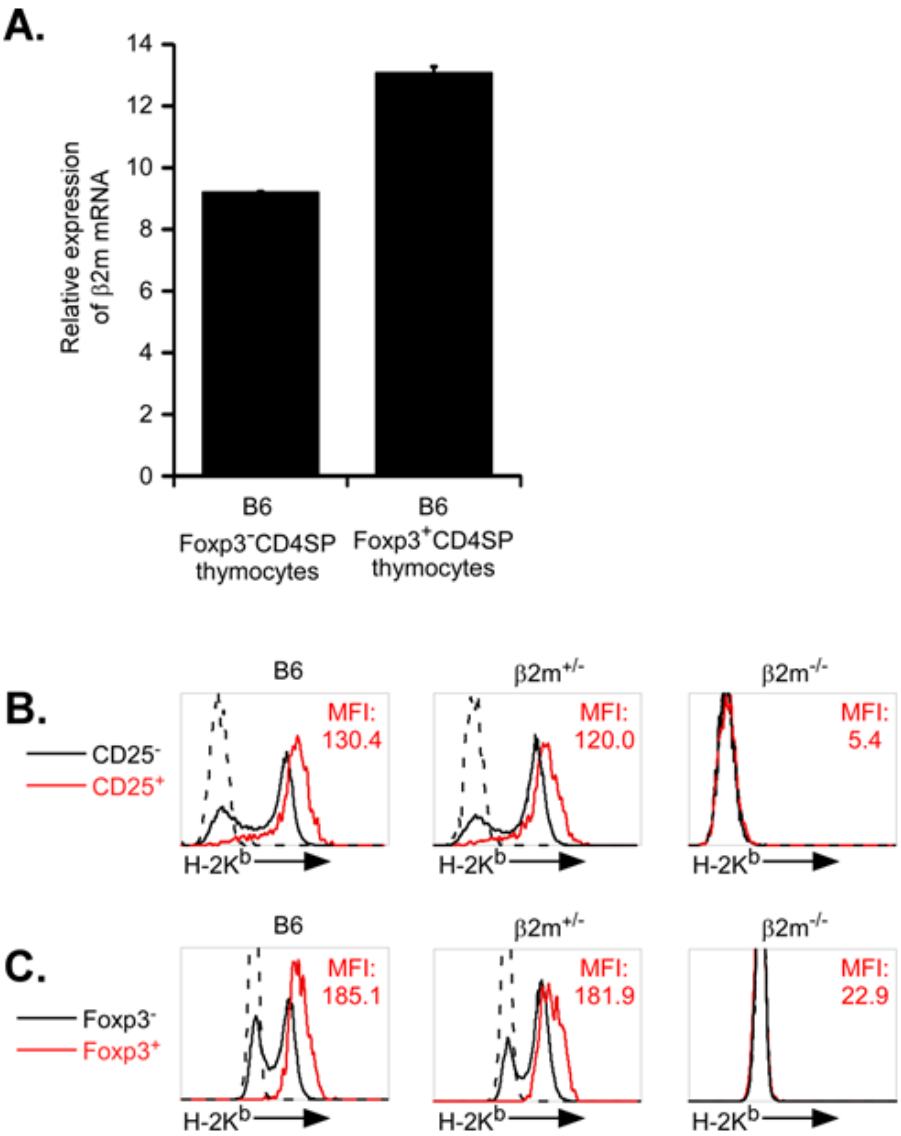
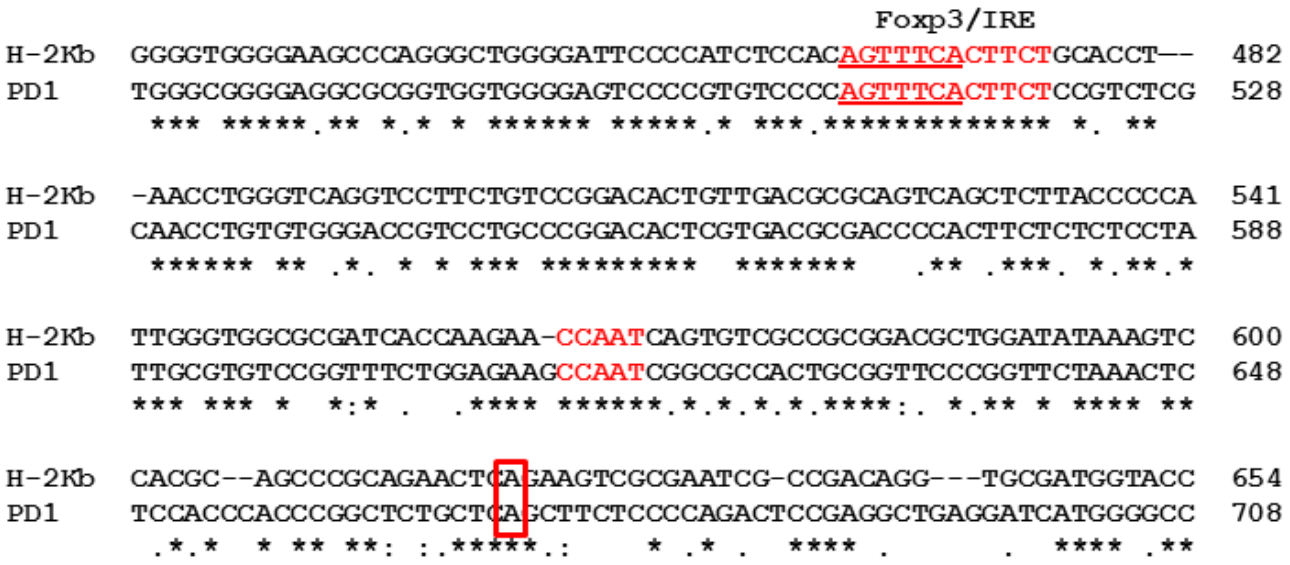


