Supporting Information

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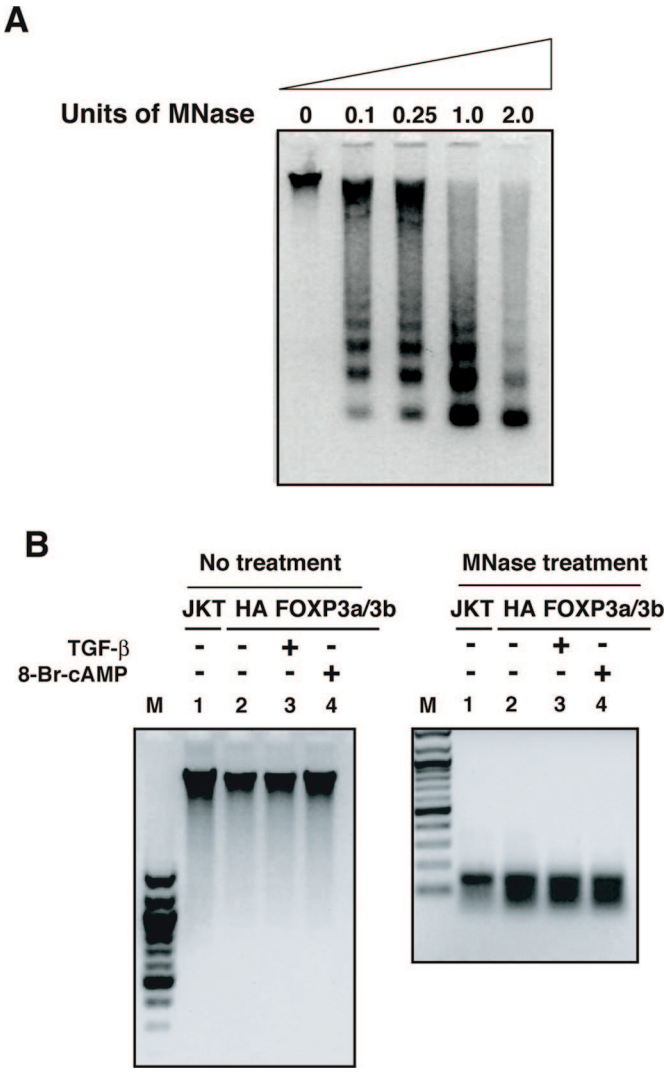

Fig. S1. Chromatin fraction contains DNA that can be digested by MNase treatment. (*A*) Nuclei from 10 million Treg cells were digested with the indicated amounts of MNase. Genomic DNA was isolated and separated by agarose gel electrophoresis (lanes 1, 2, 3, and 4). (*B*) Genomic DNA was isolated from MNase (10 U) treated supernatant or from untreated nuclei, and 2 μg of genomic DNA was analyzed as in *A*. Lane M was loaded with a 1-kb DNA ladder (NEB N3232S).

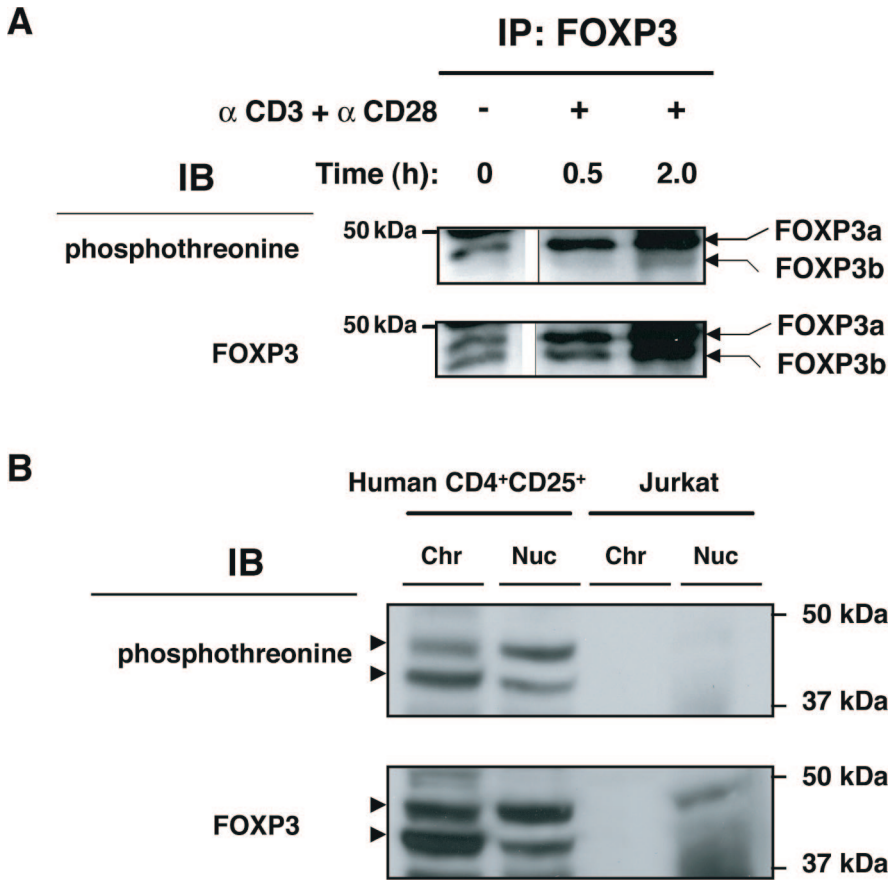

Fig. S2. Stimulation-dependent phosphorylation of FOXP3 in human Treg cells. (*A*) Expanded human $CD4^+CD25^+$ Treg cells were serum starved, followed by treatment with plate-bound anti-CD3 (5.0 μg/ml) and anti-CD28 (2.5 μg/ml) for the indicated times. Nuclear extracts were immunoprecipitated with anti-FOXP3 mAb hFOXY, immunoblotted with anti-phosphothreonine, and then stripped and reprobed with anti-FOXP3 mAb 221D. (*B*) Nuclear extracts (Nuc) and chromatin (Chr) fractions from Jurkat T cells or expanded human CD4+CD25+ Treg cells were immunoblotted with anti-phosphothreonine and then stripped and reprobed with anti-FOXP3 mAb 221D.