



Fig.S2. HMGB1 mediated Treg and Th17 cell differentiation and function. Within atherosclerotic lesions, HMGB1 can be actively secreted or passively released by VSMCs and macrophages exposed to some stimuli. After binding to TLR4 on macrophages or other cells, HMGB1 may stimulate the release of inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-6, resulting in downstream STAT3 activation, and suppress IL-2-mediated STAT5 activation. Treg and Th17 cell function, as well as IL-10 and IL-17A production, can be influenced by Foxp3 and ROR γ t expression in response to HMGB1-mediated signalling.