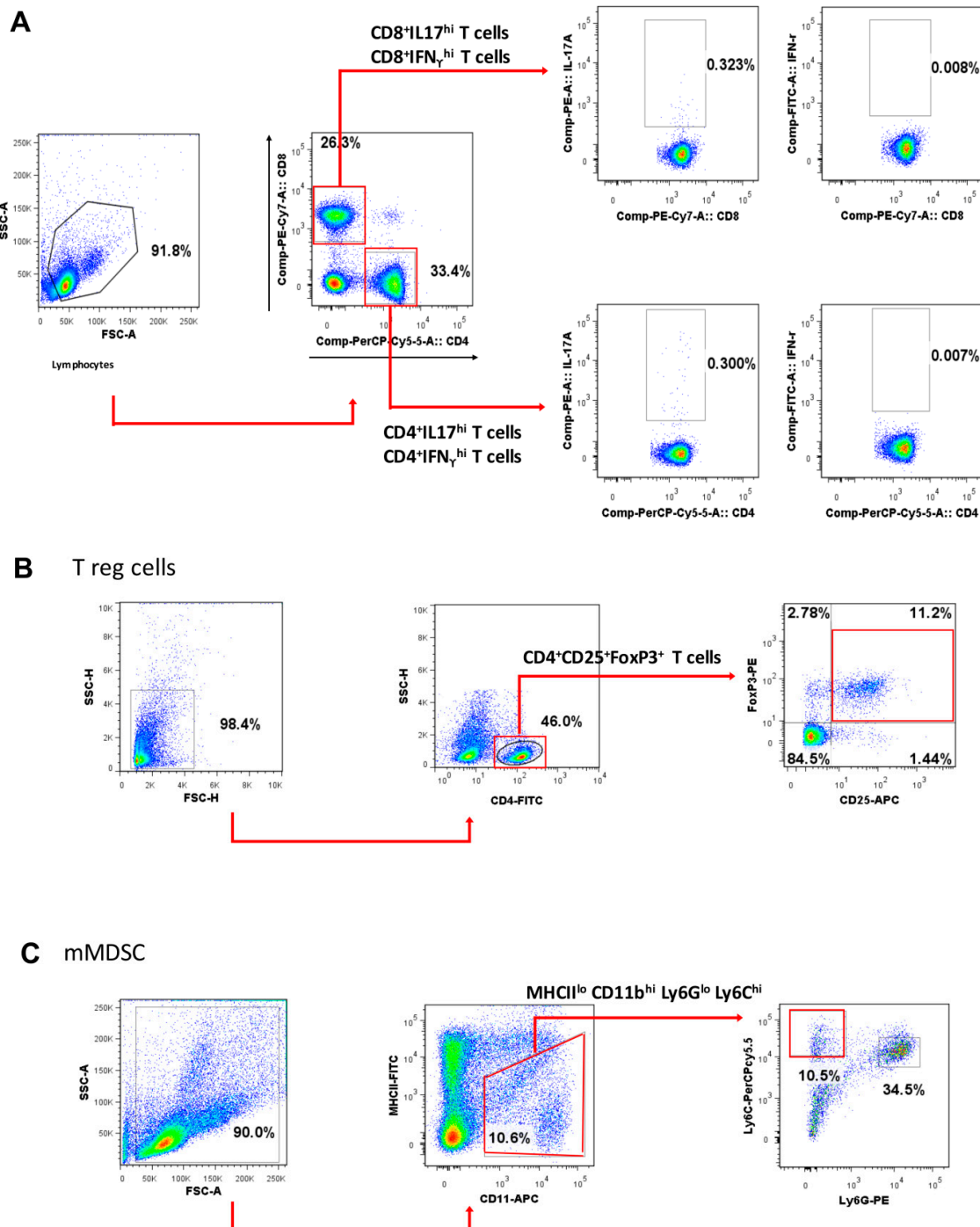


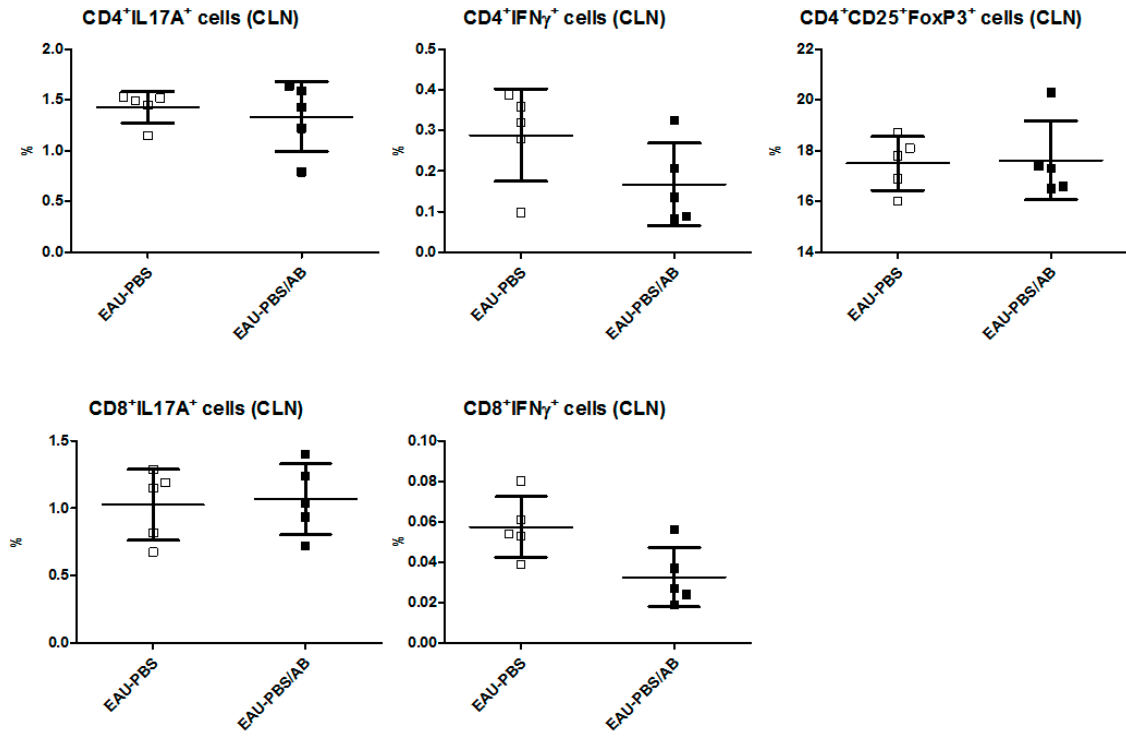


# Supplementary: Clinical Effect of IRT-5 Probiotics on Immune Modulation of Autoimmunity or Alloimmunity in the Eye

Jaeyoung Kim <sup>1,2</sup>, Se Hyun Choi <sup>1,2</sup>, Yu Jeong Kim <sup>1,2</sup>, Hyun Jeong Jeong <sup>1</sup>, Jin Suk Ryu <sup>1</sup>, Hyun Ju Lee <sup>1</sup>, Tae Wan Kim <sup>3</sup>, Sin-Hyeog Im <sup>4,5</sup>, Joo Youn Oh <sup>1,2</sup> and Mee Kum Kim <sup>1,2,\*</sup>



**Figure S1.** Gating strategies for IFN $\gamma$  or IL-17 secreting T cells (A), CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>hi</sup> T regulatory cells (Treg, B), and monocytic Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells (mMDSC, C).



**Figure S2.** In the EAU model, there were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of IFN $\gamma$  or IL-17 secreting T cells, and CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>hi</sup> T regulatory cells among the total cervical lymph node (CLN) regardless of antibiotics pretreatment. AB stands for antibiotics pre-treatment.