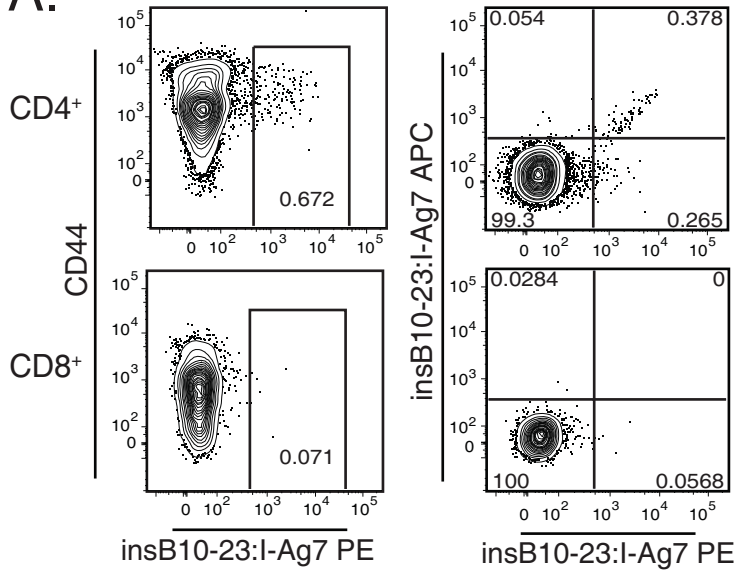
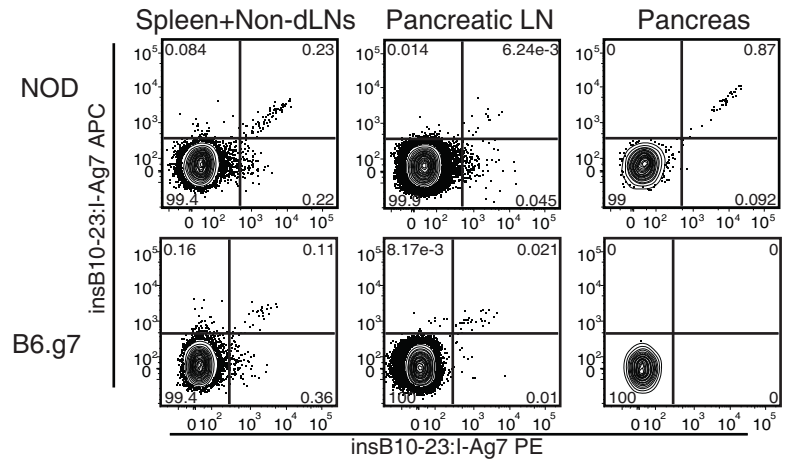


