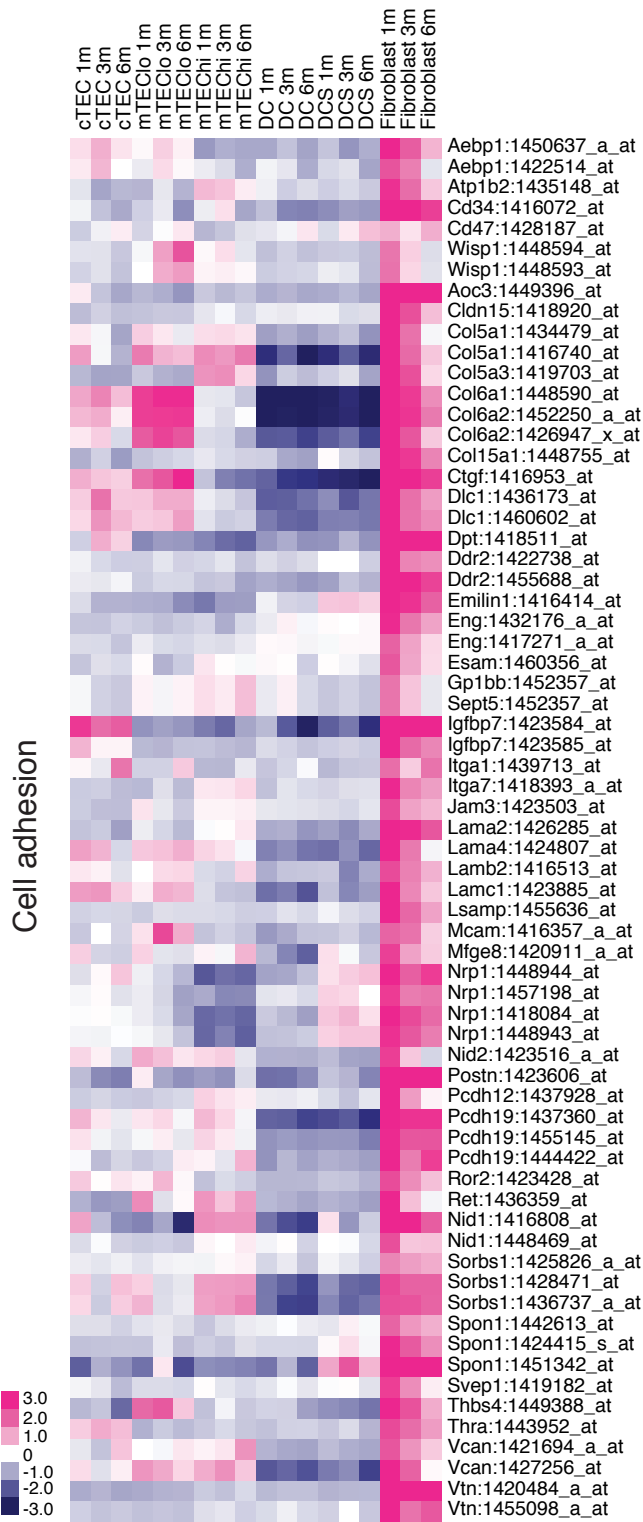
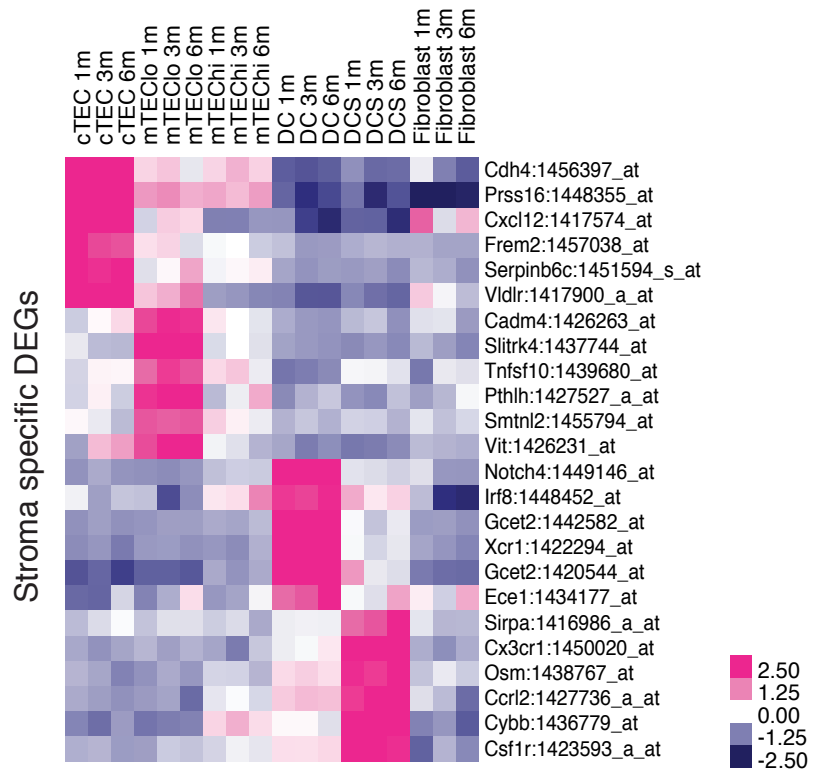


