

Figure S1

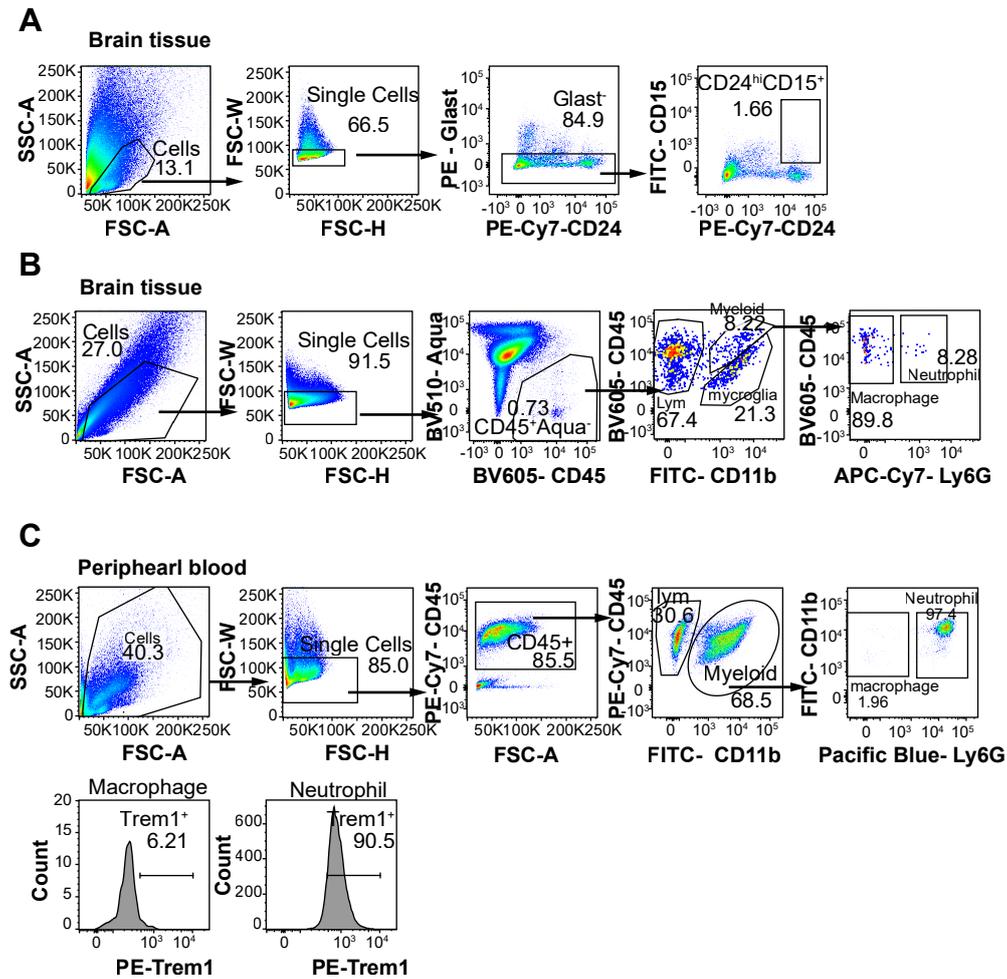


Figure S1. Gating strategies of neural progenitors and immune cells in mouse brain tissues and peripheral blood.

(A) Gating strategy to identify neural progenitors (Glast⁺ CD24^{hi} CD15⁺) in infarct area of mouse brain. (B) Gating strategy to identify lymphocytes (CD45⁺ CD11b⁻), microglia (CD45⁺ CD11b^{low}), macrophage (CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ Ly6G⁻) and neutrophils (CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ Ly6G⁺) in infarct area of mouse brain. (C) Gating strategy to identify lymphocytes, myeloid cells (CD45⁺ CD11b⁺), macrophage (CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ Ly6G⁻) and neutrophils (CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ Ly6G⁺) and Trem1 expression of macrophage and neutrophil in mouse peripheral blood.

