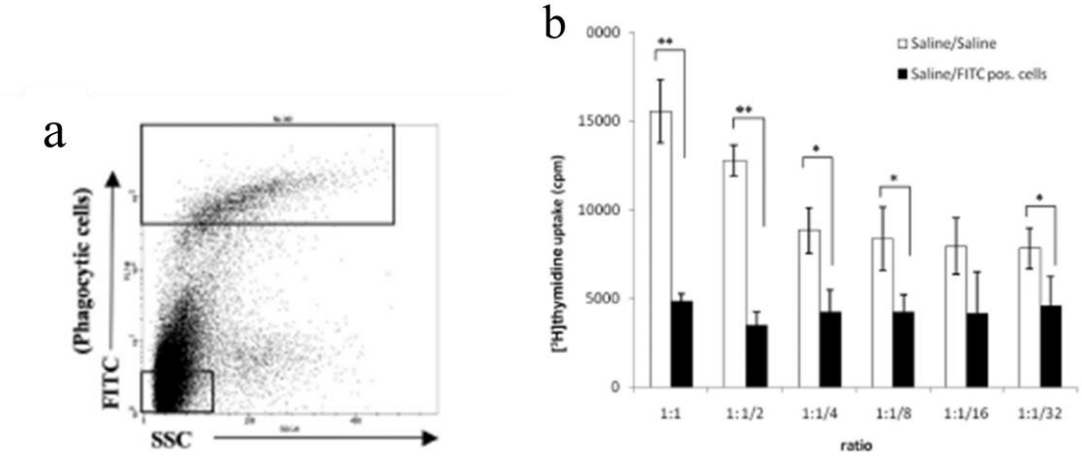
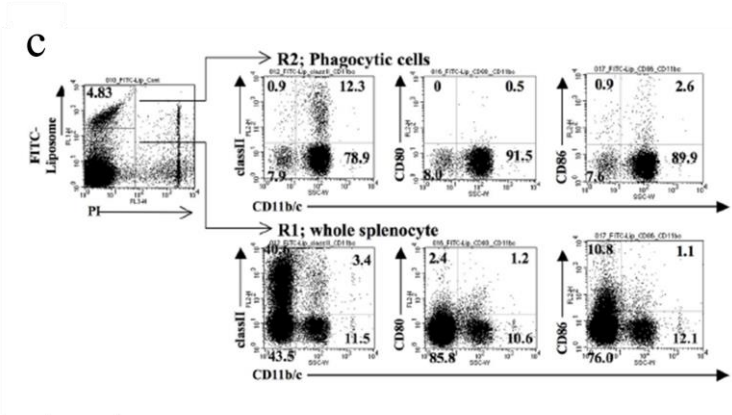
Supplemental file 1

These figures were copied from an earlier report [10] (Takahashi, D., Azuma, H., Sakai, S. et al. Phagocytosis of liposome particles by rat splenic immature monocytes makes them transiently and highly immunosuppressive in ex vivo culture conditions. J Pharmacol Exp Ther 2011, 337, 42–49.)

a), b): FITC-positive cell (liposome-internalized cells) were sorted and mixed with saline-loaded splenocytes. Then they were stimulated with Con A. Proliferation of splenic T cells was suppressed in the presence of FITC-positive cells.

c): FITC-positive cell (liposome-internalized cells) account for 4.8% of total splenocytes.





Supplemental file 2

Suppressive effect of PS-liposome on proliferation of Con A-stimulated rat splenic T cells.

PS-liposome that comprises DPPC/CHOL/DPPS (1, 2-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphatidyl serine) •5:4:0.9 was prepared and suspend in saline. The concentration of lipid of PS-liposome suspension was almost identical to the liposome suspension used in the series of experiments (5.7 g/dl). DPPS was purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids Inc. (Alabaster, AL). 20%v/v of PS-liposome suspension was injected intravenously into rats. The spleen was excised 24 hr later. Then, splenocytes were suspended at 2×10^6/ml in RPMI1640 with 10% FCS and were plated in 96-well flat bottom plates in a volume of 0.2 ml/well. Cells were cultured in triplicate for 72 hr in the presence of Con A at 0.3 μg/ml. Then, they were pulsed with bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) for the final 18 hr of incubation. BrdU incorporated into DNA was detected as described. Data shown are representative of four independent experiments. Each bar shows mean ± S.D. *, $p<0.05$.