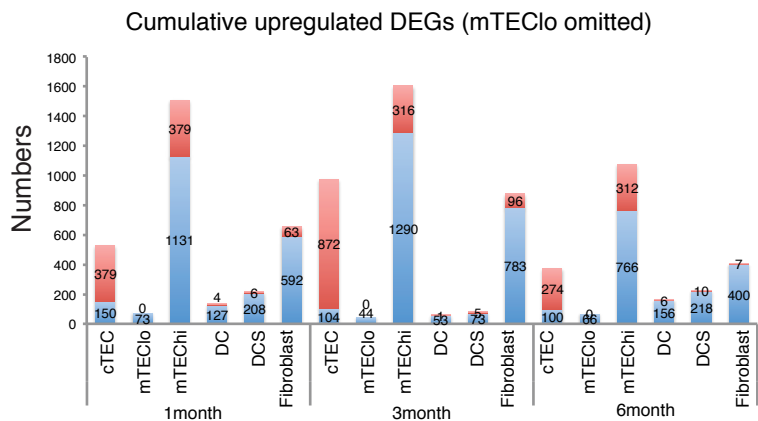
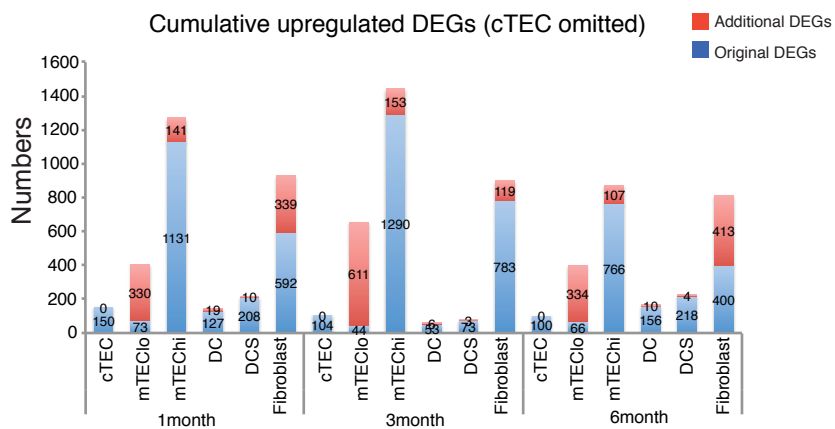
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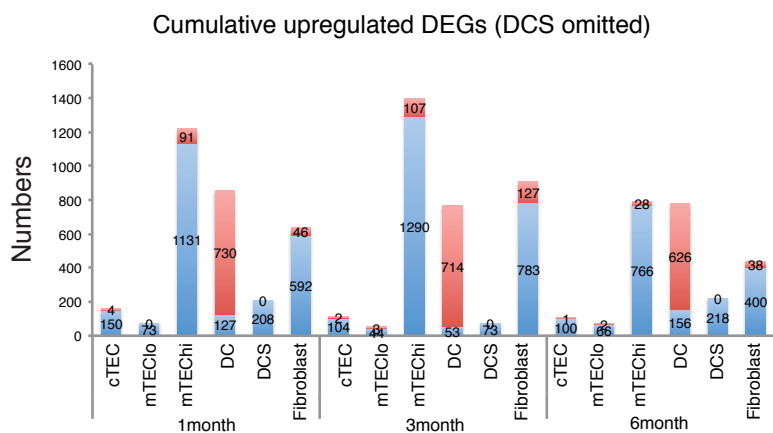
