

Supporting Information

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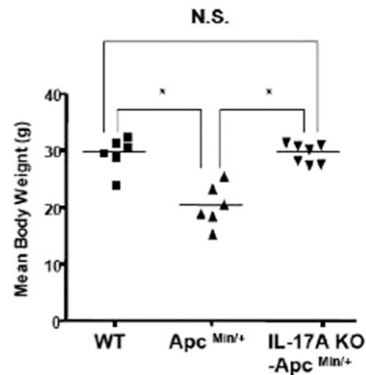


Fig. S1. Mean body weights of WT (C57BL/6) ($n = 6$), $Apc^{Min/+}$ ($n = 6$), and IL-17A KO- $Apc^{Min/+}$ ($n = 7$) mice were measured at week 20. $*\alpha < 0.05$; N.S., nonsignificant.

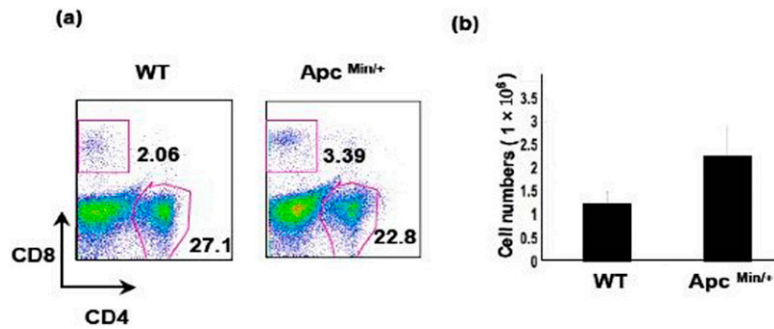


Fig. S2. CD4 and CD8 T cells in lamina propria are increased in $Apc^{Min/+}$ mice. (A) WT ($n = 3$) and $Apc^{Min/+}$ ($n = 3$) mice were killed at week 13 and lamina propria was prepared. Cells were stained with murine anti-CD4 and anti-CD8 antibodies and analyzed by flow cytometry. (B) Total number of lamina propria cells in WT and $Apc^{Min/+}$ mice.

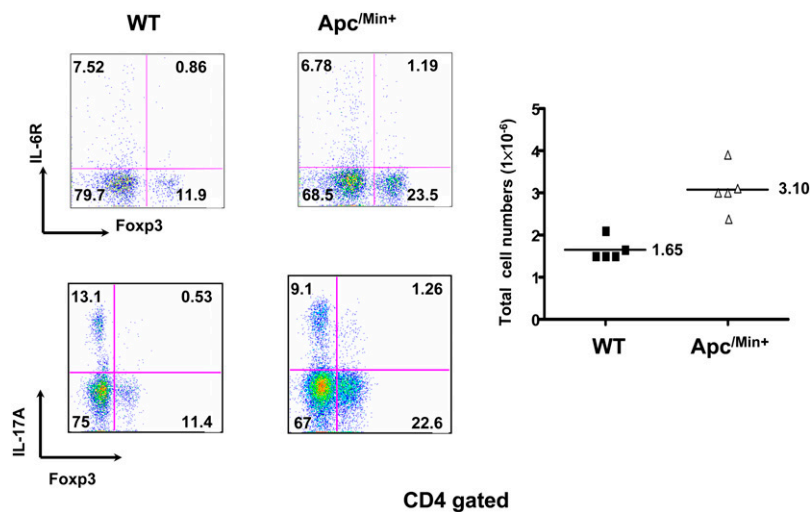


Fig. S3. IL-6R is not up-regulated to induce Th17 cells. Lamina propria lymphocytes from 16-week-old $Apc^{Min/+}$ mice and their littermate controls were prepared as described. Cells were counted and stained with anti-CD4, anti-IL-6R α (CD126), anti-Fc γ 3, and anti-IL-17A. For measuring IL-6R α and IL-17A, PMA/ionomycin was used to stimulate cells for 6 h. Brefeldin A and monensin A were used at 1:1,000 dilution and added to the culture for the last 4 h of culture. A representative of five mice per group is shown after CD4 gating. The total number of lamina propria lymphocytes are shown.

