

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Data:

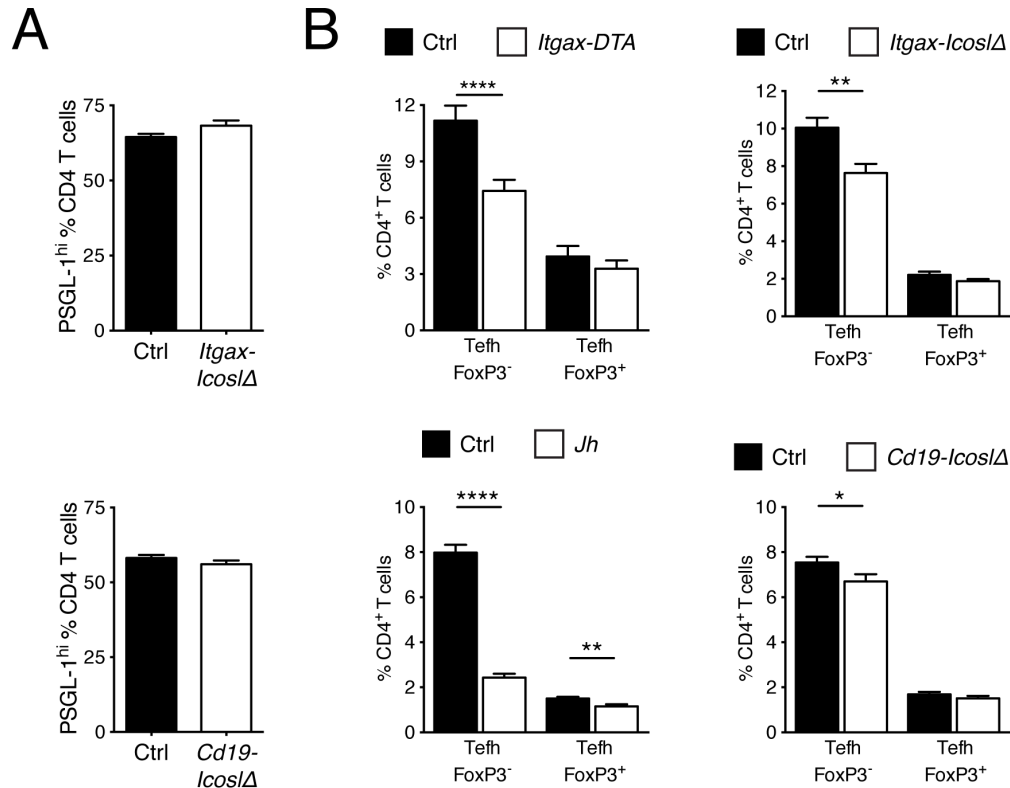


Figure S1, related to Figure 2. FoxP3⁺ Tefh cells are not reduced in lupus-prone mice deficient for *Icosl* in CD11c⁺ or B cells.

(A) Percentage of PSGL-1^{hi} cells among CD4⁺ T cells in spleens from *Itgax-Icosl*^Δ and *Cd19-Icosl*^Δ mice with their respective controls. n = 13 for *Itgax-Icosl*^Δ mice and n = 25 for controls; n = 20 for *Cd19-Icosl*^Δ mice and n = 29 for controls.

(B) Percentage of FoxP3⁻ and FoxP3⁺ Tefh cells among CD4⁺ T cells in spleens from *Itgax-Icosl*^Δ, *Cd19-Icosl*^Δ, *Itgax-DTA* and *Jh* MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} mice with their respective controls. n = 22 for *Itgax-Icosl*^Δ mice and n = 24 for controls; n = 21 for *Cd19-Icosl*^Δ mice and n = 23 for controls; n = 15 *Itgax-DTA* and n = 16 for controls; n = 19 for *Jh* MRL.-*Fas*^{lpr} mice and n = 21 for controls.

