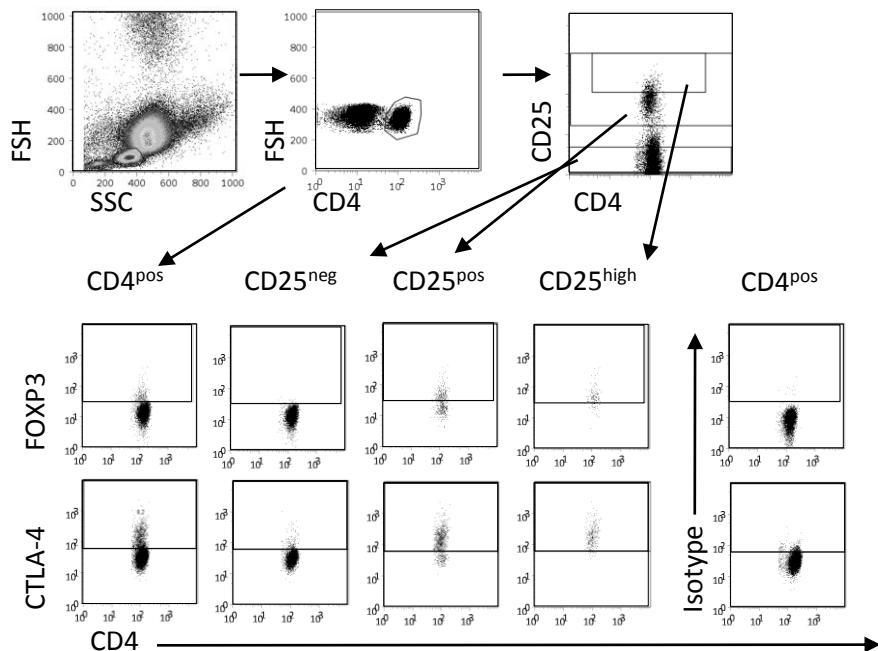
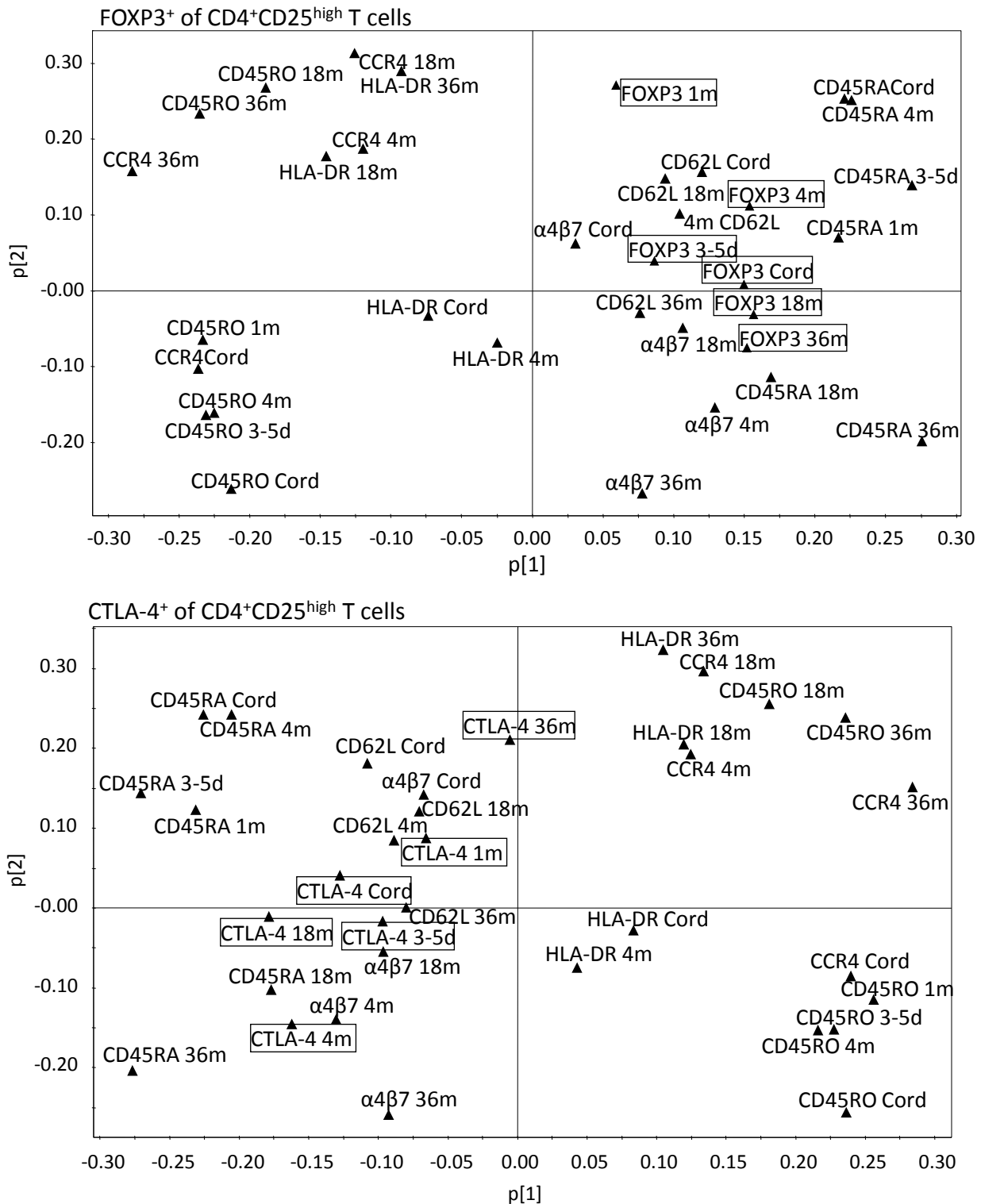


Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. Gating strategies for FOXP3 and CTLA-4 in CD4⁺, CD25^{neg}, CD25⁺ and CD25^{high} T cells. The lymphocyte population was recognized using forward (FSH) and side (SSC) scatter. Next, CD4⁺ lymphocytes were gated followed by the gates for CD25^{neg}, CD25⁺ and CD25^{high} (2% of CD4⁺ T cells that expressed high CD25). FOXP3⁺ and CTLA-4⁺ T cells were identified by comparing the expression of these markers within the CD4⁺, CD25^{neg}, CD25⁺, CD25^{high} T-cell populations and isotype control and setting the gates accordingly. The representative dot plots are derived from one infant at birth.

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2. Relationship between FOXP3⁺ or CTLA-4⁺ T_{regs} and expression of memory markers and homing receptors on CD4⁺ T cells in blood during infancy. Principal component analysis (PCA) plot showing an overview of the data set including percentage of FOXP3⁺ or CTLA-4⁺ T_{regs} within the CD4⁺CD25^{high} T cells and the fraction of CD4⁺ T cells that express CD45RA, CD45RO at birth, 3-5 days, 1, 4, 18 and 36 months and HLA-DR, $\alpha_4\beta_7$, CD62L or CCR4 at birth, 4, 18 and 36 months of age.