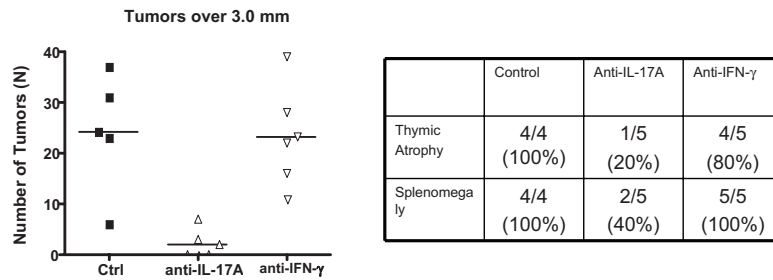


Fig. S4. IL-17A mAb depletion significantly reduces intestinal tumorigenesis. $Apc^{Min/+}$ mice were treated weekly for 5 weeks with 150 μ g of anti-IL-17A antibody per animal ($n = 5$). Anti-IFN- γ antibody was used weekly for 10 weeks with 400 μ g per animal ($n = 5$). All mice were killed at week 16 and tumor numbers, splenomegaly, and thymic atrophy were quantitated.

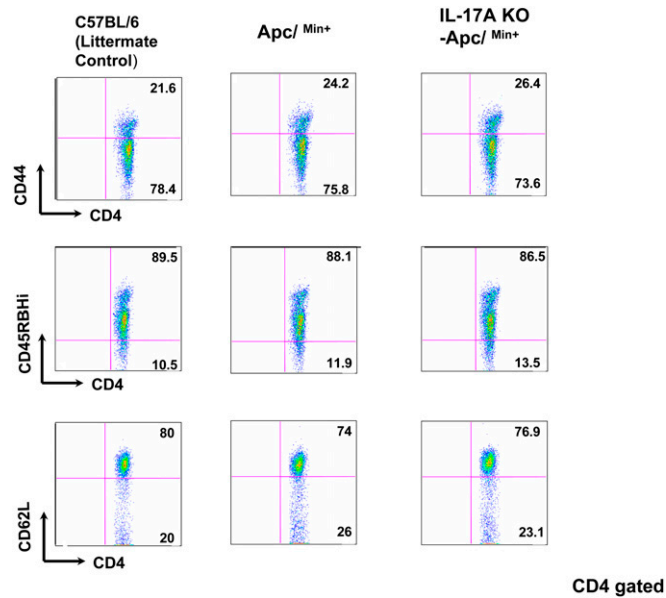


Fig. S5. CD4 T cell surface markers does not undergo significant changes. Splenocytes from 11- to 12-week-old $Apc^{Min/+}$ mice and their littermate control as well as IL-17A KO- $Apc^{Min/+}$ mice were prepared and stained with anti-CD44, anti-CD45RB^{hi}, and anti-CD62L antibodies. A representative of three mice per group is shown.

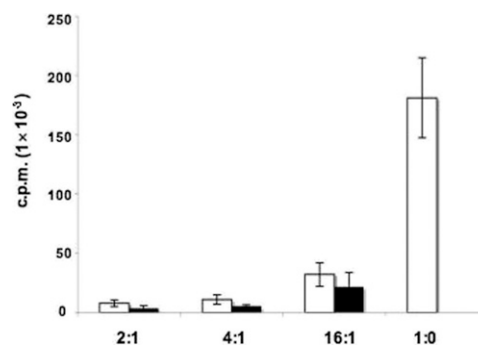


Fig. S6. Regulatory T cells from $Apc^{Min/+}$ mice are functional in vitro. CD4⁺Foxp3⁻ (i.e., effector CD4 T cells) were isolated from Foxp3-IRES-RFP mice. Regulatory T cells were isolated from Foxp3-IRES-RFP- $Apc^{Min/+}$ mice or their littermate control (WT) mice by cell sorting. WT effector CD4 T cells were increased in ratio as indicated and cocultured with WT regulatory T cells (white bar) or $Apc^{Min/+}$ regulatory T cells (black bar) in the presence of anti-CD3 and T cell-depleted irradiated splenocytes for 72 h. As a positive control, CD4⁺Foxp3⁻ T cells were stimulated without regulatory T cells.

