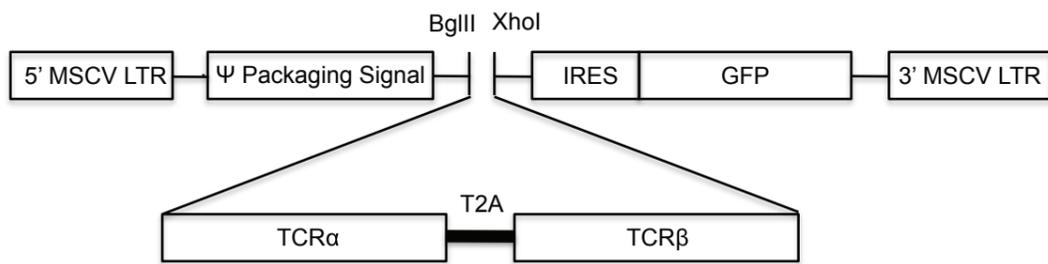
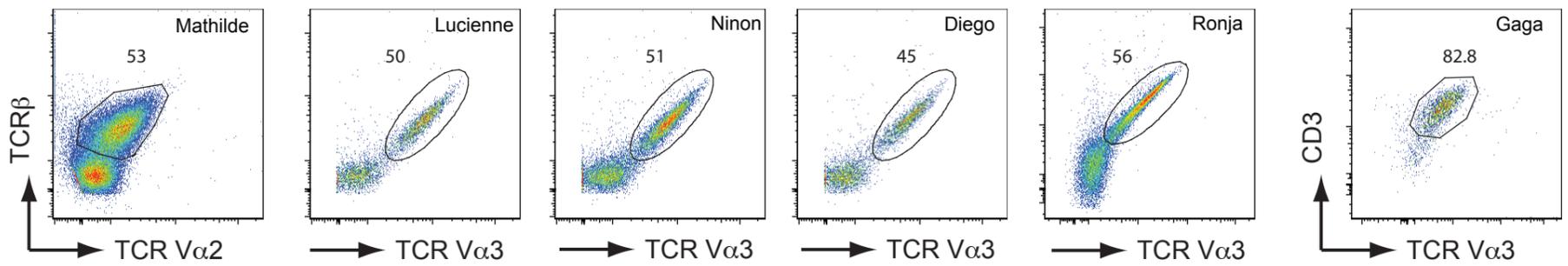


**Figure S1: TCR $\alpha\beta$  chains are expressed in cell lines and efficiently cleaved *in vitro* and *in vivo* (related to Figure 1).**

