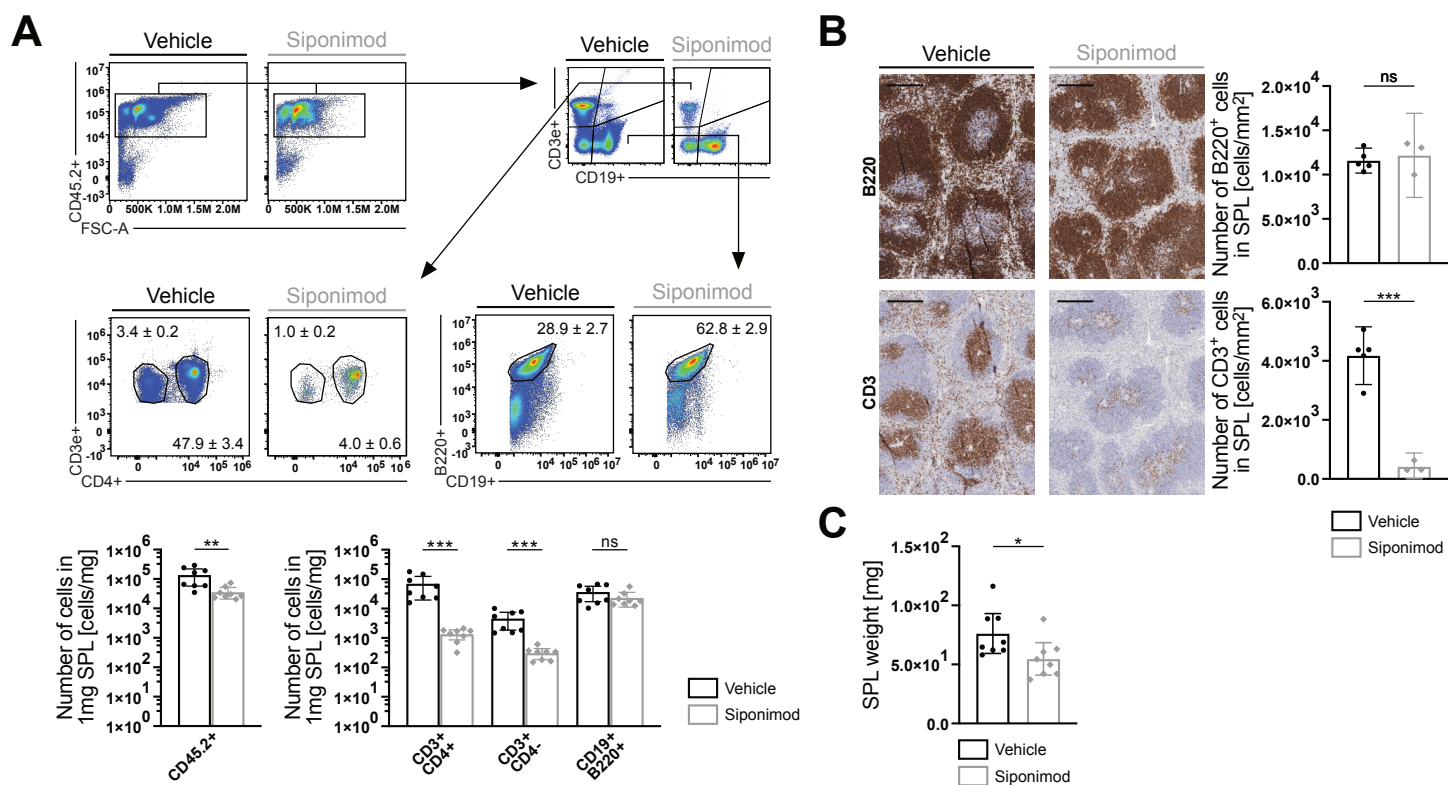# Supplementary Figure 1

Siponimod drastically reduces T cells in splenic tissue.
Before developing any clinical signs of EAE, aged 26 ± 2 days, 2D2xTh mice were treated with siponimod (n = 17) or vehicle (n = 14) by daily oral gavage for 30 days. (A) Flow cytometric analysis of live/CD45.2$^+$, live/CD45.2$^+$/CD3$^+$CD4$^+$ T cells, live/CD45.2$^+$/CD3$^+$CD4$^-$ T cells and live/CD45.2$^+$/CD19$^+$B220$^+$ B cells in 1 mg splenic tissue after 30 days of treatment (pooled data from 3 independently conducted experiments). Gating strategy displayed as representative pseudocolor plots in upper panels. The mean share of the CD45.2$^+$ population ± SEM is given for T and B cells next to the corresponding gates. Quantification as number of cells in 1 mg spleen shown in lower panels. Values are plotted on a logarithmic scale. *p ≤ 0.05, **p ≤ 0.01, ***p ≤ 0.001; Mann-Whitney *U* test. (B) Immunohistochemical evaluation of B cells (B220) and T cells (CD3) of one randomly chosen cross-section per spleen (n = 5 vehicle and n = 3 siponimod treated mice). *p ≤ 0.05, ***p ≤ 0.001; Students *t* test. (C) Weight of spleens after dissection (n = 8 per group). *p ≤ 0.05, Students *t* test. Scale bar: 250 µm. Data shown as individual data points and as mean ± 95 % CI. EAE = experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, ns = not significant, SPL = spleen.