**Supplemental Figures for Review Only**

**POWER POINT SLIDE NUMBER**

1. Method of administrating multiple high antigen (Ag) doses in mice, repeated over time, to mimic Ag exposure in a severe viral infection, induces suppressive CONVALESCENT PLASMA.
2. CONVALESCENT PLASMA-derived exosomes from mice treated with Ag high dose tolerization over time to imitate the immunology of viral infection are strongly suppressive of adoptive Th1 T cell immunity compared to normal plasma or plasma from sham treated animals (Groups E,F, & G).
3. Treatment with high Ag dose tolerized CD8+ T suppressor cell supernatant-derived anti-OVA CONVALESCENT EXOSOMES prior to Ag ear challenge on Day 4 of immunization is strongly suppressive (48-75%) of adoptive Th1 T cell immunity.
4. Method for determining in vivo active Delayed-Type Hypersensitivity ear swelling on day 4 of immunization that is suppressed by systemically injected high Ag dose tolerized CD8+ T suppressor cell supernatant-derived anti-OVA CONVALESCENT EXOSOMES, administered at the time of the 24 hr. maximum ear response.
5. Determined in vivo active Delayed-Type Hypersensitivity (DTH) ear swelling on day 4 of immunization is suppressed 48-75% by systemically injected high Ag dose tolerized CD8+ T suppressor cell supernatant-derived anti-OVA CONVALESCENT EXOSOMES, administered at the time of the 24 hr. maximum ear response.
6. Treatment with Ts supernatant *anti-KLH* Ag-specific CONVALESCENT EXOSOMES of a differing Ag-specificity just after 24 hr. peak of the active OVA Ag ear swelling response at day 5 is non-suppressive. Thus, injected high Ag dose tolerized CD8+ T suppressor cell supernatant-derived anti-OVA CONVALESCENT EXOSOMES acted Ag-specifically.
7. Antigen-specific CONVALESCENT SUPPRESSOR EXOSOMES inhibit 24 hr. in vivo immune Th1 cell DTH ear skin swelling immune histologic inflammatory responses in adoptive immune cell recipients.
8. The CD8+ T cell-derived OVA Ag-specific miRNA-150pos CONVALESCENT SUPPRESSOR EXOSOMES use surface anti-OVA Ab to bind Ag peptide in MHC on the macrophage APC surface to induce their release of secondary miRNA-150neg CONVALESCENT SUPPRESSOR OVA-MsF-EXOSOMES inhibiting OTII anti-OVA effector DTH T cells at the ab-TCR immune synapse (Group B vs. A), and their suppression is augmented by aggregating the exosomes with specific anti-OVA peptide-323 monoclonal antibody (Group B vs. C).