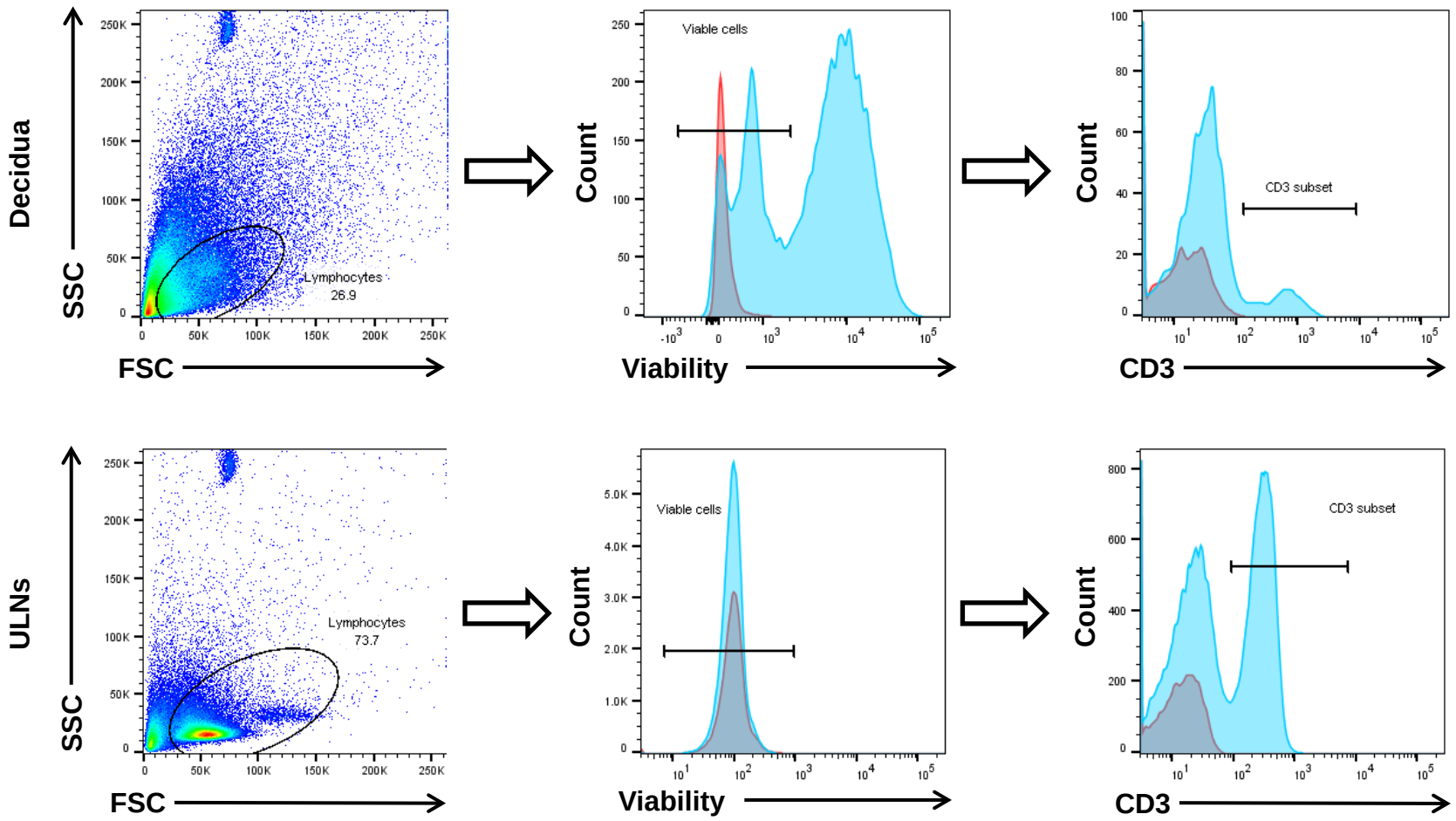
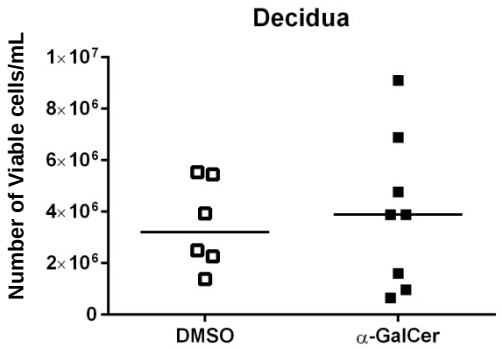
Supplementary Figure 1