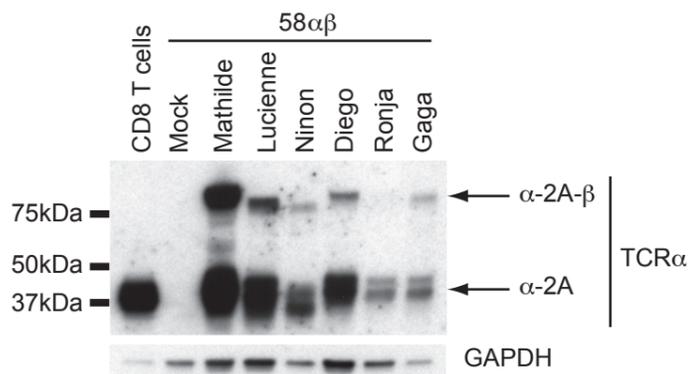
**A**



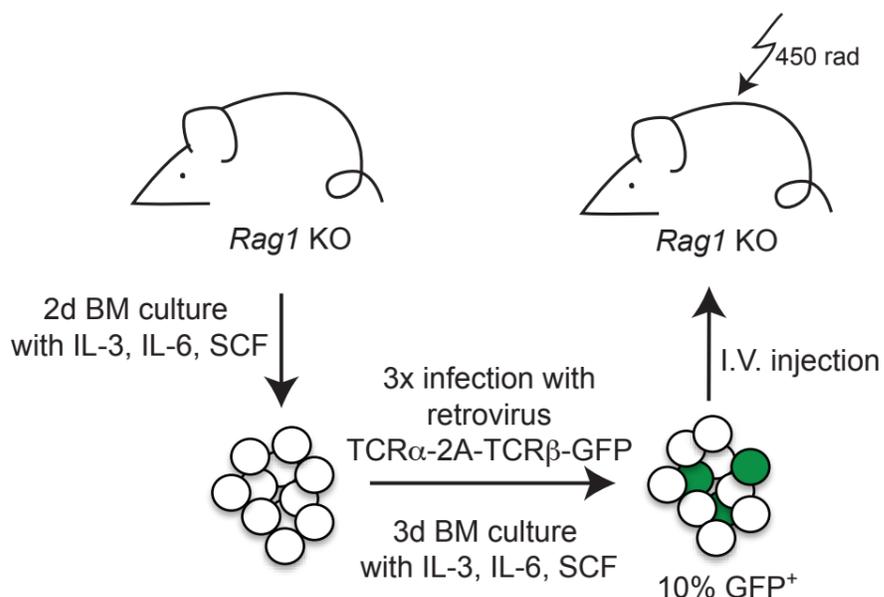
**B**



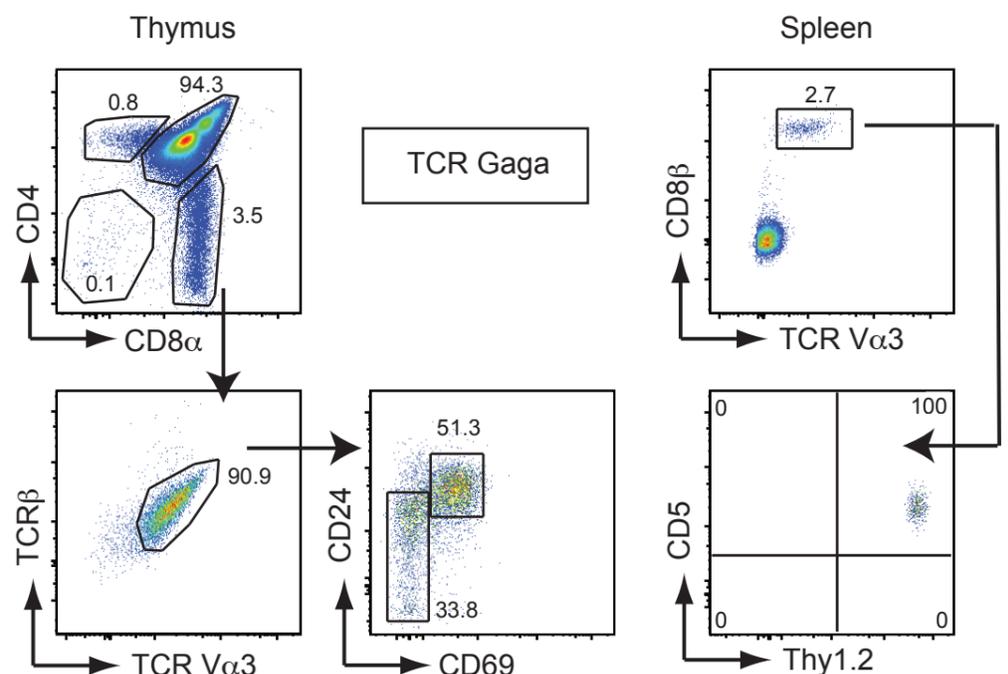
**C**



**D**

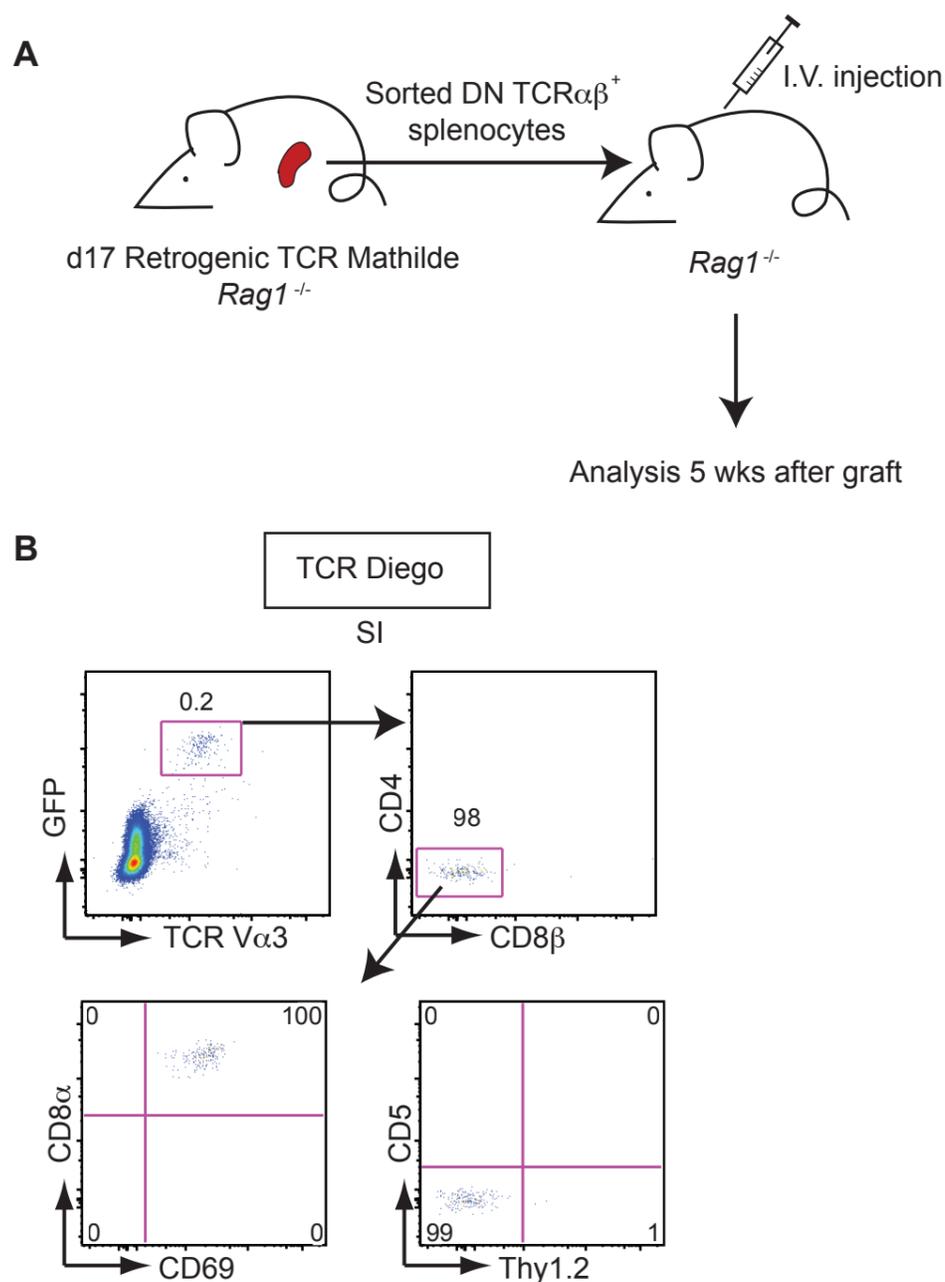


**E**



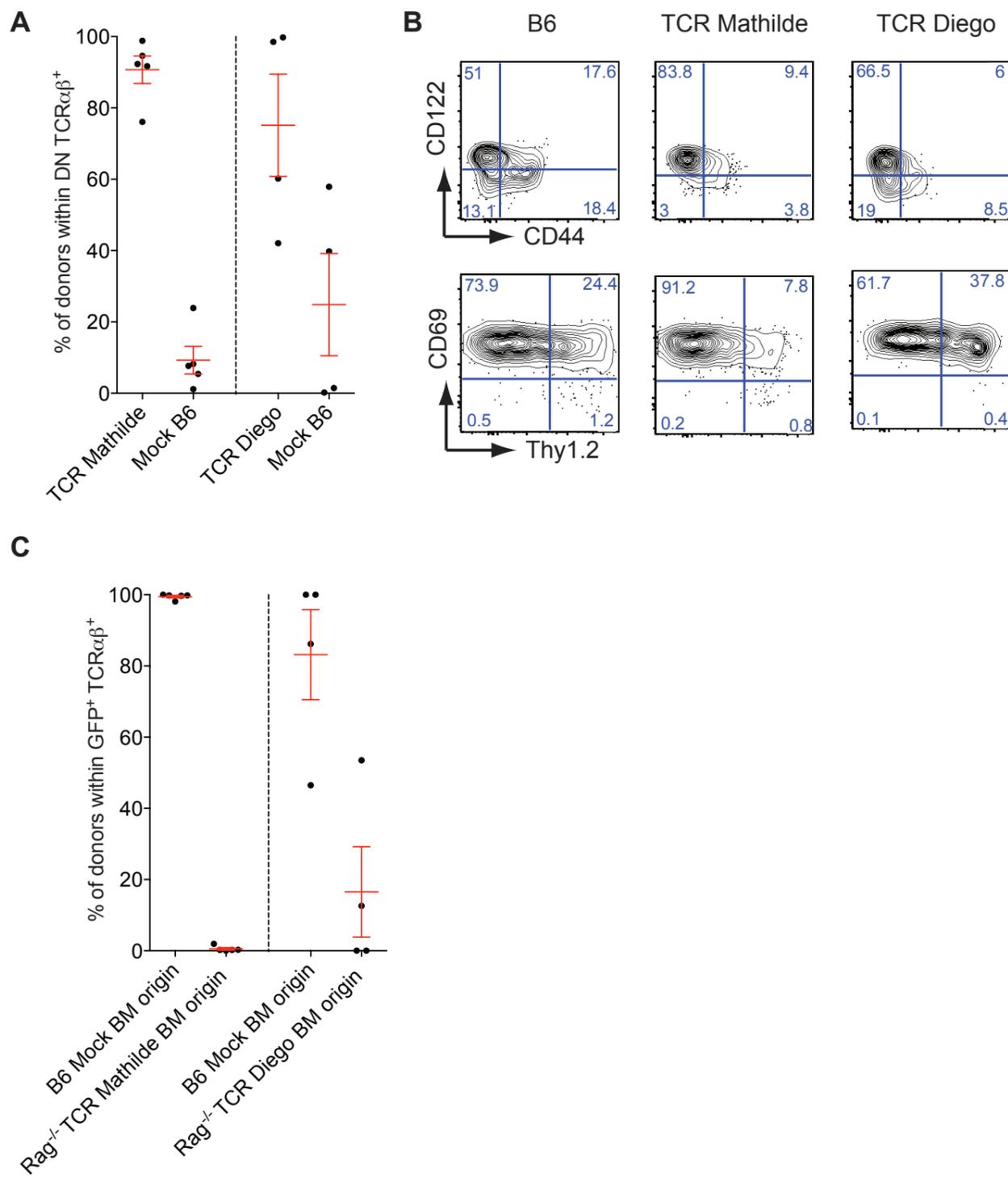
**Figure S1. TCR $\alpha\beta$  chains are expressed in cell lines and efficiently cleaved *in vitro* and *in vivo* (related to Figure 1).** (A) Illustration of the retroviral vector and 2A-linked TCR constructs used. The MSC long terminal repeat promoter was used to express the 2A-linked construct. The IRES directs translation of GFP. Key restriction sites used for cloning are indicated. MSCV, Murine Stem Cell Virus; T2A, 2A regions of the *Thosea Asigna* virus. (B) 58 $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> cells were transiently transfected with plasmids carrying the 2A-linked TCR $\alpha\beta$  chains from each clone, as indicated, stained with anti-TCR $\beta$ , anti-TCR V $\alpha$ 2, anti-TCR V $\alpha$ 3 or anti-CD3, and analysed by flow cytometry. (C) 58 $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> cells transfected as described in (B) were lysed and the lysates were resolved by SDS-PAGE. Membranes were probed with anti-TCR $\alpha$  and anti-GAPDH antibodies. Cells transduced with empty vector and sorted CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells were used as negative and positive controls, respectively. (D) Schematic representation of the procedure for generation of retroviral bone marrow chimeras. BM, bone marrow; d, days; IL, interleukin; SCF, Stem Cell Factor. (E) FACS analysis of GFP<sup>hi</sup> thymocytes (left panels) and splenocytes (right panels) from *Rag1*<sup>-/-</sup> chimeras expressing TCR Gaga isolated from a CD8 $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> intraepithelial T cells and analysed 28 days post reconstitution. Representative plots are shown from two independent experiments ( $n=4$ ). The genes for the  $\beta$ -chain of TCR Gaga are TRBV13-1, TRBD1, TRBJ1-1 and the sequence for the CDR3 is CASSEGQDTEVFF. The genes for the  $\alpha$ -chain of TCR Gaga are TRAV9N-3, TRAJ5 and the sequence for the CDR3 is CAVSRPQVVGQLTF.

