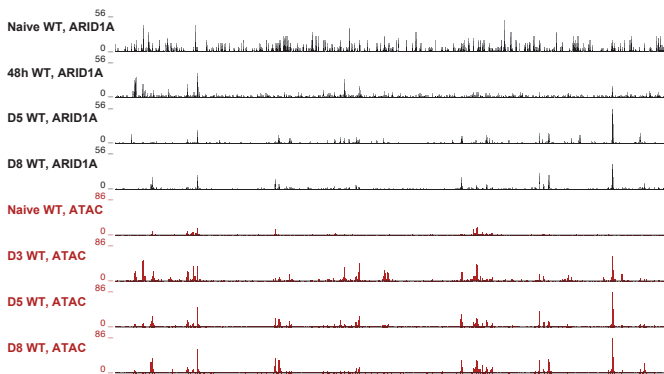
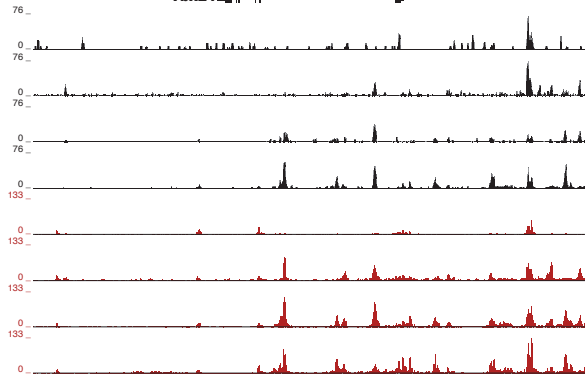


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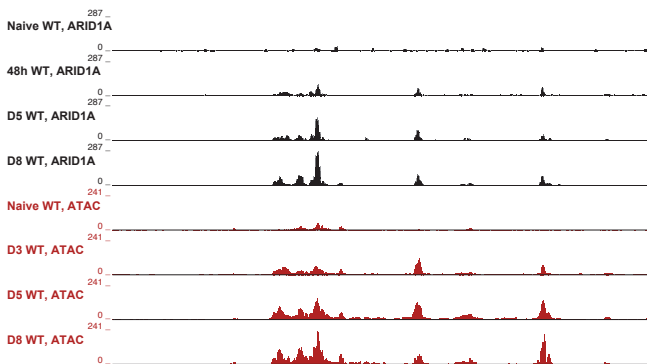
Zeb2 Mir5129 Gm28643