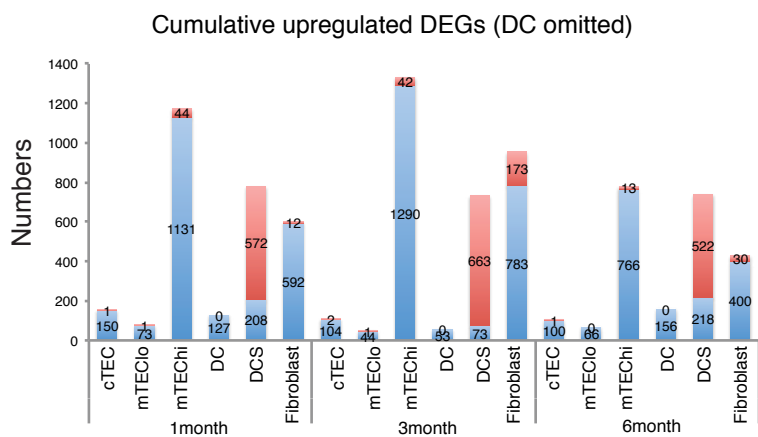
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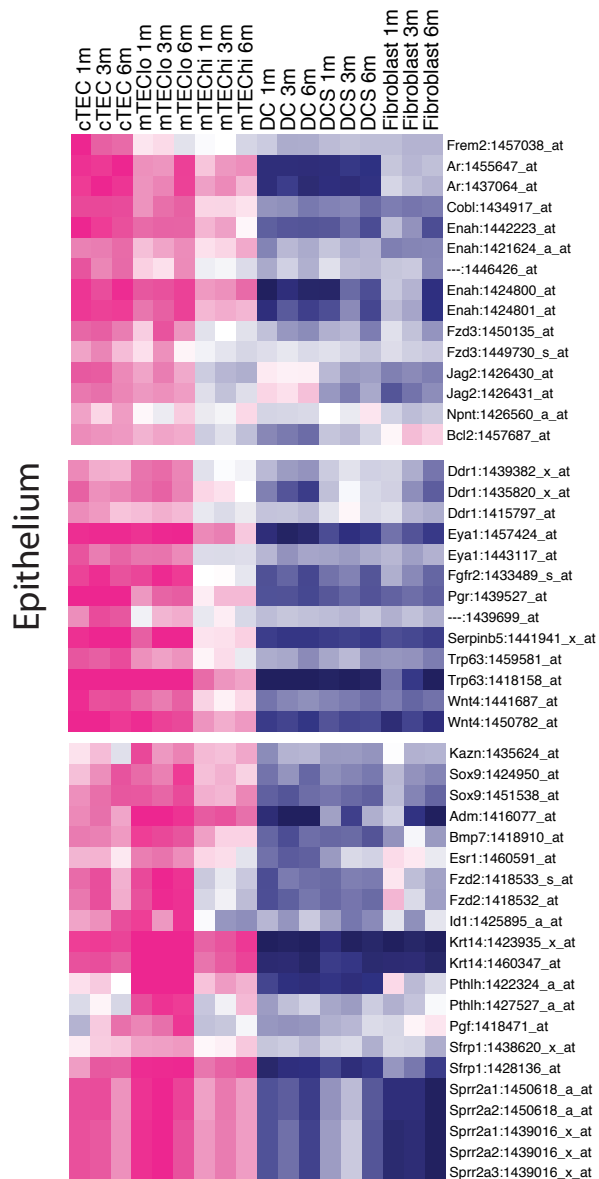