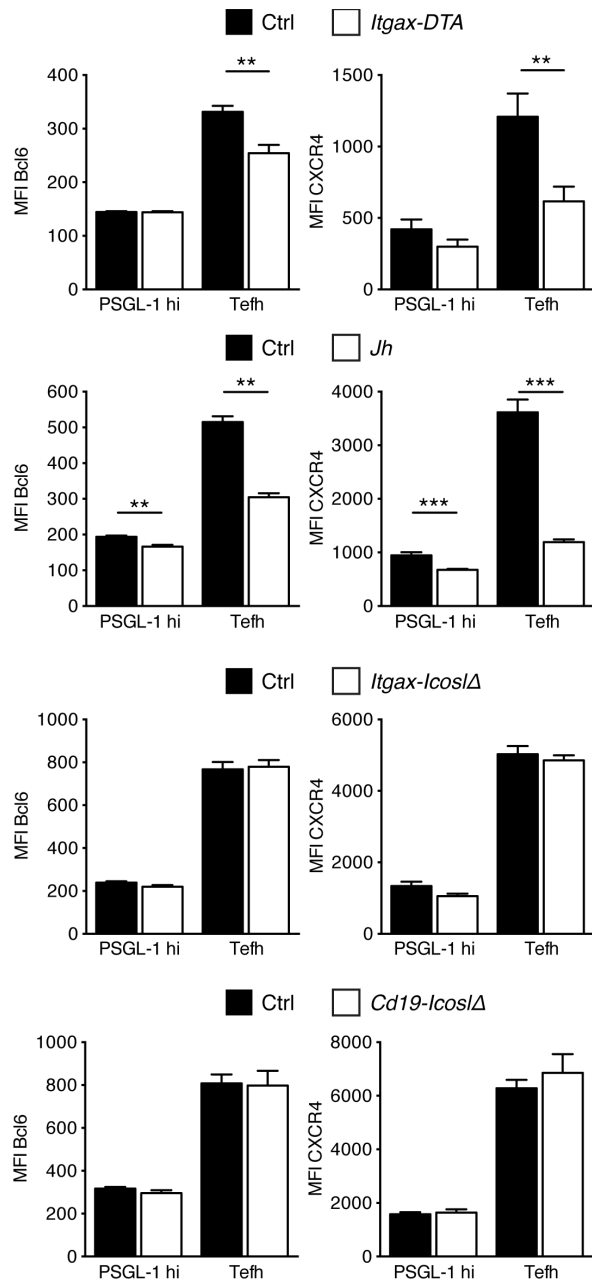


Figure S2, related to Figure 3. Bcl6 and CXCR4 expression by Tefh cells is unimpaired in MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} mice lacking ICOSL on CD11c⁺ or B cells.

Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) for Bcl6 (left column) and CXCR4 (right column) of Tefh cells in spleens from *Itgax-DTA*, *Jh* MRL.*Fas*^{lpr}, *Itgax-Icosl*^Δ and *Cd19-Icosl*^Δ mice with their respective controls. n = 6 for *Itgax-Icosl*^Δ mice and n = 6 for controls; n = 10 for *Cd19-Icosl*^Δ mice and n = 23 for controls; n = 7 *Itgax-DTA* and n = 6 for controls; n = 4-6 for *Jh* MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} mice and n = 8 for controls. Data are represented as mean ± SEM.