**Figure S2: DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> T splenocytes harbour the potential to migrate to the small intestine (related to Figure 2).**



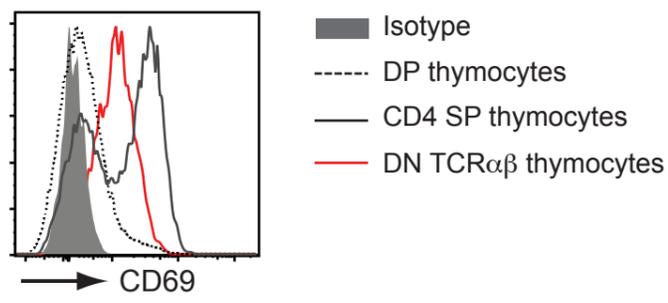
**Figure S2. DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> T splenocytes harbour the potential to migrate to the small intestine (related to Figure 2).** (A) Schematic representation of the experimental set-up. (B) Sorted GFP<sup>+</sup> DN TCR $\alpha\beta$  splenocytes isolated from retrogenic donor mice were adoptively transferred to *Rag1*<sup>-/-</sup> recipients. Representative flow cytometry plots of GFP<sup>+</sup> intraepithelial T cells from chimeras injected with GFP<sup>+</sup> DN TCR $\alpha\beta$  Diego splenocytes and analysed five weeks post-transfer. Two independent experiments were performed for each TCR, TCR Mathilde (*n*=2) and TCR Diego (*n*=2).

**Figure S3: DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> T cells develop in a competitive mix BM chimera set-up (related to Figure 2).**



**Figure S3. DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> T cells develop in a competitive mix BM chimera set-up (related to Figure 2).** An equal number of B6 Ly5.1<sup>+</sup> BM cells transduced with Mock vector and *Rag1*<sup>-/-</sup> Ly5.2<sup>+</sup> BM cells transduced with either TCR-Mathilde or TCR-Diego were injected in irradiated *Rag1*<sup>-/-</sup> recipient and analysed five weeks post-transfer. (A) Graph represents the percentage of Ly5.1<sup>-</sup> DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> cell expressing TCR-Mathilde or TCR-Diego and Ly5.1<sup>+</sup> DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> cell from B6 in gated GFP<sup>+</sup> DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> intraepithelial T cells from the competitive mix BM chimera. (B) Representative dot plots showing CD122 versus CD44 and CD69 versus Thy1.2 expression on DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> intraepithelial T cells from B6 WT or mix BM chimera. (C) Graph represents the percentage of B6 Ly5.1<sup>+</sup> versus *Rag1*<sup>-/-</sup> Ly5.2<sup>+</sup> BM cells within GFP<sup>+</sup> Thy1.2<sup>+</sup> CD5<sup>+</sup> gated splenocytes isolated from the competitive mix BM chimera. Two independent experiments were performed for each TCR, TCR Mathilde ( $n=5$ ) and TCR Diego ( $n=4$ ).