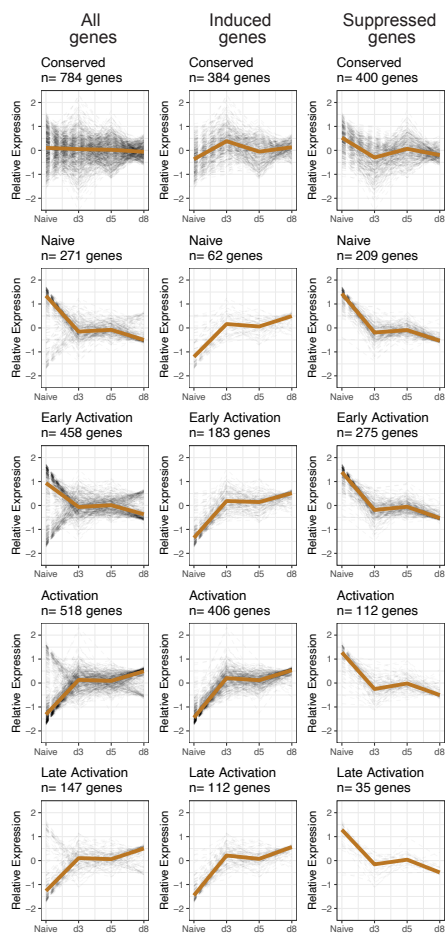
Tbx21



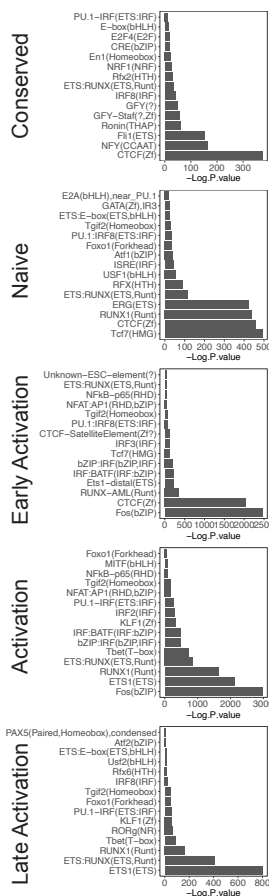
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