Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1. Characterization of B6+*Ctla4*^{-/-} \rightarrow B6 mixed radiation bm chimeras.

(A) Donor reconstitution of B6+ $Ctla4^{-/-} \rightarrow$ B6 mice and the frequencies of CD4⁺CD25⁺ Tregs within each donor population are shown relative to negative control staining (top and middle panels). Intracellular Foxp3 staining of gated CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells within each donor population is also shown (bottom panel).

(B) Expression of CD44 and CD62L by CD4⁺CD25⁻LNT cells from wildtype, $Ctla4^{-/-}$ and B6(CD45.1)+ $Ctla4^{-/-}$ (CD45.2) \rightarrow B6(CD45.1) mixed bm chimeras.

Figure S2. Effect of CTLA-4Ig on T cell proliferation.

Resting CD4⁺CD25⁺ Tregs of B6 origin and CD4⁺CD25⁻ Tconv cells of *Ctla4^{-/-}* origin from B6+*Ctla4^{-/-}* \rightarrow B6 chimeras were stimulated by anti-CD3 (1µg/ml) + APC in the presence or absence of CTLA-4Ig (10µg/ml). Proliferation was measured by ³H-thymidine incorporation and mean cpm ± SD of triplicate wells are shown. Data are representative of two independent experiments.

Figure S3. CTLA-4^{TgWT} expression in CD4⁺CD25⁻ T cells.

Top panels display CD25 surface staining of gated CD4⁺ LNT cells and the numbers indicate the percentage of CD4⁺ T cells that are CD4⁺CD25⁺ (dashed lines represent negative control staining). Bottom panels display intracellular CTLA-4 staining of gated CD4⁺CD25⁺ and CD4⁺CD25⁻ T cells. MFI of CTLA-4 staining are also indicated.

Figure S4. Characterization of Foxp3 transgenic mice.

(A) Top panel displays the Foxp3 transgenic construct, and bottom panels display the thymus profiles of Foxp3^{Tg} and wild type B6 littermate mice.

(B) Foxp3 expression in Foxp3^{Tg} CD4SP thymocytes and spleen CD4⁺ T cells. Intracellular staining for Foxp3 in CD4SP thymocytes and CD4⁺ spleen T cells from B6 and Foxp3^{Tg} mice are displayed along with their MFI. The numbers indicate the percentage of CD4⁺ T cells that are Foxp3⁺. Data are representative of three independent experiments.

(C) Transgenic Foxp3 did not alter wildtype CTLA-4 transgenic (CTLA-4^{TgWT}) protein expression. Intracellular CTLA-4 and Foxp3 staining of freshly isolated CD4⁺CD25⁻ T cells from indicated mice were assessed. Dashed lines represent negative control staining. Data are representative of three independent experiments.

Figure S5. Regulation of CTLA-4 surface expression by TCR signaling.

Surface and intracellular CTLA-4 staining of CD4⁺CD25⁻ Tconv cells from the indicated mice are shown (left panels). To assess the effect of TCR signaling on CTLA-4 localization, resting CD4⁺CD25⁻ Tconv cells of CTLA-4^{TgWT} or CTLA-4^{TgA} origin from B6+ CTLA-4^{TgA} \rightarrow B6 mixed chimeras were cultured at 37°C for 60 min with PE-conjugated anti-CTLA-4 mAb in plates that had been coated with anti-TCR/CD28 mAbs. Acquired fluorescence by cultured T cells (RED) was compared with that on fresh T cells (Black) (right panels). Dashed lines represent negative control staining.

Supplemental Videos for Figure 3

Figure 3 Video 1 and Video 2. 3D visualization of CTLA-4 in Tregs and Tconv cells.

CD4⁺CD25⁺ Tregs (Video 1) and CD4⁺CD25⁻ Tconv cells (Video 2) from CTLA-4^{TgWT} mice were surface stained for TCR (shown in red) and then fixed and stained for intracellular CTLA-4 (shown in green). The distribution of TCR and CTLA-4 was assessed by confocal microscopy. 3D reconstitution was accomplished with Imaris 5.5.

Figure 3 Video 3 and Video 4. 3D visualization of Golgi retention of CTLA-4 in Tconv cells but not Tregs.

CD4⁺CD25⁺ Tregs (Video 3) and CD4⁺CD25⁻ Tconv cells (Video 4) from CTLA-4^{TgWT} mice were fixed and stained for intracellular CTLA-4 (shown in green) and GM130 (shown in red). 3D reconstitution was accomplished with Imaris 5.5.















C.





Fig. S4

