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Supplemental information

$CD4^+LAG3^+$T cells are decreased in SSc-ILD and affect fibroblast mesenchymal transition by TGF-β3

Linmang Qin, Haobo Lin, Fu Zhu, Jieying Wang, Tianxiao Feng, Ting Xu, Guangfeng Zhang, and Xiao Zhang

Cotents

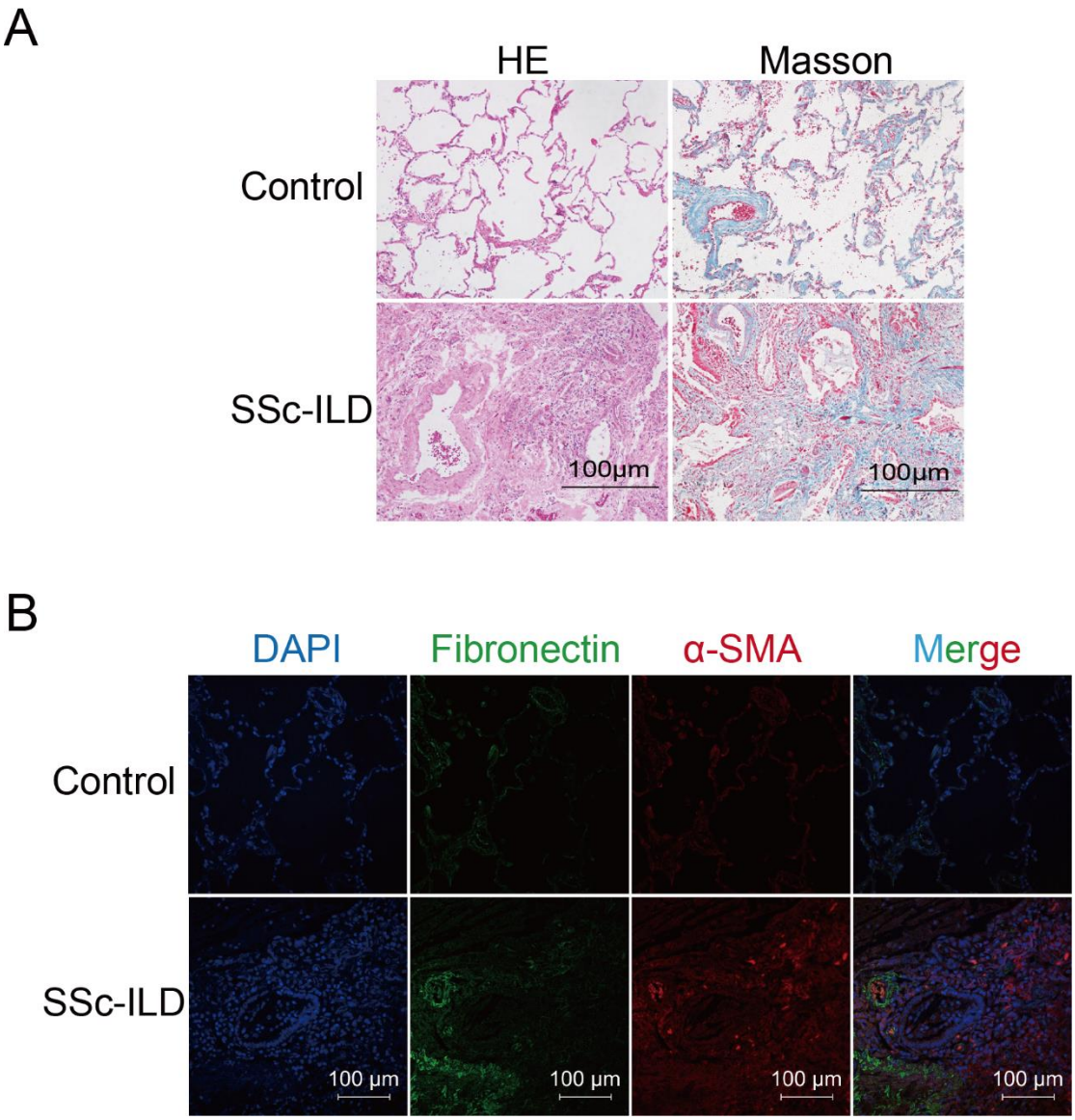

Figure S1. Lung tissue morphology and immunofluorescence staining in SSc-ILD patients, related to Table 1 and 2, Figure 1 and 2

(A) HE&Masson staining of human lung tissue (200X). Compared with normal lung tissue, the lung tissue of SSc-ILD patients showed obvious destruction of alveolar structure, significant thickening of the mesenchymal tissue, inflammatory cells, and a significant increase of collagen deposition.

(B) Immunofluorescence examination of human lung tissue. Compared with the control group, the fluorescence intensity of myofibroblast markers (α-SMA and Fibronectin) in the lung tissue of SSc-ILD patients was significantly increased.

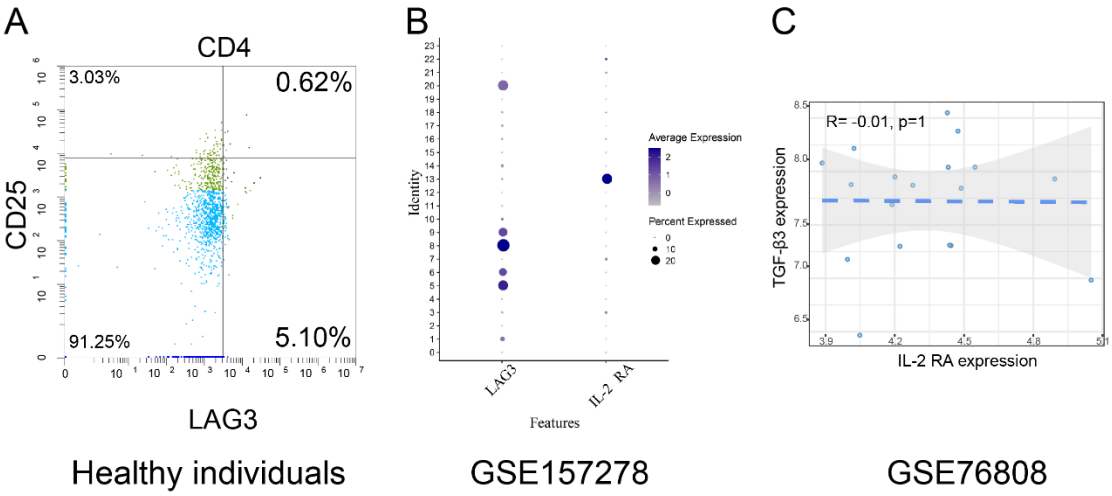

Figure S2. Expression of CD25 in CD4$^+$LAG3$^+$T cells and its correlation with LAG3 and TGF-β3, related to Figure 2

(A) Flow cytometry detection CD25 expression in LAG3$^+$CD4$^+$T cells in healthy individuals. Among CD4$^+$T cells, 0.62% were CD4$^+$CD25$^+$LAG3$^+$T cells, while 5.10% were CD4$^+$CD25$^-$LAG3$^+$T cells. The number of CD25 negative cells was much more than that of CD25 positive cells.

(B) Bioinformatics analysis of bubble plots. IL-2 receptor alpha chain (CD25) and LAG3 are usually not expressed in the same cells, and their expression patterns are not consistent.

(C) Bioinformatics analysis of correlation dot plot. There was no correlation between IL-2 receptor alpha chain expression and TGF-β3 expression.