non-self antigens. Treg cells inhibit APCs presenting their cognate antigen or effector T cells that share their same antigen specificity, and not T cells with a different specificity. It is possible for FoxP3+ T cells to inhibit T cells recognizing other antigens, as occurs when both the Treg cell and the bystander T cell recognizing another antigen interact with the same APC. The result is inhibition of the APC, via both contact dependent and independent pathways, as well as inhibition of the bystander T cell through soluble inhibitory factors and decommissioning of the APC. This simultaneous processing and presentation of different antigens might happen naturally in vivo when the antigens in question are parts of the same pathogen. This phenomenon, termed linked suppression, may represent another way in which Treg cells support local self tolerance in tissues lacking any pathogen-induced danger signals.

Regulatory B cells also play an important role in maintaining tolerance. Regulatory B cells produce high levels of the inhibitory cytokine IL-10. Breg cells have been shown to suppress inflammatory cascades associated with IL-1.

Myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) are a heterogenous group of immature myeloid cells that can accumulate at sites of infection or immune activity, suppressing local antigen-specific T-cell responses. MDSC secrete inhibitory compounds, such as IL-10, indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase, arginase-1, and inducible nitric oxide synthase, and also express immuno-suppressive surface markers that negatively regulate T- cell proliferation, such as PD-L1.