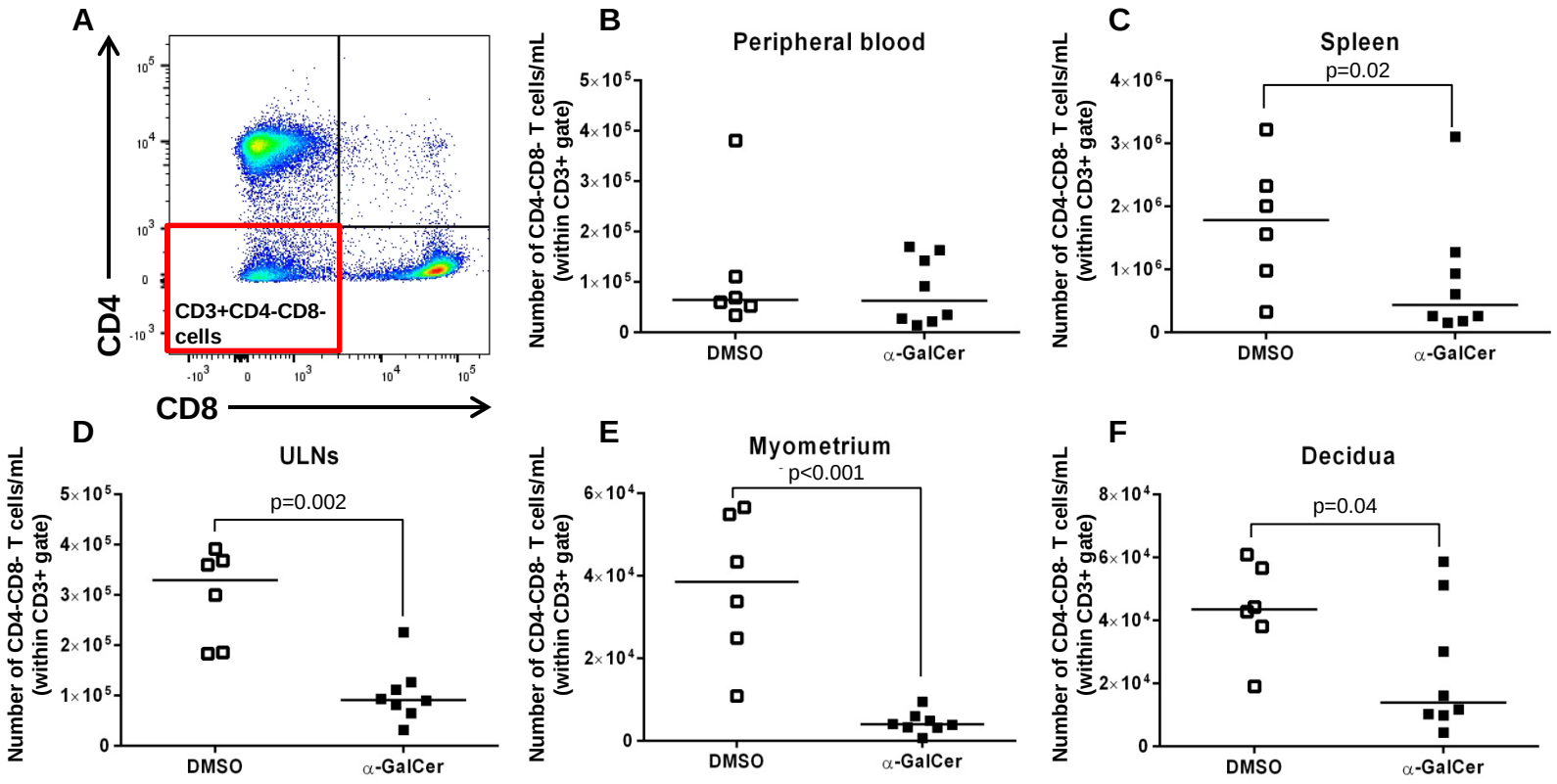
Supplementary Figure 1. Gating strategy used to determine viable T cells in the decidua and uterine-draining lymph nodes. Lymphocytes were gated within the FSC and SSC gate. Next, viable cells (negative cells for the Live/Dead dye) were gated within the lymphocyte gate. Lastly, T cells were determined by the expression of CD3. The red histogram represents the autofluorescence control and the blue histogram represents the fluorescence signal from the viability dye or the anti-CD3 antibody.

Supplementary Figure 2



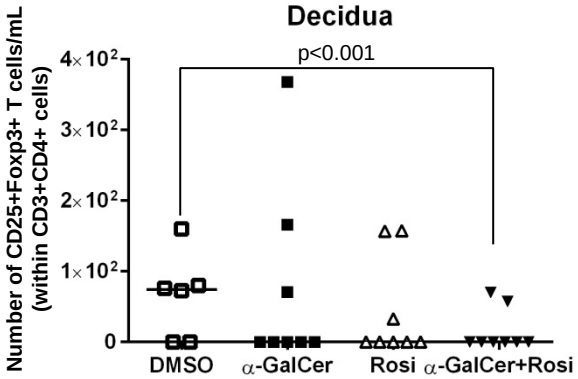
Supplementary Figure 2. Administration of α-GalCer did not cause cell death. Number of viable cells in the decidua from mice injected with DMSO or α-GalCer (N=6-8 each).

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3. iNKT-cell activation via α-GalCer causes a reduction of double negative T cells. The gating strategy used to determine double negative T cells (CD3+CD4-CD8- cells) in the peripheral blood and tissues (A). Number of double negative T cells in the peripheral blood (B), spleen (C), uterine-draining lymph nodes (ULNs; D), myometrium (E), and decidua (F) from mice injected with DMSO or α-GalCer (N=6-8 each).

Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 4. Treating α-GalCer-injected mice with rosiglitazone did not restore the number of CD4+ regulatory T cells (Tregs) in the decidua. Number of CD4+ Tregs in the decidua from mice injected with DMSO, α-GalCer, rosiglitazone (Rosi), or α-GalCer plus rosiglitazone (N=6-8 each).