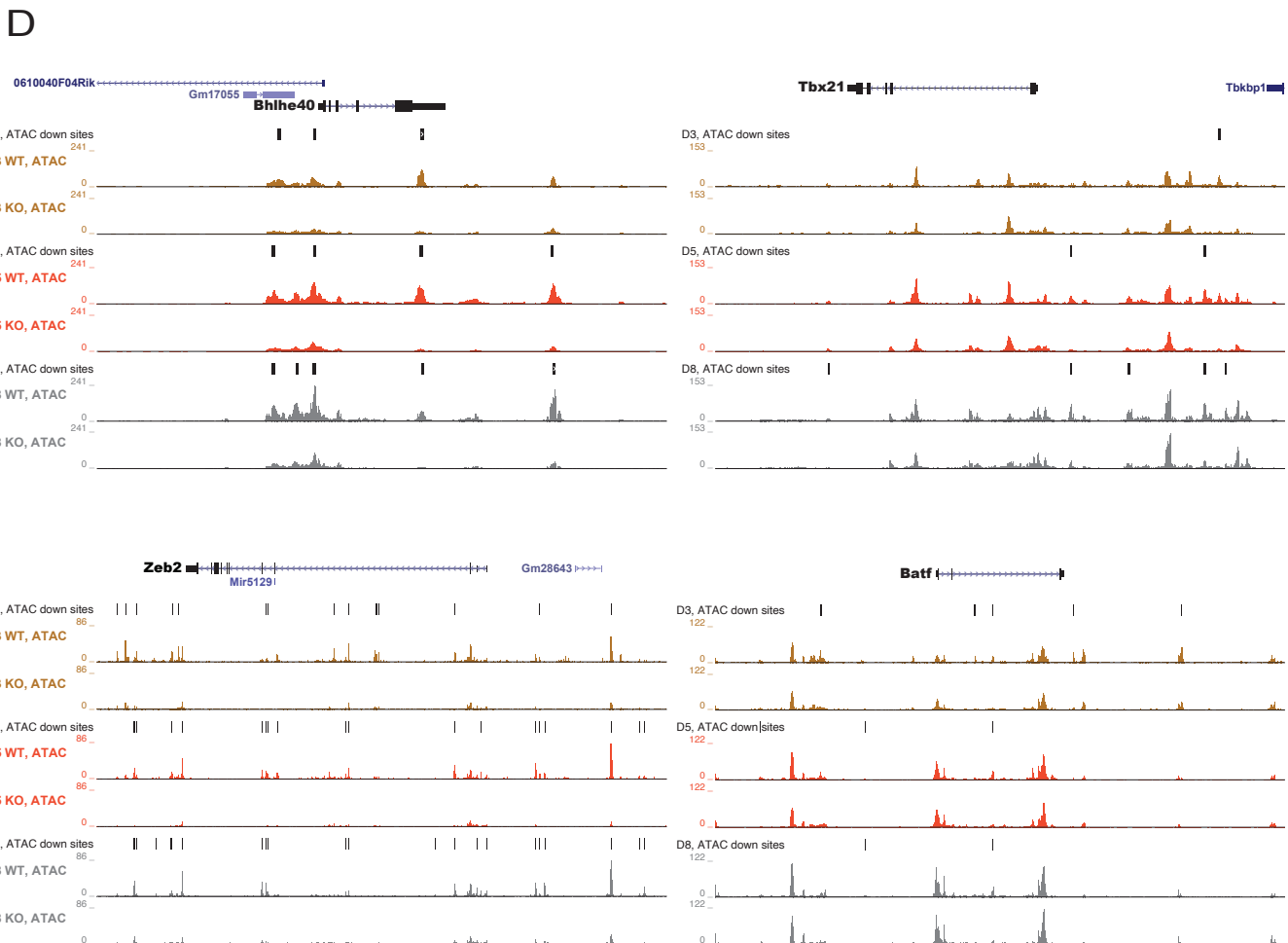
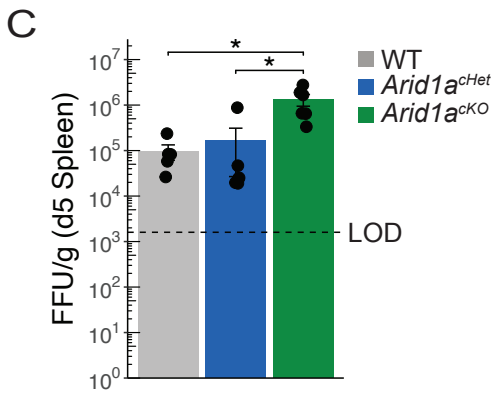
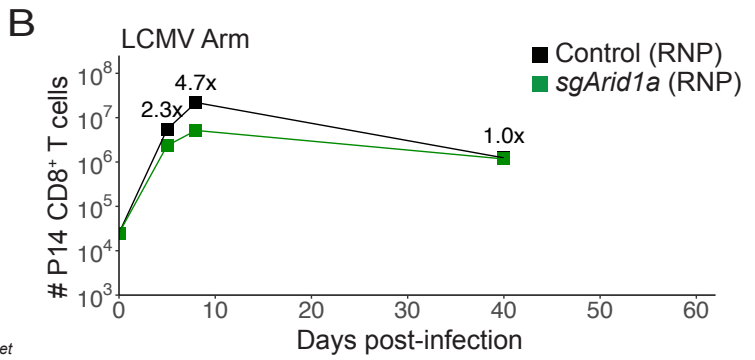
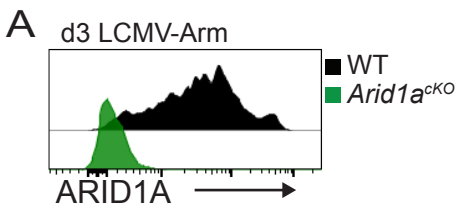


