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Supplemental Information

Th9 Cells Drive Host Immunity

against Gastrointestinal Worm Infection

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Figure S1. IL-9 expression precedes IL-4, IL-5 and IL-13 in spleen of *N. brasiliensis* infected mice

(A) C57BL/6 mice were subcutaneously infected with 625 L3 *N. brasiliensis* larvae. Spleen was collected and homogenized at different days p.i. for assessment of *II9* mRNA expression by real time RT-PCR. The experiment was performed two times with similar results with 2-3 mice per day p.i. Statistically significant p values were determined by one-way ANOVA when comparing basal expression (d0) with at least one other time point for each gene.

(B) Same samples as above analyzed for *II4, II5* and *II13* mRNA expression.

Data represent the mean +/- SEM ratio of cytokine gene to *Hprt* expression as determined by the relative quantification method ($\Delta\Delta$ Ct). The experiment was performed two times with similar results with 2-3 mice per day p.i. Statistically significant p values were determined by one-way ANOVA when comparing basal expression (d0) with at least one other time point for each gene.





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Mcpt1 (ng/ml)

G





II9 +/+

I

II9 -/-









Figure S2. Generation and characterization of IL-9 deficient mice

(A) Schematic representation of IL-9 wild-type allele, targeting construct and targeted allele. The targeting construct (middle) had a neomycin resistance gene substituting exons 1-4, followed by a loxp-flanked thymidine kinase (TK) downstream of exon 5. Deletion of TK by Cre recombinase resulted in the targeted allele (bottom). Filled boxes represent exons 1-5. Loxp sites are shown as arrow heads. Restriction sites are depicted.

(B) Genotyping of IL-9 deficient mice showing PCR amplification of a 250 bp and 480 bp product corresponding to the IL-9 wild-type (+/+) and targeted (-/-) allele, respectively.

(C) Sorted naïve CD4⁺ T cells from *II9^{+/+}* or *II9^{-/-}* mice were polarized *in vitro* in Th9 cultures. IL-9 secretion was determined by ELISA at day 4 and day 5. Data represents mean +/- SEM. The experiment was repeated three times with similar results. ND; not detected.

(D) $II9^{+/+}$ or $II9^{-/-}$ mice were subcutaneously infected with 625 L3 *N. brasiliensis* larvae. Lung and small intestine was collected and homogenized at day 7 p.i. for assessment of *II9* mRNA expression by real time RT-PCR. Data represent the mean +/- SEM expression of the cytokine gene to *Hprt* using the $\Delta\Delta$ Ct method.

(E) Total numbers of cells in lung, MedLN, MLN and spleen of *II9^{+/+}* or *II9^{-/-}* mice at day 7 p.i.

(F) Gating strategy for analysis if ILC2 cells by flow cytometry in *N. brasiliensis* infected mice. Example shown is lung at day 7 p.i. Numbers represent percentage of boxed cells. The lower panels are representative flow cytometry analysis for surface

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expression of Thy1.2, Sca-1, c-kit and CD44 in ILC2 cells (red line) and lin⁺ cells (black line) from lung infected mice.

(G) Total numbers of ILC2 cells as determined by flow cytometry in lung, medLN, MLN and spleen of $I/9^{+/+}$ or $I/9^{-/-}$ mice at day 7 p.i.

(H) Serum concentration of Mcpt1 as determined by ELISA in $I/9^{+/+}$ (white bars) or $I/9^{-/-}$ (black bars) mice at day 7 p.i.

(I) Small intestine from $II9^{+/+}$ (white bars) or $II9^{-/-}$ (black bars) mice was collected and homogenized at day 7 p.i for assessment of *Muc5b* mRNA expression by real time RT-PCR. Data represent the mean +/- SEM expression of mucin to *Hprt* using the $\Delta\Delta$ Ct method.

(J) Total mast cell (FceRI⁺ c-Kit⁺) numbers in lung, medLN, MLN and spleen of $I/9^{+/+}$ (white bars) or $I/9^{-/-}$ (black bars) at day 7 p.i. Mean +/- SEM of experiments with 6 mice per group.

