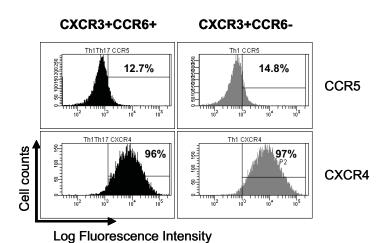
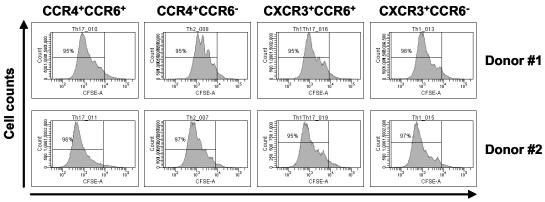
A. Pre-sort Q2-1 Q2-3 × 8 Side scatter 2 Total CD4+ T-cells CCR4 CD45RA CCR6 CCR6 21.3 20.6 14.1 24.1 0.1 73.8 25.6 38.3 19.8 16.3 **B. Post-sort** 98.1% 88.3% 94.6% Q1-1 Q2-1 Q1-3 Q2-3 ∑ <u>8</u> g-02 CCR4+CXCR3-CCR6+ R4+R6+ 100% 94.2% 99.5% 응됨 Q1-1 Q2-1 Q1-3 Q2-3 × 8= 4₽ş= CCR4+CXCR3-CCR6neg "⊵-R4+R6-04-1 99.9% 91.8% 93.6% 8 8 ~ <u>~</u> g = Q2 CCR4-CXCR3+CCR6+ X3+R6+ 99.8% 90.3% 95.3% Q1-3 Q2-3 Q2-1 01-1 <u>د</u> ۾ Side scatter CCR4-CXCR3+CCR6neg CXCR3 X3+R6-Q4-1 CCR6 CD45RA CCR6

<u>Supplemental Figure 1</u>: Purity of flow cytometry sorted CCR4+CCR6+, CCR4+CCR6-, CXCR3+CCR6+, and CXCR3+CCR6- T-cell subsets. Shown is the expression of CD45RA, CCR4, CXCR3, and CCR6 on (A) total CD4+ T-cells before sorting and (B) sorted CCR4+CCR6+, CCR4+CCR6-, CXCR3+CCR6+, and CXCR3+CCR6- T-cells subsets. The % of each subset is indicated on the figure. Results are representative of experiments performed with cells from >10 different donors.

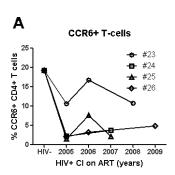


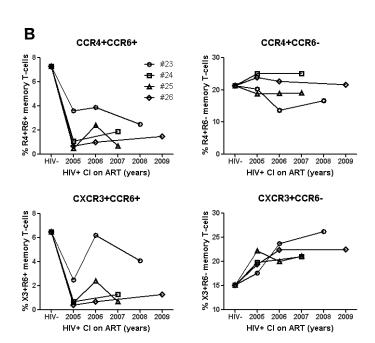
<u>Supplemental Figure 2</u>: Expression of the HIV co-receptors CCR5 and CXCR4 on CXCR3+CCR6+ and CXCR3+CCR6- T-cells upon TCR triggering. CXCR3+CCR6+ and CXCR3+CCR6- T-cell subsets were sorted by flow cytometry. Cells were stimulated via CD3/CD28 for 3 days and stained with CCR5 or CXCR4 Abs. Shown are results from one experiment representative of results obtained with cells from 2 different donors.



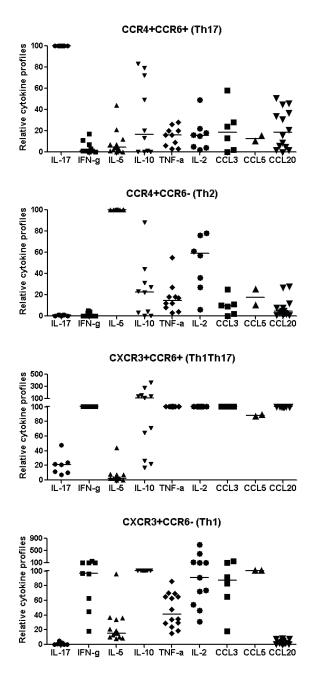
CSFE log fluorescence intensity

<u>Supplemental Figure 3</u>: Proliferation of CCR4+CCR6+, CCR4+CCR6-, CXCR3+CCR6+, and CXCR3+CCR6- T-cells upon TCR triggering. T-cell subsets loaded in CFSE ($0.5~\mu$ M) were stimulated via CD3/CD28 for 5 days. Cell proliferation is associated with CFSE dilution. The % of CFSE^{low} cells is indicated in the figure for each T-cell subset. Experiments were performed with cells from two different donors.





Supplemental Figure 4: Persistent decrease in the frequency of CCR4+CCR6+ and CXCR3+CCR6+ T-cell in HIV-infected patients despite viral-suppressive ART. PBMC from HIV-infected and uninfected individuals were stained with CD3, CD4, CD45RA, CCR4, CXCR3, and CCR6 Abs and then analyzed by polychromatic flow cytometry. Shown is the frequency of (A) CCR6+ T-cells and (B) CCR4+CCR6+, CCR4+CCR6-, CXCR3+CCR6+, and CXCR3+CCR6- memory (CD45RA-) T-cell subsets in four CI on ART HIV-infected subjects (subjects #23, #24, #25, and #26; Table II) at different time points during therapy as compared to the median frequency of these T-cell subsets in n=13 HIV-uninfected controls (HIV-).



<u>Supplemental Figure 5</u>: Cytokine/chemokine profiles in CCR4+CCR6+, CCR4+CCR6-, CXCR3+CCR6+, and CXCR3+CCR6- T-cell subsets. Shown is the relative production of cytokines and chemokines by CCR4+CCR6+, CCR4+CCR6-, CXCR3+CCR6+, and CXCR3+CCR6- T-cell subsets from different uninfected donors. T-cells were sorted and stimulated, and cytokines assessed as described in the legends of Figs. 1C and 6B. For each cytokine the highest production by one T-cell subset was considered 100% and the relative production was calculated for the other three T-cell subsets. Each symbol represents one different donor. Horizontal lines indicate median values.