**Figure S4: CD69 expression on thymocyte subsets (related to Figure 3).**

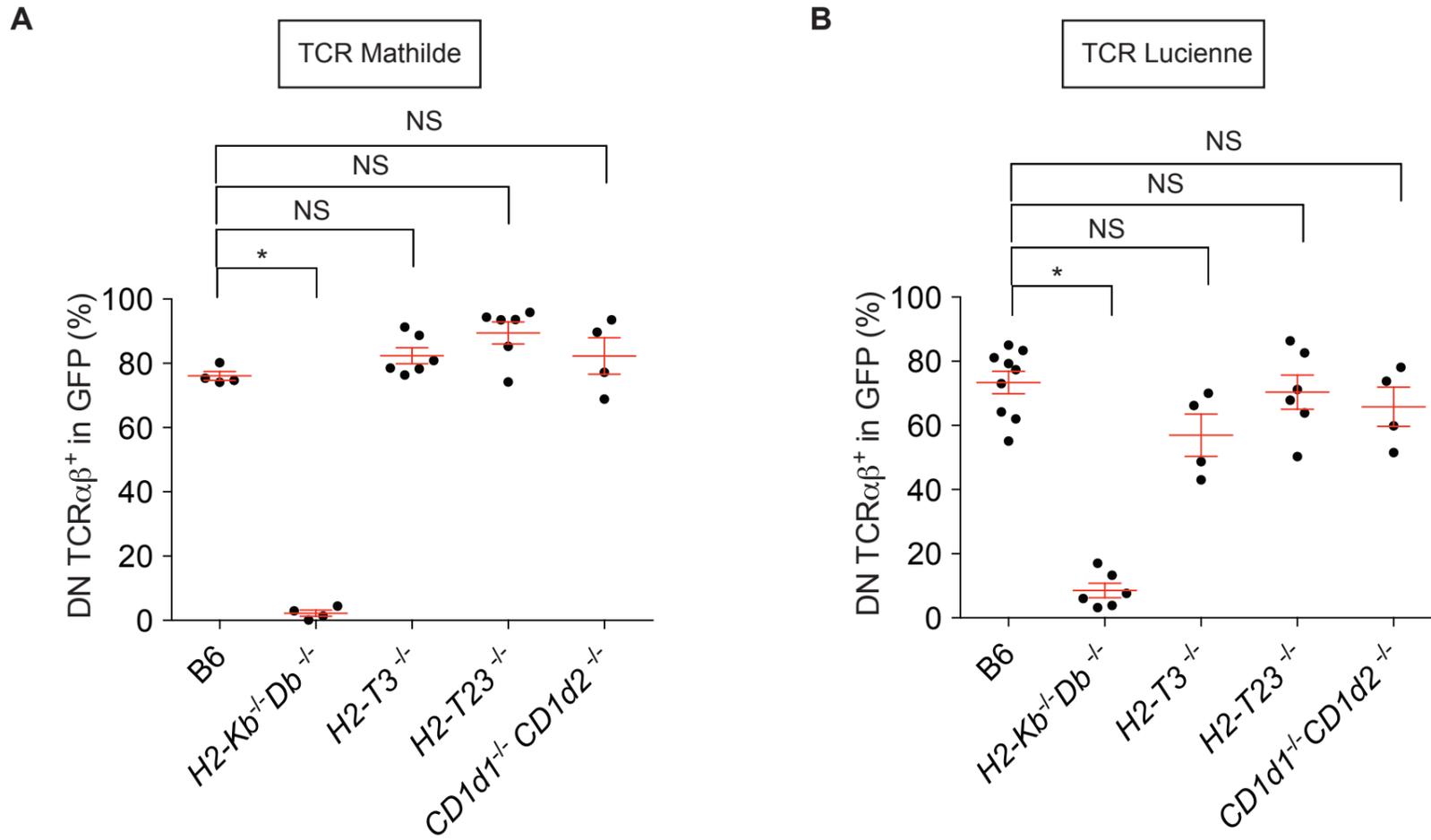


**Figure S4. CD69 expression on thymocyte subsets (related to Figure 3).**

Expression of CD69 on B6 CD4 SP, B6 DP and DN TCR $\alpha\beta$ <sup>+</sup> Ninon thymocytes.