Supplemental Figure 1

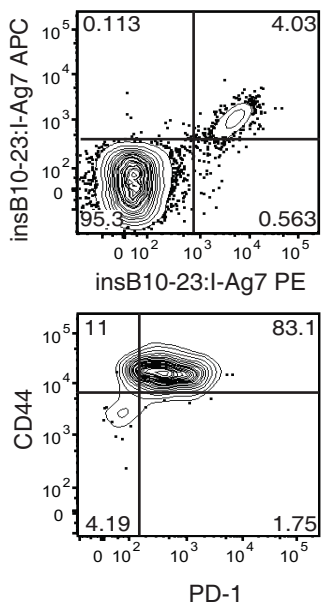
**A.**



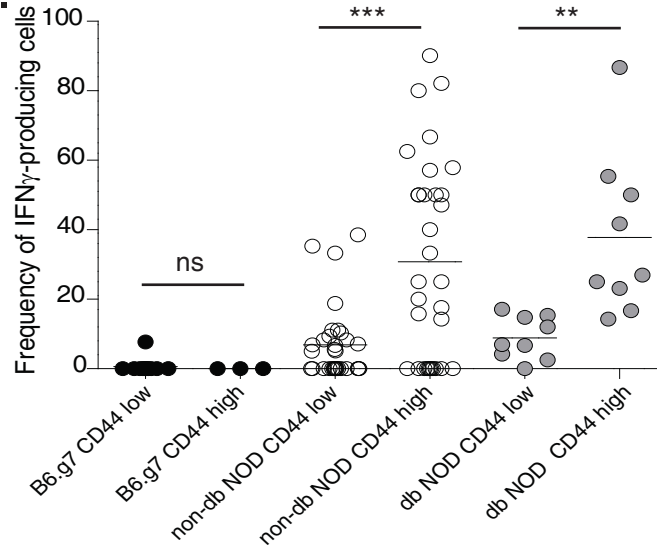
**B.**



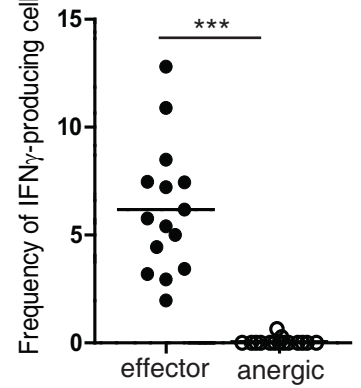
**C.**



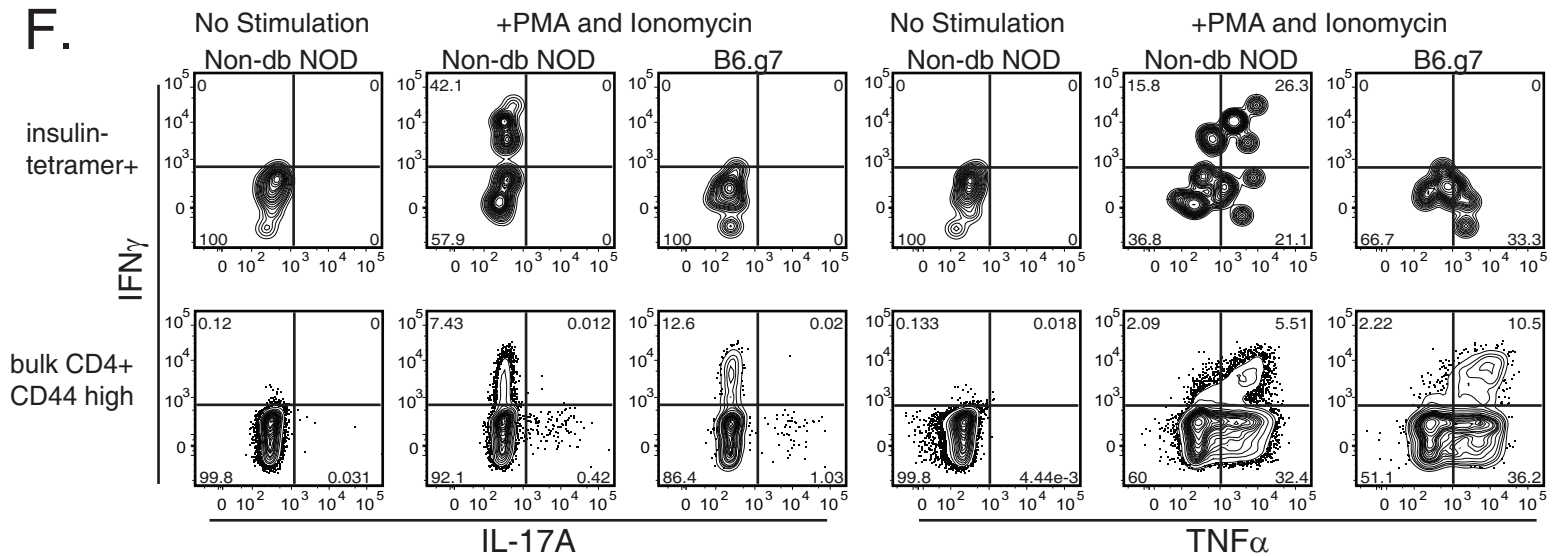
**D.**



**E.**



**F.**



## Supplemental Data Figure 1

### Flow cytometric staining of tetramer positive CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells and intracellular cytokines.

(A) (Left) CD44 and InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>g7</sup> staining from CD4<sup>+</sup> (top) and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (bottom) from the spleen and non-draining LNs of a non-diabetic NOD. (Right) Double tetramer staining with the InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>g7</sup> tetramers in PE and allophycocyanin (APC). Data is representative of fifty-two mice from fifteen independent experiments. Cells were gated on singlet<sup>+</sup>, CD3<sup>+</sup>, B220<sup>-</sup>, CD11b<sup>-</sup>, CD11c<sup>-</sup>, and CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> cells.

(B) Flow cytometry plots from the spleen combined with non-draining LNs, pancreatic LN (pLN), or pancreas of non-diabetic NOD (20 week old non-diabetic mouse representative of 8 mice from five experiments) and B6.g7 (21 week old mouse representative of 8 mice from three experiments). Double tetramer staining with the InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>g7</sup> tetramers in PE and APC. Cells were gated on singlet<sup>+</sup>, CD3<sup>+</sup>, B220<sup>-</sup>, CD11b<sup>-</sup>, CD11c<sup>-</sup>, and CD4<sup>+</sup>.

(C) Flow cytometry plots from the spleen combined with non-draining LNs and the pLN of a NOD mouse primed with whole insulin protein emulsified in CFA (25µg/mouse). (Top) Double tetramer staining with the InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>g7</sup> tetramers in PE and APC. Cells were gated on singlet<sup>+</sup>, CD3<sup>+</sup>, B220<sup>-</sup>, CD11b<sup>-</sup>, CD11c<sup>-</sup>, and CD4<sup>+</sup>. (Bottom) CD44 and PD-1 expression on insulin-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells from the upper right quadrant of the top flow plot. Cells are gated on singlet<sup>+</sup>, CD3<sup>+</sup>, B220<sup>-</sup>, CD11b<sup>-</sup>, CD11c<sup>-</sup>, and CD4<sup>+</sup> InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>g7</sup> PE<sup>+</sup> and APC<sup>+</sup>. Data are representative of 14 NOD and 14 B6.g7 mice (9-10 weeks old) from five independent experiments.