Density plots and histograms are representative results of six mice per group analyzed. Data are represented as mean +/- SEM. All the experiments were performed twice with similar results. n= 6 mice per group. p value determined by unpaired two-tailed Student's t test is shown. ND; not detected.







Figure S3. Validation of INFER mice in vitro

(A) Sorted naïve CD4⁺CD62L⁺CD25⁻CD44⁻ T cells from wild-type C57BL/6 or INFER/+ mice were cultured in Th9 conditions for 5 days. *II9* mRNA expression was assessed in samples collected daily by quantitative RT-PCR using the $\Delta\Delta$ Ct method. Mean ± SEM normalized to *Hprt* from one out of three independent experiments is shown.

(B) Supernatants from cultures in (A) at day 5 were collected and analyzed by ELISA for IL-9 quantification. Mean \pm SEM from one out of three independent experiments measured in triplicate is shown.

(C) Intracellular staining for IL-9 and GFP expression analyzed by flow cytometry in Th9 cultures from INFER/+ naïve T cells at day 5.











Figure S4. IL-9 is expressed in GFP⁺ cells *in vivo*

INFER mice were subcutaneously infected with 625 L3 N. brasiliensis larvae.

(A) MedLN were harvested and homogenized at days 0 and 3 p.i for assessment of IL-9 expression by flow cytometry. Numbers represent the frequencies of total GFP⁺ cells (left column) or GFP⁺ among CD4⁺ T cells (right column).

(B) Total numbers of CD4⁺ T cells (white bars) and ILC2 cells (black bars) expressing IL-9 (GFP⁺) in medLN as determined by flow cytometry at days 0 and 3 p.i. Data are represented as mean \pm SEM from one out of three independent experiments with 3-4 mice per day p.i.

(C-D) CD4⁺ GFP⁻, CD4⁺ GFP⁺, ILC2 GFP⁻ and ILC2 GFP⁺ cells, isolated from lung (C) or MLN (D) of INFER infected mice at day 10 p.i. were assessed for *II9* mRNA expression by quantitative RT-PCR. Data represent ratio of IL-9 to *Hprt* expression by the relative quantification method ($\Delta\Delta$ Ct). The experiment was repeated three times with similar results using 10 pulled INFER mice.













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Figure S5. Donor cells and eosinophil quantification in Rag2^{-/-} mice adoptively transferred with Th2 or Th9 cells

(A) Sorted effector Th2 or Th9 (2 x 10^5) cells (CD45.2⁺GFP⁺) from day 5 *in vitro* cultures with naïve CD4⁺ T cells isolated from 4get or INFER mice were intravenously transferred into CD45.1⁺ *Rag2^{-/-}* recipient mice. 24 hrs later, mice were subcutaneously infected with 625 L3 *N. brasiliensis* larvae. Total numbers of transferred Th9 or Th2 cells recovered from lung, MLN, and spleen at day 5 (white bars) and day 7 (black bars) p.i. were determined by flow cytometry (gated on CD45.2⁺).

(B) Total numbers of eosinophils in lung, MLN and spleen of $Rag2^{-/-}$ mice adoptively transferred with effector Th2 or Th9 (2 x 10⁵) cells (CD45.2⁺GFP⁺) at day 5 (white bars) and day 7 (black bars) p.i. As a control a third group of $Rag2^{-/-}$ mice that did not received T cells was also infected.

Data are represented as mean +/- SEM. The experiment was repeated three times with similar results. n= 4-5 mice per group. Statistics were calculated by unpaired two-tailed Student's t test. The p values between groups are shown.



Figure S6. IL-9R expression in sorted populations from *N. brasiliensis* infected lung

Sorted eosinophils (CD11b⁺ SiglecF⁺), basophils (CD49b⁺ FceR⁺ c-kit⁻), neutrophils (Ly6G⁺CD11b⁺) and mast cells (FceR⁺ c-Kit⁺) from *N. brasiliensis* infected lung at day 7 p.i. were assessed for *II9r* mRNA expression by real-time RT-PCR. Data represent ratio of *II9r* to *Hprt* mRNA expression by the relative quantification method ($\Delta\Delta$ Ct). The experiment was repeated twice with similar results using 5 pulled wildtype C57BL/6 mice.