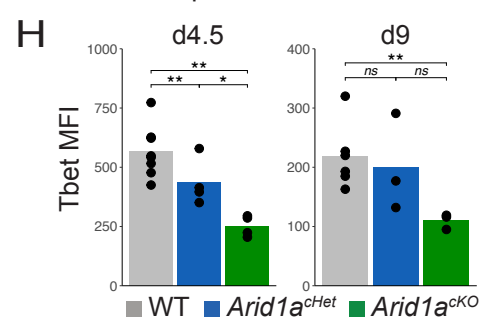
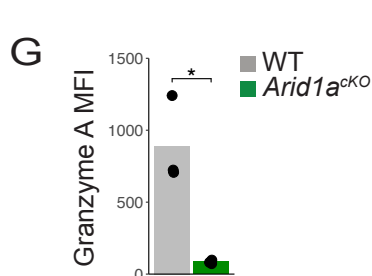
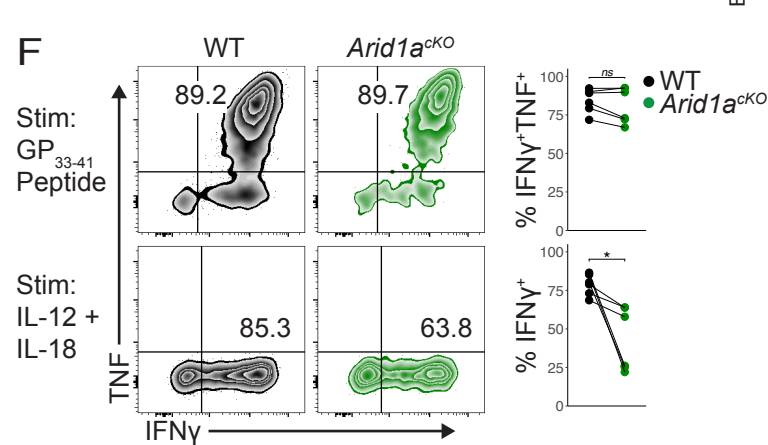
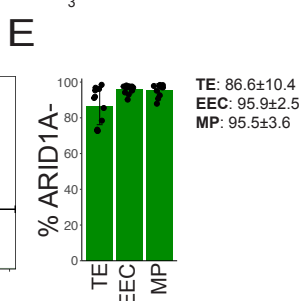
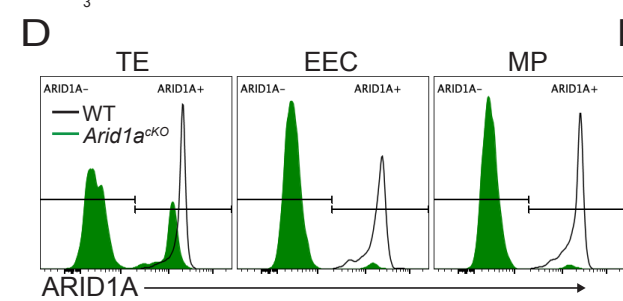
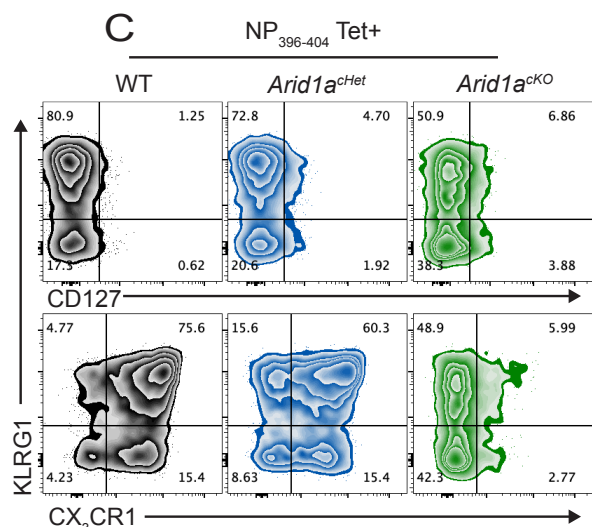