(D) Frequency of CD44<sup>high</sup> or CD44<sup>low</sup> insulin-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells from combined SLO (spleen+non-draining LN+pLN) producing IFN $\gamma$ . Data are compiled from nine experiments with B6.g7 (n=12), non-diabetic NOD (n=28), and diabetic NOD (n=9). Cells were gated on singlet<sup>+</sup>, B220<sup>-</sup>, CD11b<sup>-</sup>, CD11c<sup>-</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8a<sup>-</sup>, InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>g7</sup>-PE<sup>+</sup> and InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>g7</sup>-APC<sup>+</sup> and either CD44<sup>high</sup> or CD44<sup>low</sup>.

(E) Frequency of effector phenotype (FR4<sup>-</sup>CD73<sup>-</sup>CD44<sup>high</sup>Foxp3<sup>-</sup>) and anergic phenotype (FR4<sup>+</sup>CD73<sup>+</sup>CD44<sup>high</sup>Foxp3<sup>-</sup>) IFN $\gamma$ -producing CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells from the spleen of pre-diabetic NOD mice following 2-4 hours in vivo stimulation with 100 µg anti-CD3 intravenously (clone 145-2C11, Bio X Cell). Data are compiled from three independent experiments with a total n=15 mice.

(F) Flow cytometric plots of cytokine staining from insulin-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (top) compared to polyclonal CD4<sup>+</sup> CD44<sup>high</sup> cells (bottom). Cells were pooled from pLN, spleen, and non-draining LNs of non-diabetic NOD or B6.g7 mice. Data are representative of nine experiments with B6.g7 (n=12), non-diabetic NOD (n=28), and diabetic NOD (n=9). Cells were gated on singlet<sup>+</sup>, B220<sup>-</sup>, CD11b<sup>-</sup>, CD11c<sup>-</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8a<sup>-</sup>, CD44<sup>high</sup>, InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>g7</sup> PE<sup>+</sup> and APC<sup>+</sup> cells (Top row), or singlet<sup>+</sup>, B220<sup>-</sup>, CD11b<sup>-</sup>, CD11c<sup>-</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8a<sup>-</sup>, tetramer<sup>-</sup>, CD44<sup>high</sup> (bottom row).

**Supplemental Table I. Quantification of insulin-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in NOD and B6.g7 mice.**

**A. Total Tetramer positive cells**

<b>NOD</b>	<b>Spleen+non-draining LNs</b>	<b>Pancreatic LN</b>	<b>Pancreas</b>
3 wks	200 ± 26	185 ± 35	2.5 ± 1
5 wks	355 ± 36	211 ± 19	1.8 ± 0.6
14 wks	1416 ± 739	377 ± 71	130 ± 79
20 wks	618 ± 72	183 ± 33	24 ± 10
Diabetic	1156 ± 486	356 ± 64	182 ± 83
<b>B6.g7</b>			
<b>B6.g7</b>	<b>Spleen+non-draining LNs</b>	<b>Pancreatic LN</b>	<b>Pancreas</b>
3 wks	159 ± 36	28 ± 6	0 ± 0
5 wks	166 ± 19	102 ± 18	0 ± 0
20 wks	184 ± 22	86 ± 27	0 ± 0

**B. CD44<sup>high</sup> Tetramer positive cells**

<b>NOD</b>	<b>Spleen+non-draining LNs</b>	<b>Pancreatic LN</b>
3 wks	69 ± 16	48 ± 18
5 wks	122 ± 16	132 ± 19
14 wks	878 ± 588	201 ± 49
20 wks	218 ± 47	53 ± 10
Diabetic	605 ± 336	139 ± 43
<b>B6.g7</b>		
<b>B6.g7</b>	<b>Spleen+non-draining LNs</b>	<b>Pancreatic LN</b>
3 wks	8 ± 2.5	3 ± 1
5 wks	11 ± 3.5	6 ± 3
20 wks	13 ± 4	5 ± 1.5

(A) InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>B7</sup> cells that bind both the PE and allophycocyanin (APC) tetramer (double positive) in the spleen and non-dLNs, pLN, and pancreas of NOD and B6.g7 mice. Cells are gated on singlet<sup>+</sup>, CD3<sup>+</sup>, B220<sup>-</sup>, CD11b<sup>-</sup>, CD11c<sup>-</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8a<sup>-</sup>, InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>B7</sup> PE<sup>+</sup> and InsB<sub>10-23r3</sub>:I-A<sup>B7</sup> APC<sup>+</sup>. Non-diabetic NOD data at 3 weeks (n=9), 5 weeks (n=13), 14 weeks (n=13), and 20 weeks (n=17). Diabetic NOD data is from six mice. Data from B6.g7 mice at 3 weeks (n=4), 5 weeks (n=7), and 20 weeks (n=8). (B) Cells from (A) are gated on CD44<sup>high</sup>.