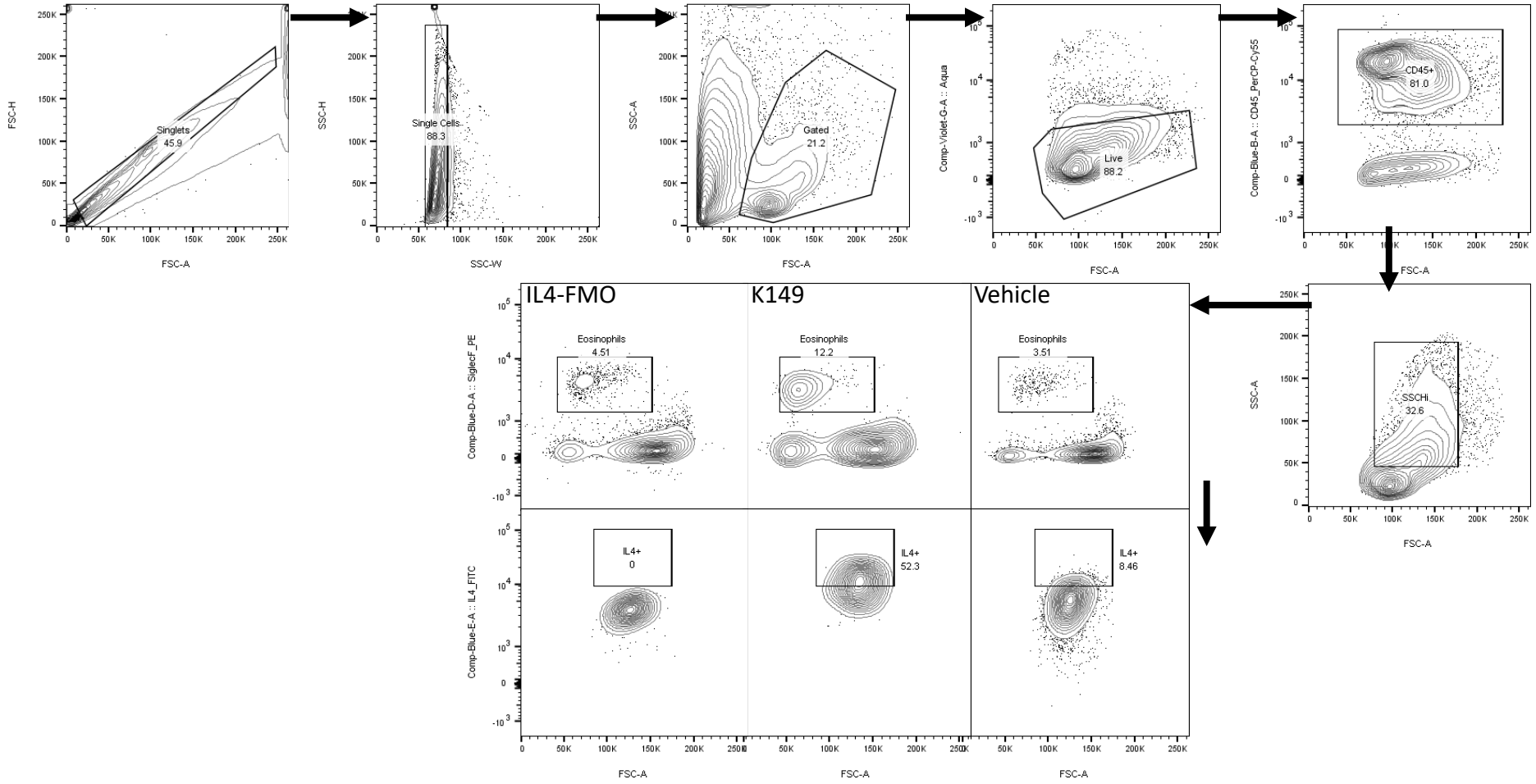
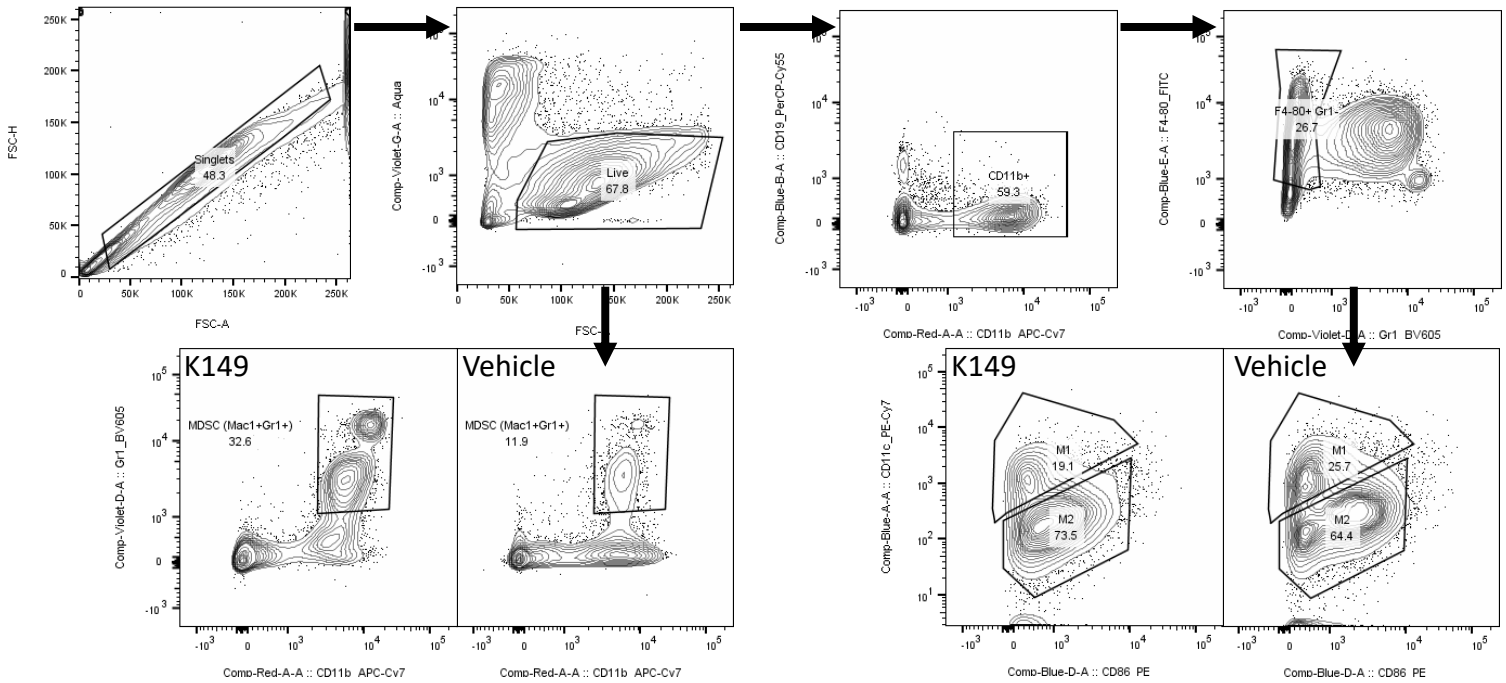
Supplemental Figure Legend

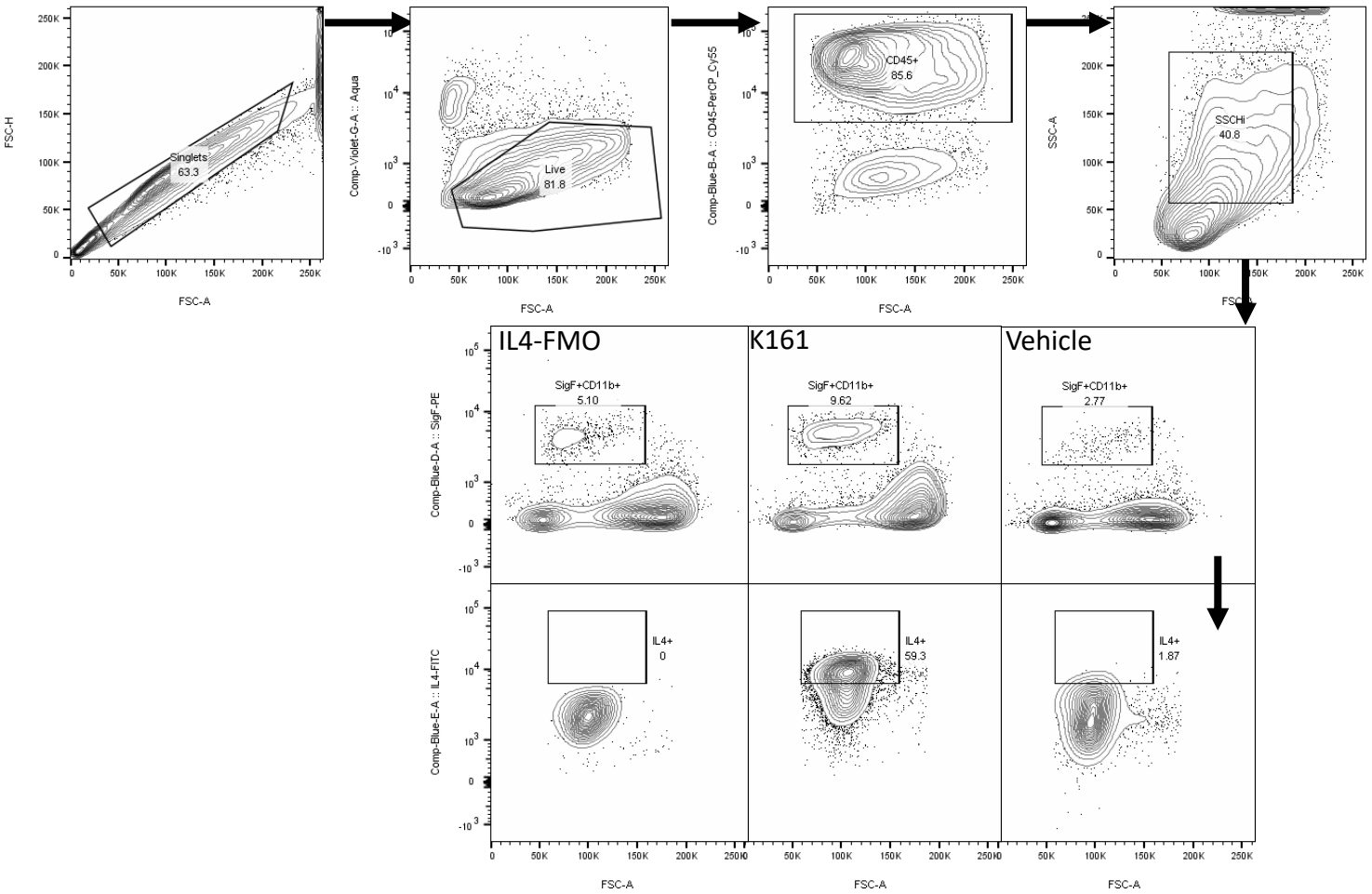
Supplemental Fig. 1. Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis of SVC from eWAT from C57Bl/6 mice treated with SHIPi. Doublets and dead cells (stained with Zombie Aqua) were excluded from all analysis. (**A, C.)** Eosinophils were defined as $CD45^{+}SSC^{hi}$, $CD11b^{lo}$, $Siglec\text{-}F^{+}$, with additional subgate on $IL4^{+}$ cells (from intracellular staining). Fluorescence minus one (FMO) for IL4 is also shown and was used as a reference point for $IL4^{+}$ gate placement. (**B, D**) MDSC (left panels) were defined as Live $CD11b^{+}Gr1^{+}$. Live cells were then gated for $CD19^{-}CD11b^{+}$, then $F4/80^{+}Gr1^{-}$. M1 were defined in the subgate as $CD11c^{+}CD86^{lo}$ and M2 as $CD11c^{-}CD86^{+}$ (right panels). M1/M2 was calculated as the frequency of M1 over M2 from parent gate. In the prevention model shown for K149 (**A, B**), mice were place on HFD on the first day of SHIPi treatment and maintained on HFD for 6 weeks. In the treatment model shown for K161(**C, D**) mice were place on HFD 8 weeks prior to the start of SHIPi treatment and maintained on HFD for the 4 week duration of the study.