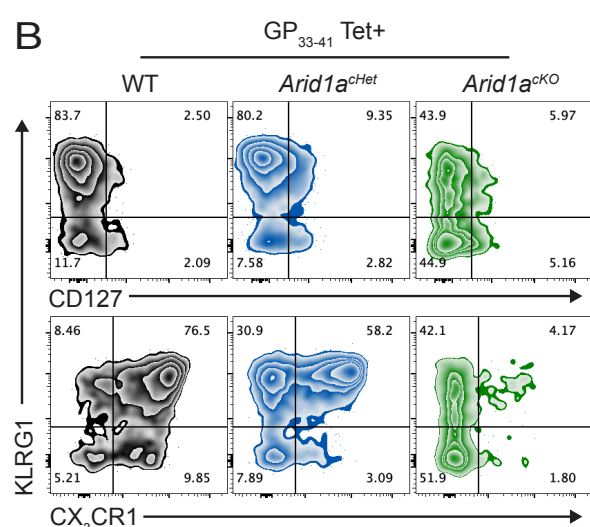
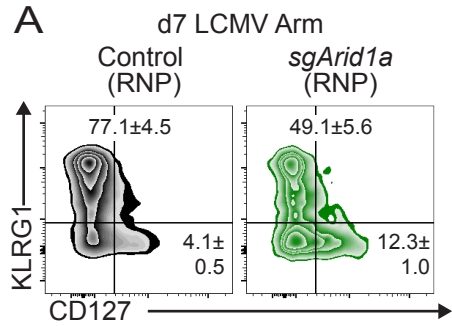
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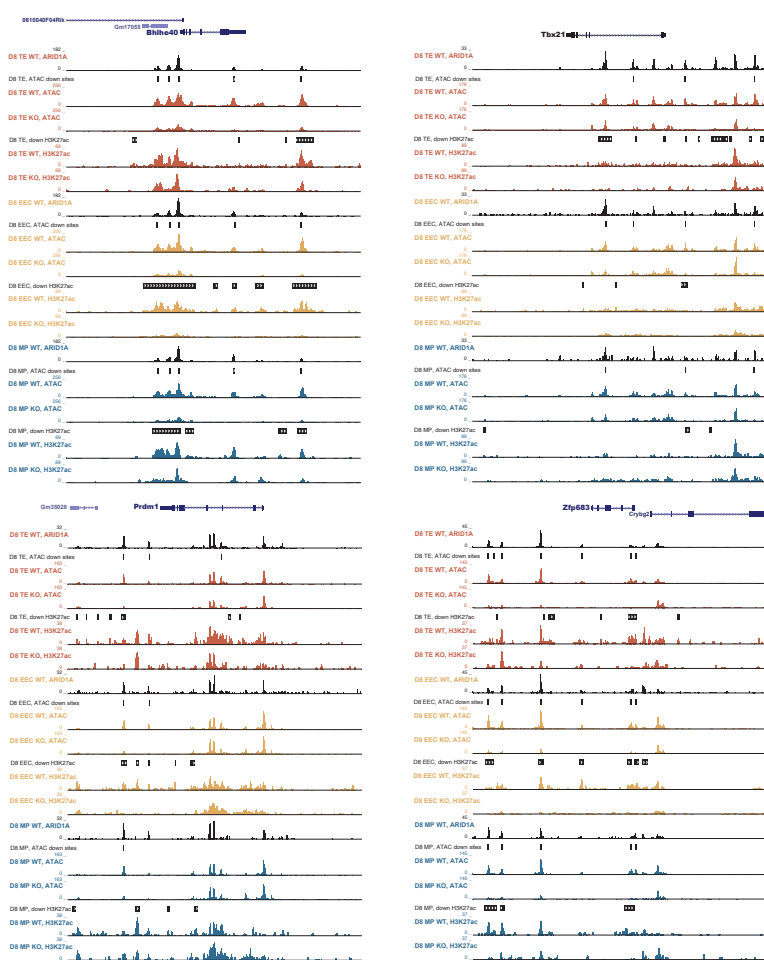
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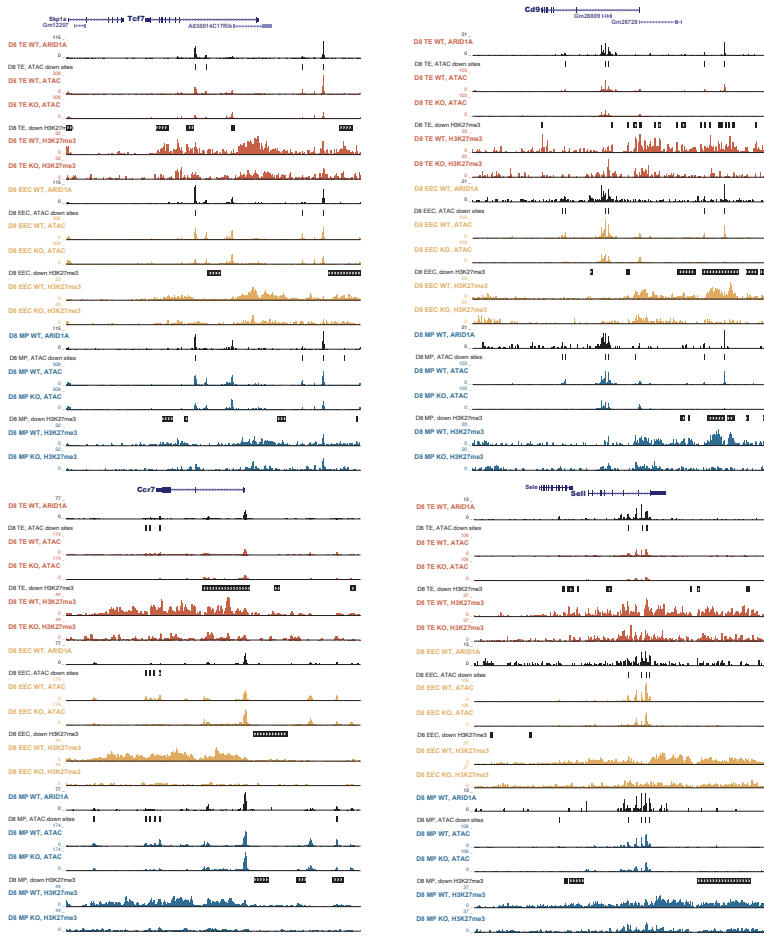