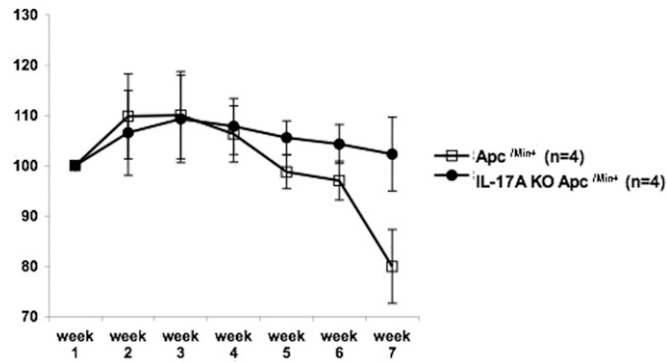


Fig. 57. CD4⁺CD45RB^{low}CD25⁺ cells cannot maintain suppressive function in vivo. CD4⁺CD45RB^{low}CD25⁺ cells (0.8×10^5) were FACS-sorted from 11-week-old Apc^{Min/+} mice and IL-17A KO- Apc^{Min/+} mice. CD4⁺CD45RB^{hi}CD25⁻ T cells (4.0×10^5) from C57BL/6 mice were sorted and cotransferred to Rag2 KO mice. Mean body weight was monitored weekly.

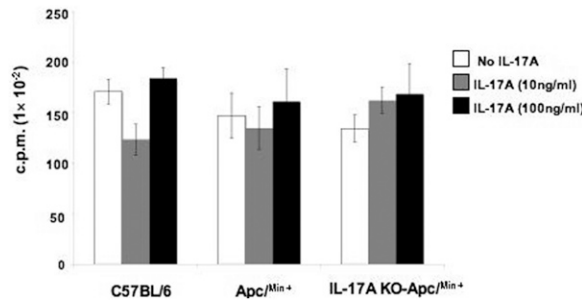


Fig. 58. IL-17A does not affect on Apc^{Min/+} CD4 T cells and IL-17A KO-Apc^{Min/+} CD4 T cells. CD4 T cells were prepared by sorting and stimulated with 1 μ g/mL of anti-CD3 (145-2C11) and 1×10^5 T cell-depleted and irradiated (2500 rads) splenocytes for 72 h. Ten or 100 ng/mL of IL-17A was added during the culture. Thymidine [³H] was added for the last 10 h of culture.

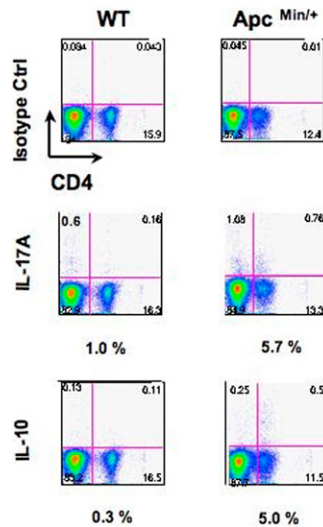


Fig. 59. Apc^{Min/+} CD4 T cells are expressing more IL-10 and IL-17A in Peyer patches. Fourteen- to 15-week-old APC/Min mice and their littermate control mice were killed and Peyer patch cells were stimulated with PMA (100 ng/mL)/ionomycin (1 μ M) for 6 h. Brefeldin A (1 μ g/mL) was added to the culture for the last 4 h. Intracellular staining was performed with anti-IL-10, anti-IL-17A, and isotype control antibody. The percentage in the bottom of each flow cytometry panel shows the percentage of IL-10- or IL-17A-positive cells among gated CD4⁺ T cells. Representative of two independent experiments.