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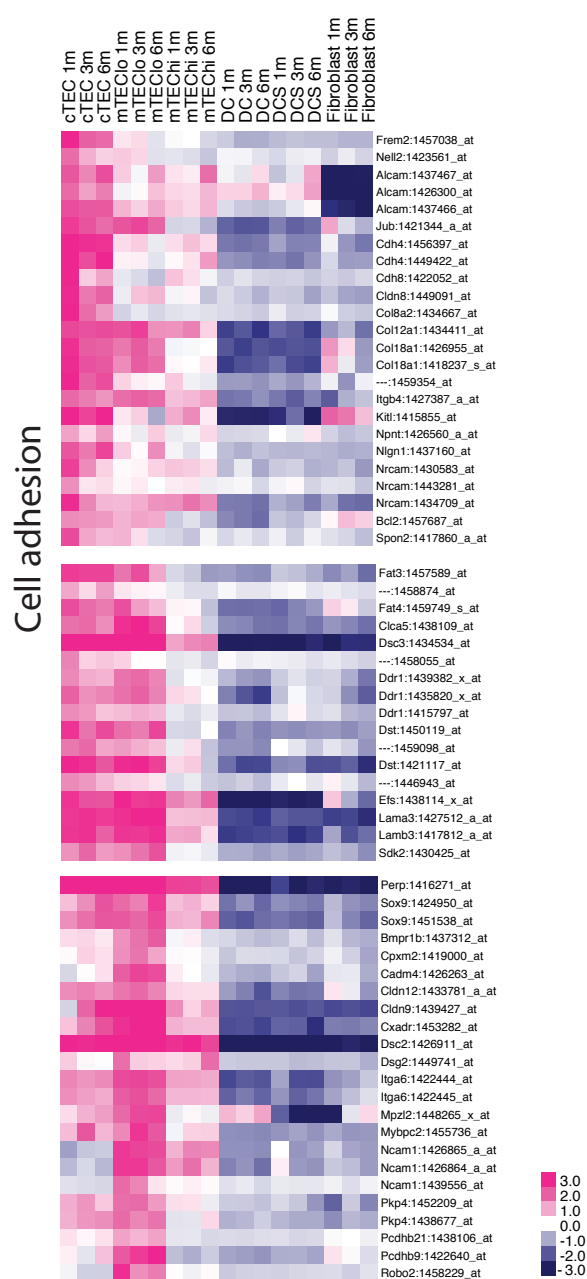
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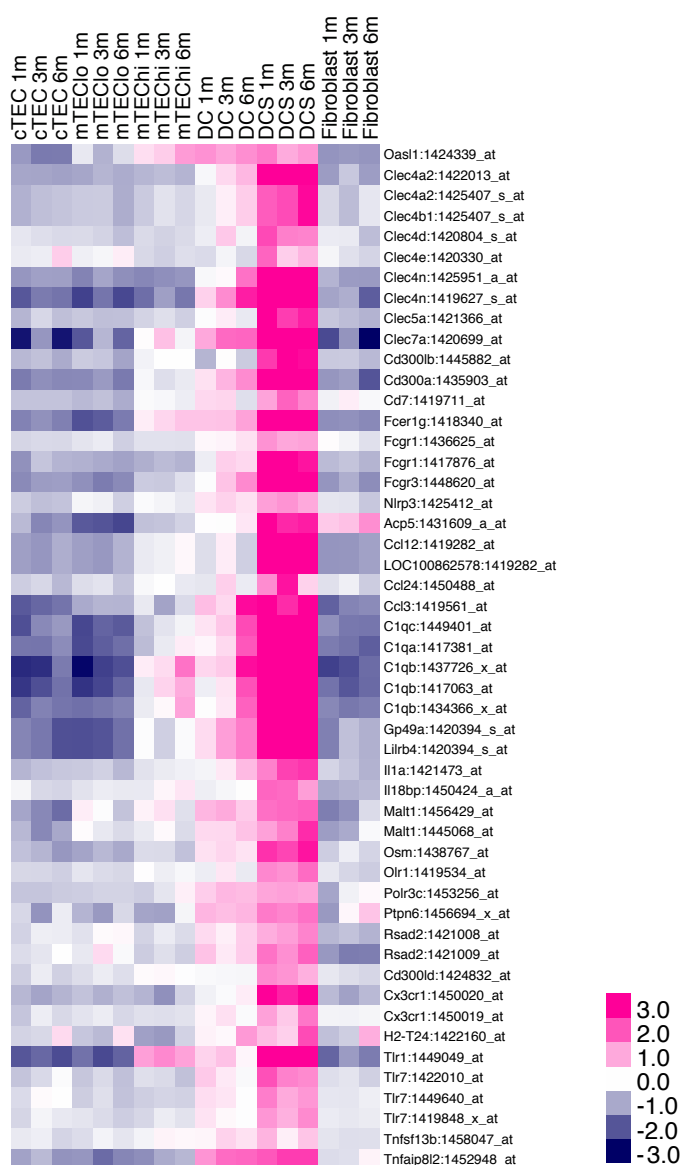