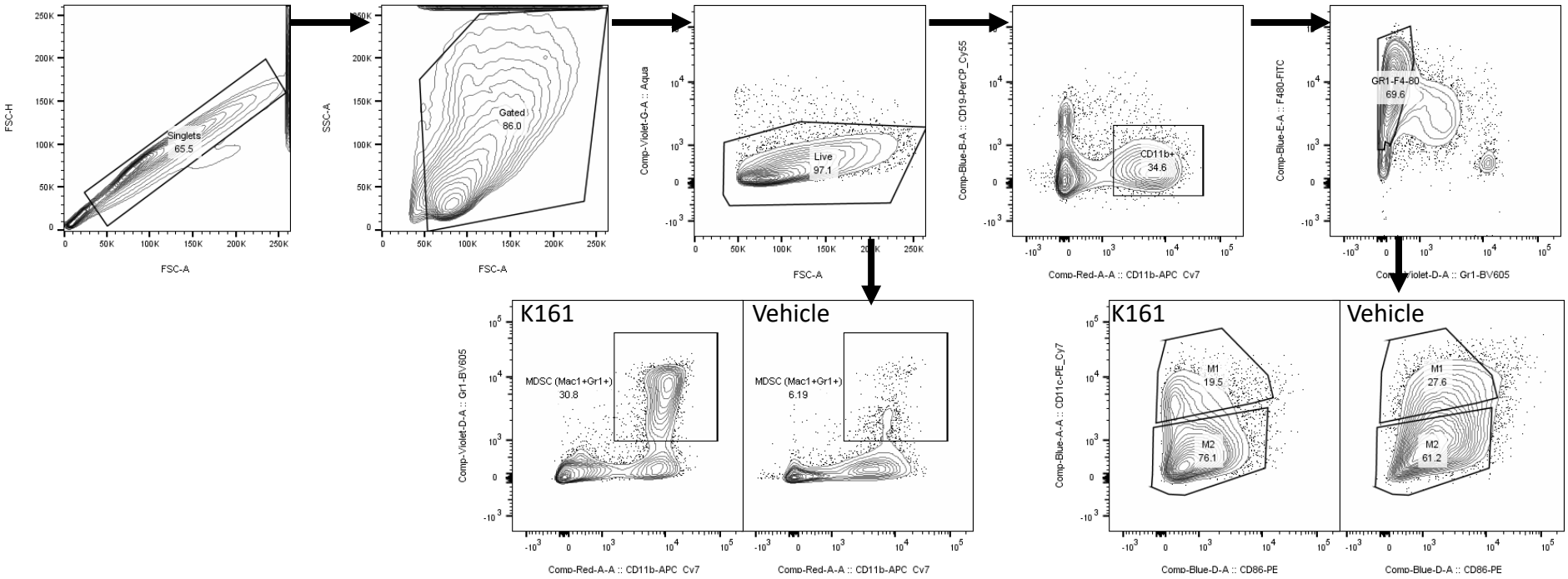
Supplemental Fig.1A Gating strategy Eosinophils K149 Prevention Model



Supplemental Fig.1B. Gating strategy MDSC and M1/M2 K149 Prevention Model



Supplemental Fig.1C Gating strategy Eosinophils K161 Treatment Model



Supplemental Fig.1D. Gating strategy MDSC and M1/M2 K161 Treatment Model