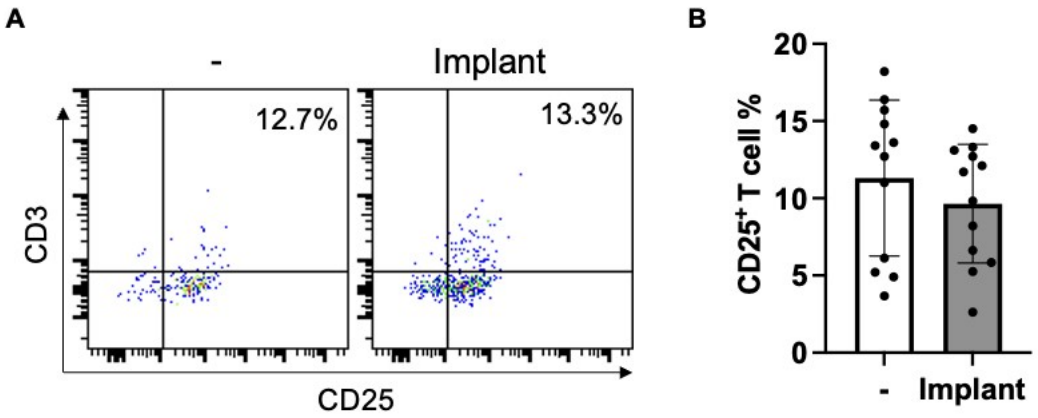
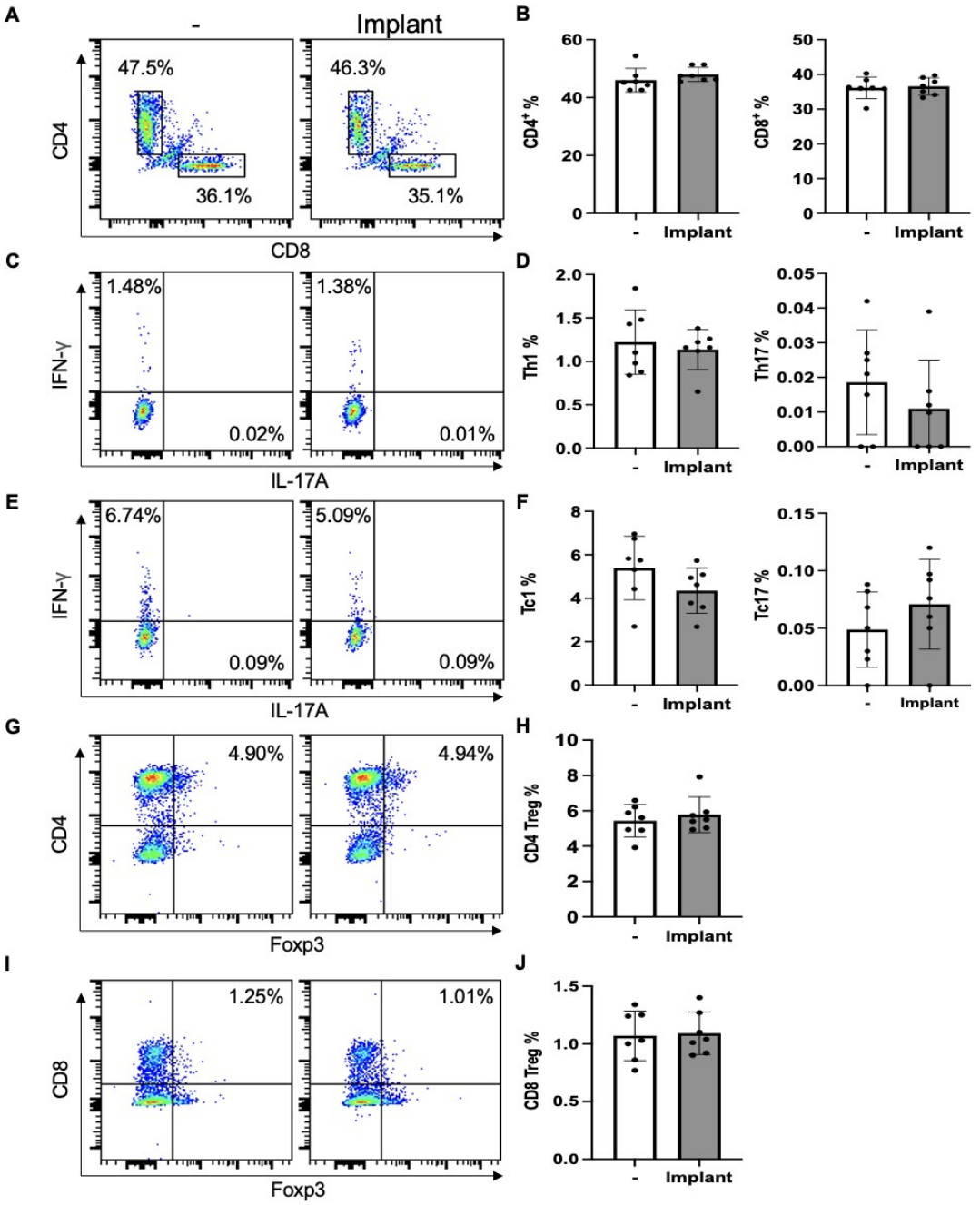
Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. The frequency of activated T cells was comparable in gingival tissues with or without implant placement. (A) Representative and (B) pooled data of activated T cells as assessed in gingival tissues harvested from the sham groups and peri-implant tissues harvested from the implant groups by flow cytometry. The analysis involved gating $CD3^+$ and $CD25^+$ cells within the $CD45^+$ cell population. Data were presented as mean ± SD.



Supplementary Figure 2. T cell frequency and differentiation were comparable in splenocytes of mice with or without implant placement. (A) Representative and (B) pooled data (n = 7) of the frequency of $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells in the harvested splenocytes. (C) Representative and (D) pooled data (n = 7) of Th1 and Th17 $CD4^+$ T cells. (E) Representative and (F) pooled (n =7) data of Tc1 and Tc17 $CD8^+$ T cells. (G) Splenocytes were harvested and the presence of inflammatory T subpopulations was determined with surface staining of first anti-CD3, anti-CD4 and anti-CD8 first and then intracellular staining of anti-IFN-γ and anti-IL-17A after PMA/ionomycin stimulation for 6 hours. Spleen-derived cells that underwent staining were identified using flow cytometry. Representative and (H) pooled data (n = 7) of regulatory $CD4^+$

T cells ($CD4^+$ Tregs). (I) Representative and (J) pooled data (n = 7) of $CD8^+$ Tregs. Spleen-derived cells underwent surface staining of CD3, CD4 and CD8, and then intracellular staining of Foxp3. The presence of $CD4^+$ or $CD8^+$ Tregs were determined using flow cytometry through gating first $CD3^+$ and then $CD4^+/Foxp3^+$ or $CD8^+/Foxp3^+$. Data were presented as mean ± SD.