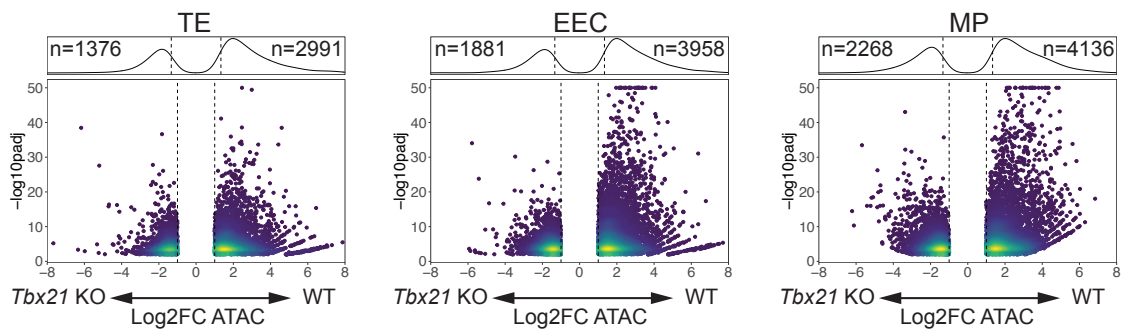
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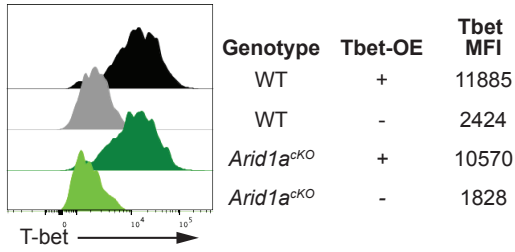
B