Representative graphs from 2 mice. Similar results were obtained in chimera

**Figure S5: DN TCR $\alpha\beta^+$  T cells are not Qa1-, TL- or CD1d-restricted T cells (related to Figure 5).**



**Figure S5. DN TCR $\alpha\beta^+$  T cells are not Qa1-, TL- or CD1d-restricted T cells (related to Figure 5).** Frequency of DN TCR $\alpha\beta^+$  T cells in GFP<sup>+</sup> gated intraepithelial T cells isolated from chimeric recipients deficient for the indicated MHC class I molecules. Recipients were analysed five weeks after reconstitution. (A) Analysis of chimera expressing TCR Mathilde from at least two independent experiments (B6 (n=4), H2-Kb<sup>-/-</sup>Db<sup>-/-</sup> (n=5), H2-T3<sup>-/-</sup> (n=6), H2-T23<sup>-/-</sup> (n=6) and CD1d1<sup>-/-</sup>CD1d2<sup>-/-</sup> (n=4)). (B) Analysis of chimera expressing TCR Lucienne from at least two independent experiments (B6 (n=9), H2-Kb<sup>-/-</sup>Db<sup>-/-</sup> (n=6), H2-T3<sup>-/-</sup> (n=4), H2-T23<sup>-/-</sup> (n=6) and CD1d1<sup>-/-</sup>CD1d2<sup>-/-</sup> (n=4)). Data points are shown for each mouse, with mean plus s.e.m. A two-tailed Mann-Whitney test was performed. \*  $P < 0.05$  and NS, not significant.

**Figure S6: Table summarizing the TCR specificity for each clone analysed (related to Figure 5 and Figure 6).**

Clone Mouse Line	Mathilde	Lucienne	Diego	Ronja	Ninon
B6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>H2-Kb<sup>-/-</sup> Db<sup>-/-</sup></i>	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>H2-T3<sup>-/-</sup></i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>CD1d1<sup>-/-</sup> CD1d2<sup>-/-</sup> (Chr. 3)</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>H2-T23<sup>-/-</sup></i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Mr1<sup>-/-</sup> (Chr. 1)</i>	N.D.	N.D.	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fcgrt<sup>-/-</sup> (Chr. 7)</i>	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Yes
<i>Hfe<sup>-/-</sup> (Chr. 13)</i>	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Yes
BALB/cJ ( <i>H2-Qa2<sup>+</sup></i> )	N.D.	N.D.	No	No	Yes
BALB/c ByJ ( <i>H2-Qa2<sup>null</sup></i> )	N.D.	N.D.	No	No	Yes
B6.C-H2 <sup>d</sup> /bByJ ( <i>H2-Qa2<sup>null</sup></i> )	N.D.	N.D.	No	No	Yes
<i>Tap1<sup>-/-</sup></i>	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Conclusions	K <sup>b</sup> D <sup>b</sup> restricted  TAP independent		Restricted to an MHC-Ib molecule from the H2-Q or H2-T or H2-M regions (other than the one tested) and that differ between B6 and Balb/c backgrounds and is localized on chromosome 17.  TAP dependent		Restricted to an MHC-Ib molecule other than the one tested.  TAP independent

**Figure S6. Table summarizing the TCR specificity for each clone analysed (related to Figure 5 and Figure 6).** “Yes” indicates the presence of DN TCR $\alpha\beta^+$  intraepithelial T cells and “No” the absence of DN TCR $\alpha\beta^+$  intraepithelial T cells. In mice, the MHC locus is localised on chromosome (Chr.) 17 with a few MHC molecules localised on other chromosomes as indicated.

**Table S1. TCR $\beta$  and TCR $\alpha$  sequences of five individual DN TCR $\alpha\beta^+$  intraepithelial T cells isolated from C57BL/6 mice (related to Figure 1).**

TCR Name	TCR $\beta$ chain				TCR $\alpha$ chain		
	V $\beta$ segment	D $\beta$ segment	J $\beta$ segment	CDR3 amino-acid sequences	V $\alpha$ segment	J $\alpha$ segment	CDR3 amino-acid sequences
Mathilde hybridoma	TRBV5	TRBD2	TRBJ2-3	CASSQEDWGPSAETLYF	TRAV14-2	TRAJ48	CAAQANYGNEKITF
Lucienne	TRBV16	TRBD1	TRBJ1-2	CASSPGQANSDYTF	TRAV9N-3	TRAJ23	CAVRNYNQKLIIF
Diego	TRBV16	TRBD1	TRBJ2-4	CASSSPGQGASQNTLYF	TRAV9N-3	TRAJ58	CAVKGTGSKLSF
Ronja	TRBV16	TRBD1	TRBJ2-7	CASSLDRISYEQYF	TRAV9N-3	TRAJ35	CAVRTGFASALTF
Ninon	TRBV16	TRBD2	TRBJ2-7	CASSKRLGAYEQYF	TRAV9N-3	TRAJ12	CAVSMGTGGYKVVVF