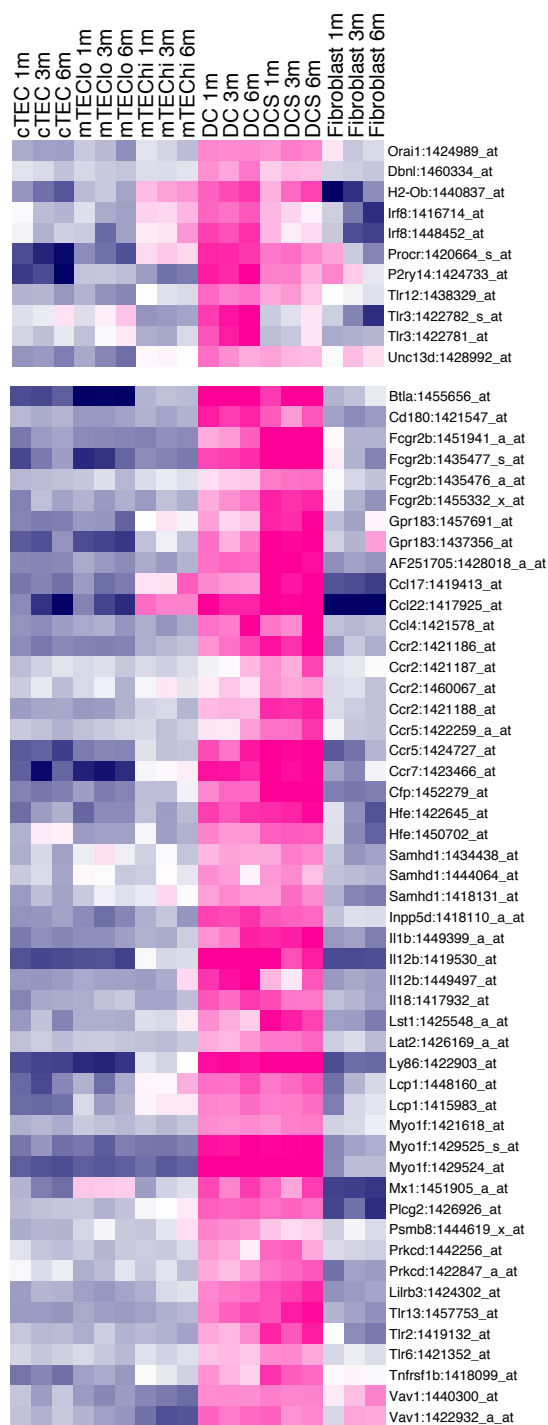
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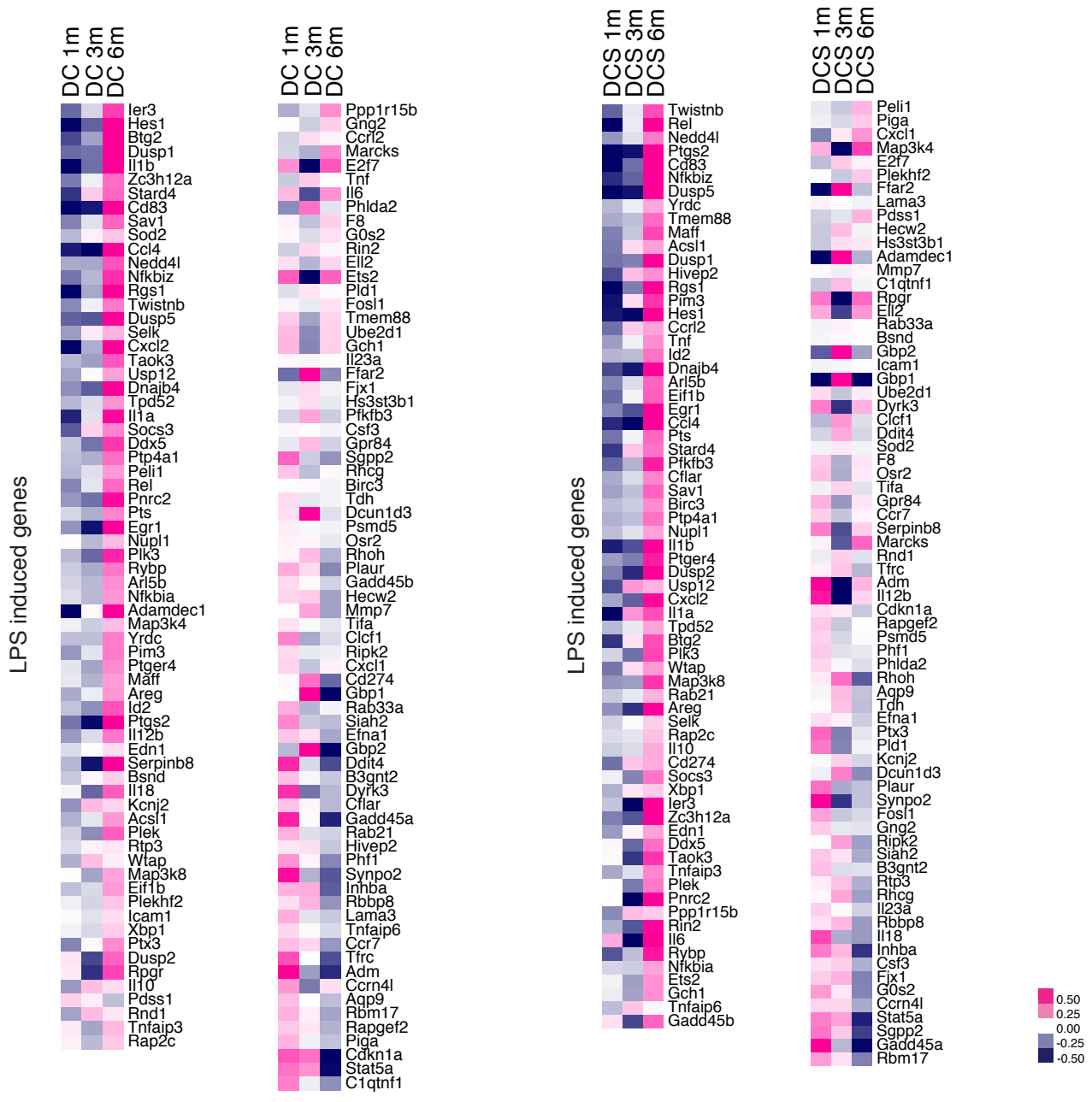