A



B



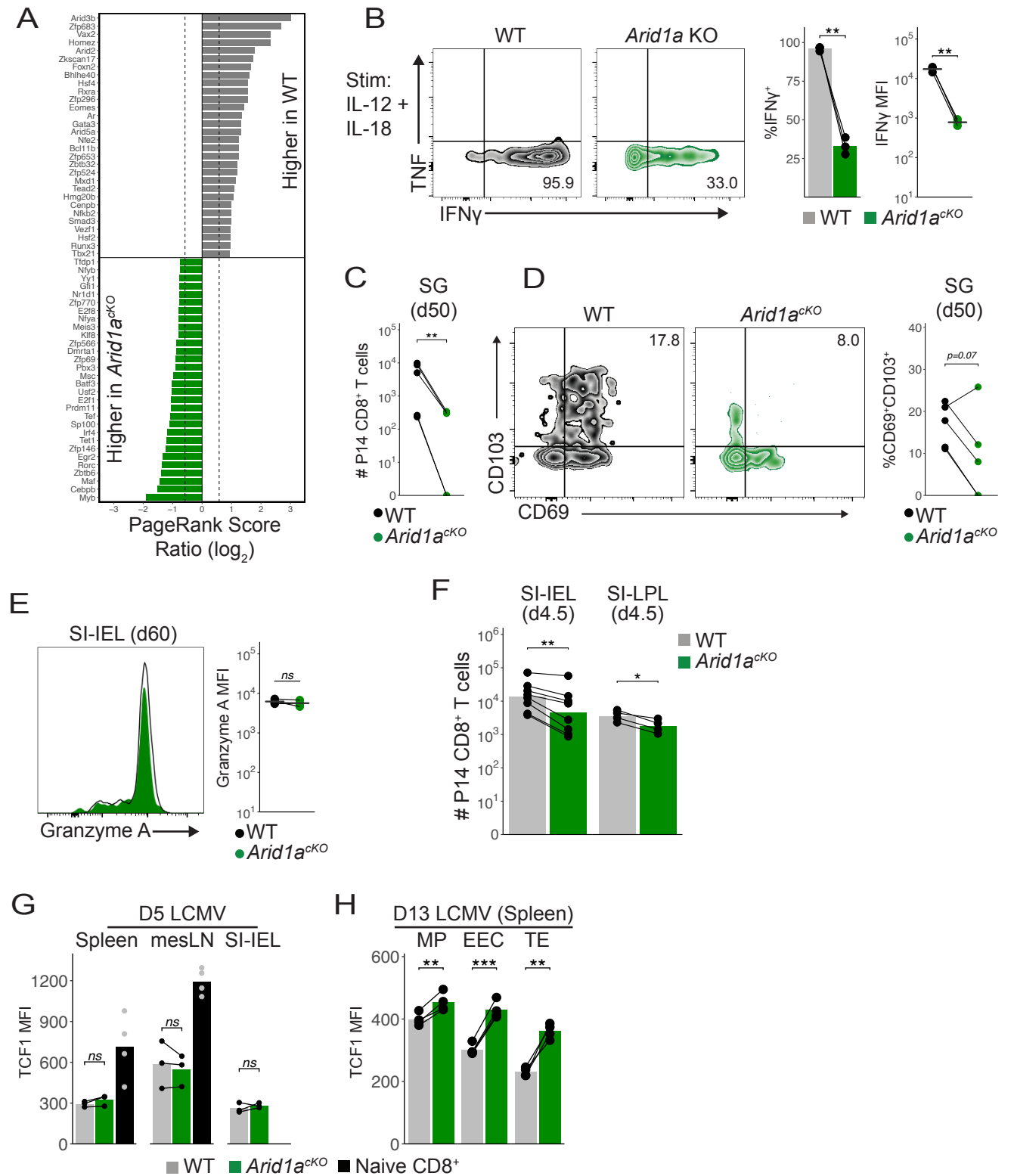


Figure S1. Chromatin accessibility and ARID1A binding in antiviral CD8⁺ T cells, related to Figure 1

(A) ARID1A CUT&RUN and ATAC-seq signal tracks at *Zeb2*, *Tbx21*, and *Bhlhe40*. (B) Relative gene expression of genes annotated to OCR clusters in Fig 1A. Naïve samples are from GSE152841. (C) Top 15 motifs enriched in OCR clusters.

