTGF- β to test efficacy of α TGF- β blocking antibody or (C) platelet releasate (centrifuged 4000 \times g 10') (equivalent DC:platelet ratio 1:50) in the presence or absence of an anti-TGF- β mAb (Clone 1D11). After overnight incubation, supernatant was harvested and production of IL-12p40 determined by ELISA ($n=3$ donors; 1 experiment). Differences in cytokine production (mean \pm SD) were determined using two-way ANOVA with Tukey's test for multiple comparisons.



Supplementary Figure S4 – Gating strategy for isolation of primary DCs from buffy coat

Primary blood DCs were sorted from ELUTRA enriched buffy coat derived PBMC fraction. Cells were gated based on FSC/SSC, two gates to remove duplicates and live cells. Hereafter, slan+ non-classical monocytes were gated as CD3/14/19 $^-$ and M-DC8 $^+$. Myeloid conventional DC2 were gated from CD3/14/19 $^-$ as CD1c $^+$. Also myeloid conventional DC1 were gated as CD3/14/19 $^-$ CD141 $^+$ but cell numbers were too low for continuation in experiments. Representative figure from one of three independent experiments.



Supplementary Figure S6 – Effect of platelet releasate on gold-cocktail stimulated moDC effector functions (A) representative plots of gating strategy naïve T cell cultures. T cells were gated based on FSC-A/SSC-A, two gates to remove duplicates (FSC-A/FSC-W and SSC-A/SSC-W), viability and CD4⁺, after which the CFSE dim fraction was used to determine proliferation (detail in right overlay panel) and proliferated cells were gated for evaluation of TNF α and IFN γ production (B-C) moDCs were stimulated with cytokine cocktail containing TNF- α , IL-1 β and PGE₂ in absence or presence of platelet releasate (centrifuged 4000 x g 10') (equivalent platelet:DC ratio 50:1). (B) After 48 hours, supernatant was harvested and production of IL-12p40, IL-6 and IL-10 determined by ELISA ($n=4$ donors; 2 independent experiments). (C) After 48 hours, DCs were harvested and cultured in 1:10 ratio with CFSE labelled naïve CD4⁺ CD45RA⁺ allogeneic T cells. After 10 days, T cell proliferation and intracellular IFN γ production was determined by flow cytometry ($n=7$ donors; 4 independent experiments). (B-C) Differences in DC cytokine production as well as differences in T cell proliferation and cytokine production (mean \pm SD) were determined by paired t-tests.