B



Immune response





## Supplemental Figure Legends

**Figure S1, Related to Figure 1.** (A) Backgating analysis of the EPCAM<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>-</sup> TEC population gated in the panel on the right demonstrates that the majority of TECs are within the MHCII<sup>+</sup> gate in the left panel. Comparable backgating was used to adjust the MHCII<sup>+</sup> gate during the initial sort setup to ensure MHCII<sup>lo</sup> TECs were not excluded during cell sorting. Red events on the left panel represent cells gated as EPCAM<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>-</sup> in the absence of the MHCII<sup>+</sup> gate displayed in the left panel. (B) To confirm the microarray expression profiling data, 3 - 4 genes identified as DEGs in each subset were chosen for validation by high throughput qRT-PCR (Fluidigm) on an additional biological replicate for each stromal subset.

**Figure S2, Related to Figure 2.** (A) The heat map displays the relative expression of all genes in the 'cell adhesion' GO term that overlapped with up-regulated DEGs in 1-month Fibroblasts. (B) The heat map displays the relative expression of select genes identified as unique DEGs in cTEC, mTEC<sup>lo</sup>, DC and DCS subsets.

**Figure S3, Related to Figure 3.** (A) The graph depicts the number of cTEC and mTEC<sup>lo</sup> DEGs identified before and after excluding each other during the analysis. The blue bars show the original number of DEGs when all subsets were compared in pairwise comparisons, while the red bar shows the number of additional DEGs newly identified after omitting the indicated subtype from the analysis. (B) The graph depicts the number of DC and DCS DEGs identified before and after excluding each other during the analysis, as in A.

**Figure S4, Related to Figure 3.** The heat maps display the relative expression of all genes in the (A) ‘epithelium’ and ‘epithelium development’ GO terms and (B) ‘cell adhesion’ GO term that overlapped with up-regulated DEGs identified in 1-month cTEC and mTEC<sub>lo</sub> cells.

**Figure S5, Related to Figure 3.** The heat maps display the relative expression of all genes in the ‘immune response’ GO term that overlapped with up-regulated DEGs identified in 1-month DC and DCS subsets.