Figure S2. ARID1A regulates accessibility of effector-associated TFs, related to Figure 2

(A) Confirmation of efficient ARID1A deletion at 72h post-infection in *Arid1a^{ckO}* P14 spleen cells. (B) Numbers of control RNP or sg*Arid1a* RNP P14 cells following LCMV-Armstrong infection. (C) LCMV titers in the spleen of WT (n=5), *Arid1a^{chEt}* (n=6), and *Arid1a^{ckO}* (n=6) mice d5 p.i. (D) ATAC-seq signal tracks at *Bhlhe40*, *Tbx21*, *Zeb2*, and *Batf*. LOD; limit of detection. *p<0.05.

Figure S3. *Arid1a* KO antiviral CD8⁺ T cells are developmentally and functionally impaired, related to Figure 3

(A) TE and MP cells in control or sg*Arid1a* RNP (*Arid1a* KO) P14 cells at 7d post-infection. Mean ± SEM of TE (KLRG1⁺CD127⁻) and MP (KLRG1⁺CD127⁺) cells are shown. (B) GP₃₃⁻ and (C) NP₃₉₆-tetramer⁺ endogenous CD8⁺ T cells at d8 post-infection. (D,E) ARID1A deletion efficiency in d8-d10 *Arid1a^{ckO}* effector subsets (n=11). Mean ± SEM of ARID1A-deleted cells are shown for each subset. (F) Cytokine production from WT or *Arid1a^{ckO}* P14 cells 7-8 days post-infection stimulated with either GP33 peptide or IL-12 and IL-18. Representative flow plots show the frequency of IFNγ⁺TNF⁺ (top) cells after peptide stimulation and frequency of IFNγ⁺ (bottom) cells after IL-12 and IL-18 stimulation. Paired t-test. (G) Granzyme A staining in WT and *Arid1a* P14 cells at d8 p.i. (H) T-bet staining in WT, *Arid1a^{chEt}*, and *Arid1a^{ckO}* effector cells at d4.5 or d9 post-infection. ns, not significant; *p<0.05, **p<0.005

Figure S4. ARID1A regulates accessibility and deposition of histone modifications, related to Figure 4

(A) ATAC-seq and H3K27ac CUT&RUN signal tracks at (A) *Bhlhe40*, *Tbx21*, *Prdm1*, and *Zfp683*. (B) ATAC-seq and H3K27me3 CUT&RUN signal tracks at *Tcf7*, *Cd9*, *Ccr7*, and *Sell*.

Figure S5. T-bet regulates chromatin accessibility profiles in effector CD8⁺ T cells, related to Figure 5

(A) Differential accessibility analysis of WT and *Tbx21* KO TE, EEC, and MP P14 cells at d8 p.i. Numbers of differentially accessible peaks are shown (Fold change ≥ 2, adjusted p value < 0.01, Benjamini-Hochberg). (B) T-bet expression in WT and *Arid1a^{ckO}* cells transduced with control or T-bet overexpression retrovirus and cultured *in vitro* for 72h.

Figure S6. ARID1A promotes Trm formation, related to Figure 6

(A) Taiji PageRank TF score ratios in WT versus *Arid1a^{ckO}* MP cells. The top 30 TFs with a threshold ratio of fold change > 1.5 in each direction are shown. (B) IFNγ production by WT and *Arid1a^{ckO}* memory P14 cells stimulated with IL-12 and IL-18 *in vitro* at d60 post-infection. (C) Absolute numbers and (D) CD69/CD103 expression profiles of IV- WT and *Arid1a* KO salivary gland Trm cells at d50 post-infection. (E) Granzyme A staining in WT and *Arid1a^{ckO}* SI-IEL Trm. (F) Absolute numbers of WT and *Arid1a^{ckO}* SI-IEL and SI-LPL cells at d4.5 p.i. (G) TCF1 expression in naïve WT CD8⁺ T cells and WT or *Arid1a^{ckO}* effector cells 5d p.i. in spleen, mesenteric lymph node (mesLN), and SI-IEL. (H) TCF1 expression in WT and

Arid1a^{CKO} MP, EEC, and TE cells 13d p.i. Paired t-test was used in cases where line connects observations. *ns*, not significant; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.005$, *** $p < 0.0005$.