Supplementary Figure 1. MHC class I and beta-2-microglobulin expression in Tregs.

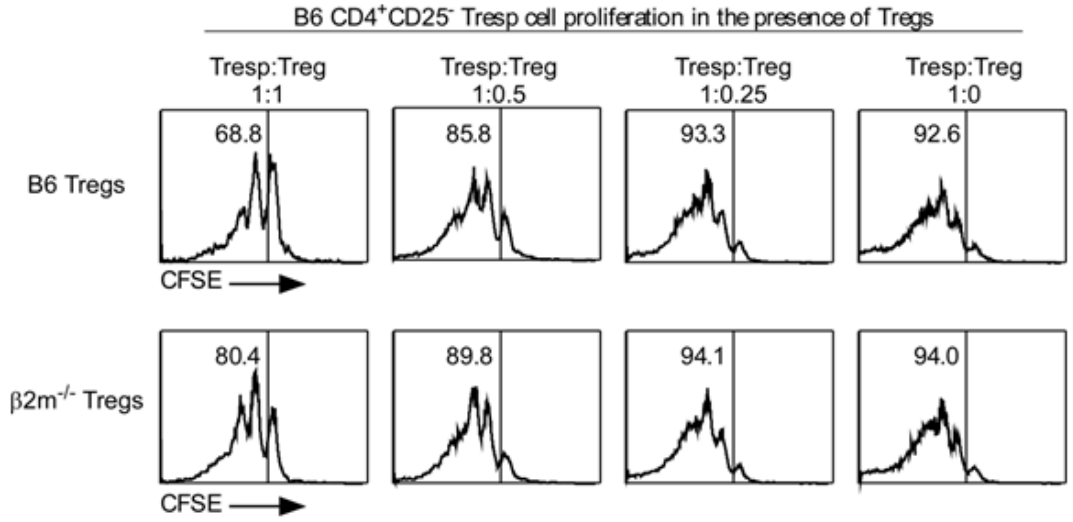
A. Beta-2-microglobulin (β2m) RNA levels are elevated in Foxp3$^+$CD4SP thymocytes relative to Foxp3$^-$CD4SP thymocytes. Total RNA was isolated from purified Tregs and Tconv and subjected to RT-PCR.

B. Surface expression of MHC class I is equivalent on Tregs derived from WT and β2m$^{+/-}$ mice. Thymocytes were surface stained for H-2K^b, CD4, CD8 and CD25, as described in Materials and Methods. FACS profiles of class I expression on the CD4$^+$CD25$^+$ (red line) and CD4$^+$CD25$^-$ (black) populations are shown. Data are representative of two independent experiments.

C. Surface expression of MHC class I is equivalent on Tregs derived from WT and β2m$^{+/-}$ mice. Thymocytes were surface stained for H-2K^b, CD4, CD8, fixed and stained for intracellular Foxp3, as described in Materials and Methods. FACS profiles of class I expression on the CD4$^+$Foxp3$^+$ (red line) and CD4$^+$Foxp3$^-$ (black) populations are shown. Data are representative of two independent experiments.



Supplementary Figure 2. The MHC class I promoter elements are highly conserved among species. Alignment of the conserved MHC class I promoter regions in the mouse H-2Kb and swine PD1genes: red letters, consensus Foxp3 binding site (underlined) and overlapping IRE sequence. (*), conserved nucleotides. The major transcription start sites are boxed.



Supplementary Figure 3. Class I deficiency reduces Treg function *in vitro*.

Treg suppression as assessed by CFSE dye dilution. CFSE-labeled lymph node $CD4^+CD25^-$ Tconv cells from normal B6 mice were either cultured alone or with different numbers of purified $CD4^+CD25^+$ Tregs derived from either B6 or β2m-/- mice and stimulated with anti-CD3 (1 μg/mL) and APCs. The CFSE profiles and percentage of Tconv cells that divide at least once in the cocultures are shown. Data are representative of two independent experiments.