**Figure S6, Related to Figure 5.** The heat maps display the relative expression of all LPS induced genes in DC and DCS subsets. Some genes are up-regulated, while others are down-regulated in aging dendritic cells. The heat map is ordered from genes most up-regulated to most down-regulated with age in dendritic cell subsets, according to GSEA (Figure 5A).

**Table S1, Related to Figure 2.** Combined list of subset-specific DEGs that are up- or down-regulated in each cell type based on pairwise comparisons with other stromal subsets.

**Table S2, Related to Figure 4.** Combined list of age-associated DEGs that are up- or down- regulated in mTEC<sub>lo</sub>, DC, and DCS based on pairwise comparisons of 1-month versus 3-month, 3-month versus 6-month, and 1-month versus 6-month expression values within each subset.

**Table S3, Related to Experimental Procedures.** Primers used for qRT-PCR detection of gene expression on the Fluidigm platform.



Table S3

	Forward (5'-...-3')	Reverse (5'-...-3')
Frem2	5'-GTGCAGCACTTCAGTCCCT-3'	5'-CAGCACCAAGTCACGCAAC-3'
Psbm11	ACTCCCGACACTCCCAGAC	CCGTGACGAAAGCGAAAAGC
Prss16	CCTGAGGGAACACATTCAGAAG	GTTCTAACCACCCTTGTTTGGG
Cdh4	CAGGCCACTGACATGGAAGG	ATGATTCGGTAGACGGCGTTC
Cxcl12	TGCATCAGTGACGGTAAACCA	TTCTTCAGCCGTGCAACAATC
Robo2	TGATGGATCTCGTCTTCGTCA	GTCGGCCCTCTGCTTTACAG
Chst2	CCGCTCGGGATGAAGGTATTT	CCACTTGTAGTCCAAGAGGTTGA
Krt14	AGCGGCAAGAGTGAGATTTCT	CCTCCAGGTTATTCTCCAGGG
Sox4	GACAGCGACAAGATTCCGTTC	GTTGCCCGACTTCACCTTC
Cadm4	ACAGGAAGTACAGACCGAGAAT	GGTGCCATTGAAAAAGAGGGT
Cldn4	GTCCTGGGAATCTCCTTGGC	TCTGTGCCGTGACGATGTTG
Cldn13	ATGGTCGTCAGCAAACAAGAG	CATCATCTGGAAAGGTCACCC
Aire	AGGTCAGCTTCAGAGAAAACCA	TCATTCCAGCACTCAGTAGA
Cldn3	ACCAACTGCGTACAAGACGAG	CAGAGCCGCCAACAGGAAA
Notch4	CTCTTGCCACTCAATTTCCCT	TTGCAGAGTTGGGTATCCCTG
Xcr1	CTCAGCCTTGTGGGTAAACAGC	ACAGGCAGTAGACAGGAGAAC
Gpr4	GCTGGGCGTCTACCTGATG	AGGCGATGCTGATATAGATGTTG
Cx3cr1	GAGTATGACGATTCTGCTGAGG	CAGACCGAACGTGAAGACGAG
Csf1r	TGTCATCGAGCCTAGTGCC	CGGGAGATTCAGGGTCCAAG
Ccr1	CTCATGCAGCATAGGAGGCTT	ACATGGCATCACCAAAAATCCA
Sirp $\alpha$	CACGGGGACAGAAGTGAAGG	TGCAGTTGAGAATGGTTCGAATC
Lama2	TCCCAAGCGCATCAACAGAG	CAGTACATCTCGGGTCCTTTTTC
Gpc6	CCAATCAGGCAGATTTGGACA	GGGCCGAAAACGGGTGTTA
Itm2a	AGGCGCGGCAAGATATAGAG	GTCCTGCCAAGATGAATGAGAG
Vtn	CCCCTGAGGCCCTTTTTTCATA	CAAAGCTCGTCACACTGACA

## **Supplemental Experimental Procedures**

### **FACS isolation of thymic stromal subsets**

Thymi from 1, 3, and 6-month-old male C57Bl/6J mice were digested with Collagenase D (Roche, Switzerland), followed by Collagenase/Dispase (Roche) in the presence of DNase I, as described previously (Gray et al., 2008). Cells were immunostained with FITC-conjugated *Ulex europaeus* agglutinin I (UEA-1) (Vector Laboratories) and the following fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies (eBioscience or BioLegend, unless indicated): EpCAM (G8.8), TER-119 (TER-119), CD11c (N418), CD31 (390), Sirp $\alpha$  (P84), B220 (RA3-6B2), I-A/I-E (M5/114.15.2), CD80 (16-10A1), CD45 (30-F11, BD Biosciences), and biotinylated Ly-51 (6C3). Stromal subsets were FACS purified by double sorting to >95% purity on a FACSAria (BD Biosciences); data were analyzed with FlowJo (Treestar).