Figure S2

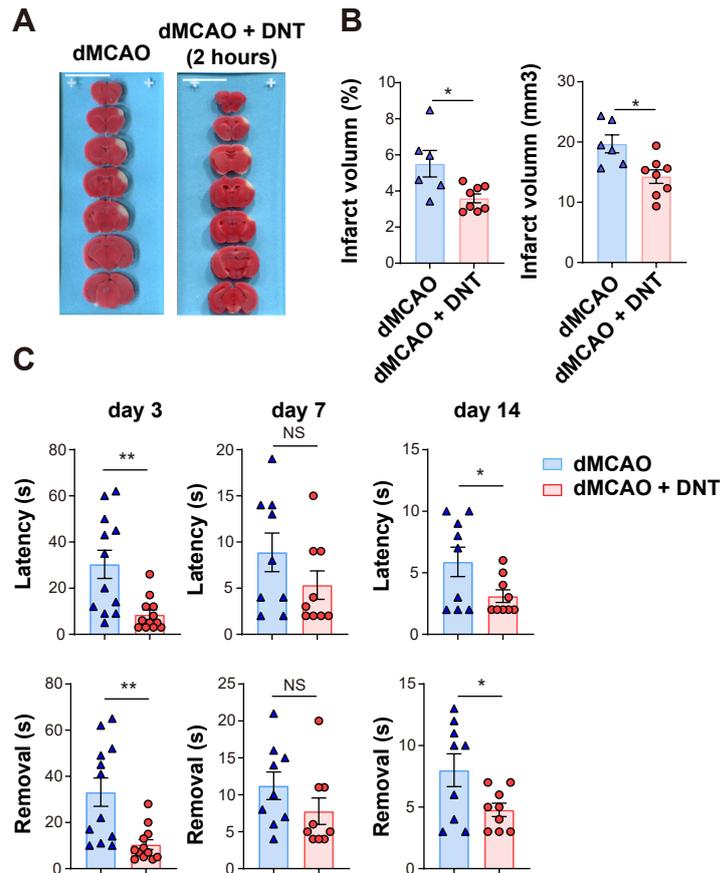
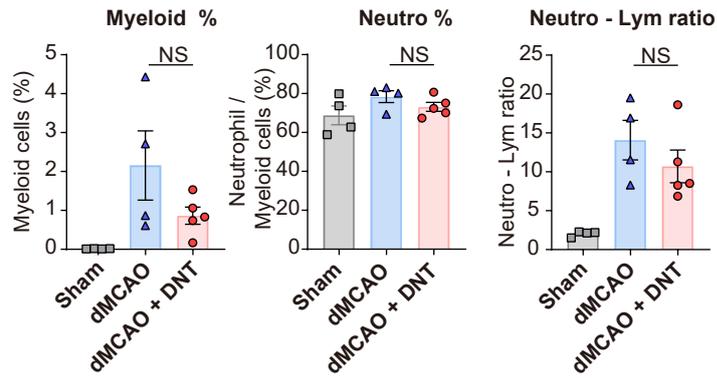


Figure S2. Double-negative T (DNT) cell treatment 2 h after ischemic stroke promotes the recovery.

DNT cells were administered 2 h after occlusion of the distal branches of the middle cerebral artery (dMCAO) and 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC) staining was performed 3 d after dMCAO. (A) TTC staining of brain slices 3 d after ischemic stroke showing the infarct area in the cortex (white). (B) Relative proportion and direct quantification of the infarct volume by TTC staining. $n = 6-8$ mice/group. (C) Sensorimotor functions after DNT cell treatment were assessed through adhesive-removal tests at day 3, 7, and 14 after dMCAO. Two-tailed unpaired Student's t test. $*P < 0.05$. Data are mean \pm SEM.

Figure S3

A



B

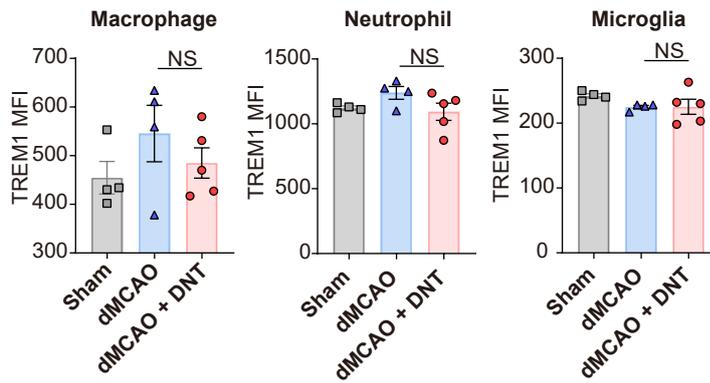


Figure S3. Double-negative T (DNT) cells could not significantly impact the local myeloid cell differentiation 24 h after occlusion of the distal branches of the middle cerebral artery (dMCAO).

(A) Proportions of $CD45^+CD11b^{hi}$ myeloid cell, $CD45^+CD11b^{hi}Ly6G^{hi}$ neutrophil, and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio were detected by flow cytometry. (B) Trem1 MFI of myeloid cell were detected by flow cytometry. $n = 4-5$ mice/group. Analysis of variance (ANOVA). NS indicates not significant. Data are mean \pm SEM.