### **Sample preparation and transcriptional profiling**

Stromal subsets were collected directly in 1ml of TRIzol (Life Technologies), and RNA was purified. 1  $\mu$ g of high-quality total RNA was amplified, converted to cDNA using the two-cycle cDNA synthesis protocol, labeled, and hybridized onto Mouse Genome 430 2.0 arrays (Affymetrix) at the Stanford PAN facility core according to Affymetrix's specifications. CEL files were uploaded to GExC (Seita et al., 2012), where the data were normalized using the RMA algorithm (McCall et al., 2010) for normalization. An in-silico model of gene expression data from thymic stromal subsets

and previous thymocyte subsets (GSE34723) (Seita et al., 2012) is available (<https://gexc.stanford.edu/model/detail/475>). Thymic stromal expression data have been deposited in GEO (GSE56928).

### **Bioinformatics analysis**

R (version 2.15.2) was used for hierarchical clustering (function “hclust”) and DEG identification (package “limma” version 3.14.4) (Smyth, 2004). p-values were adjusted using the Benjamini–Hochberg procedure to correct for multiple comparisons, and an adjusted p-value of 0.01 and a fold change of 2 were used as cut-offs for DEG. Subtype-specific DEGs were defined as genes differentially expressed in all pairwise comparisons with other subsets of the same age. Age-associated DEGs were defined as the union of differentially expressed genes from pairwise comparisons of single stromal subsets compared at different ages. To identify Aire-regulated genes in mTEChi cells, we analyzed Aire deficient and wild-type mTEChi expression data from the following datasets using R (package “affy” version 1.36.1): GSM49731, GSM49732, GSM49735, GSM49736 (Derbinski, 2005; Gautier et al., 2004). We defined the top 400 DEGs, ranked according to fold change, as Aire-regulated genes. Probe IDs were annotated using version 33 of these array platforms, and gene symbols were then compared to our mTEChi DEG list to identify the extent of overlap. TRAs identified on the basis of unique tissue expression (Griffith et al., 2012) were also compared to our mTEChi DEG list for overlap.

PCA was performed with the “princomp” function in MATLAB R2012b, and Cluster 3.0 was used for K-means clustering. For Gene Ontology analysis, DAVID

version 6.7 was used with probe IDs (Huang et al., 2009). GSEA was carried out by searching Molecular Signature Database (MSigDB) version 4.0 provided by the Broad Institute (<http://www.broad.mit.edu/gsea/>) (Subramanian et al., 2005). When multiple probe IDs mapped to a gene symbol, the maximum probe value was used for GSEA. For identification of aging associate gene sets, 1:3:6 was used for phenotype labels of ages 1, 3, and 6 months to calculate Pearson correlations, and then the immunologic signatures (C7) and the curated gene sets (C2) of the MSigDB gene sets were queried. A nominal (NOM) p-value cut-off was applied to the results from C7. Boxplots were generated after converting human genes into mouse orthologs using the mouse annotation from Mouse Genome Informatics (MGI) released April 4, 2012. Statistical significance was determined using paired Student's t-tests.

To generate heat maps, log<sub>2</sub>-transformed expression intensities were centered on the mean (defined as zero) for each probe to compare relative expression across subtypes and ages.

### **RT-PCR on the Fluidigm platform**

For each FACS sorted stromal subset, cDNA was synthesized from 300ng RNA using qScript™ cDNA SuperMix (Quanta). cDNAs were diluted and preamplified with 2X Taqman preamp Master Mix (Applied Biosystems), using a pool of custom primers for transcripts of interest. qPCRs were carried out on cDNA distributed on 48.48 Dynamic Arrays, using primers (Table S3) for genes of interest on a BioMark System according to manufacturer's instructions (Fluidigm).

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