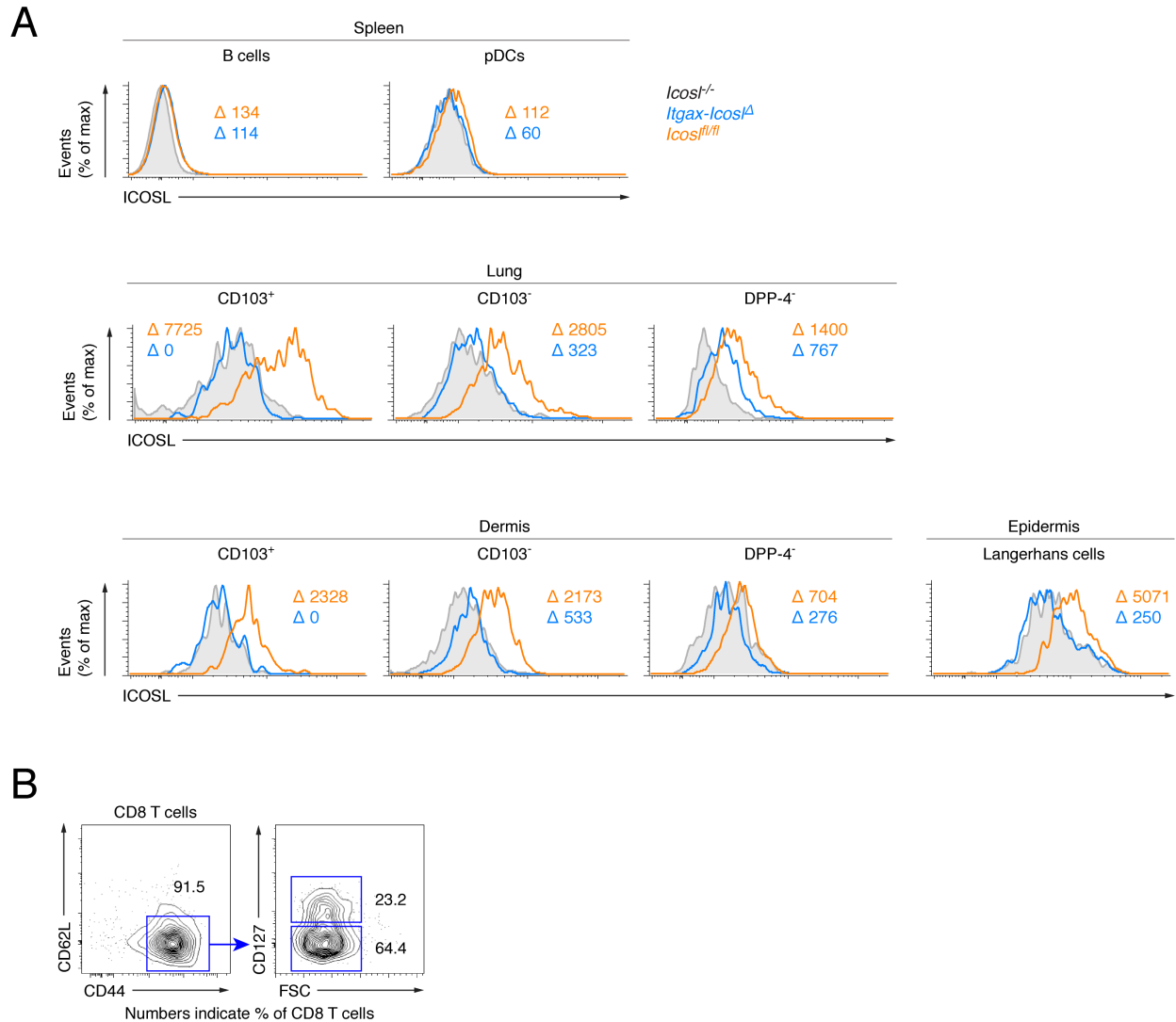


Figure S3, related to Figure 5. CD11c⁺ cells in inflamed peripheral organs express high levels of ICOSL.

(A) Histograms for ICOSL expression of B cells and pDCs in spleens, several CD11c⁺ MHCII⁺ subsets (CD103⁺DPP-4⁺, CD103⁻DPP-4⁺ and DPP-4⁻) in lungs and dermis, and Langerhans cells in epidermis from control MRL.Fas^{pr} (*Icosl^{fl/fl}*, n = 4), *Itgax-Icosl Δ* (n = 4) and *Icost^{-/-}* (n = 2) mice. Values indicate MFI minus background staining (MFI of *Icost^{-/-}*).

(B) Flow cytometry plots showing CD44, CD62L and CD127 staining characteristics of gated CD8⁺ T cells in kidney cell suspensions of wild type MRL.Fas^{pr} mice (n = 5). Values indicate percentage of CD8⁺ T cells (mean).

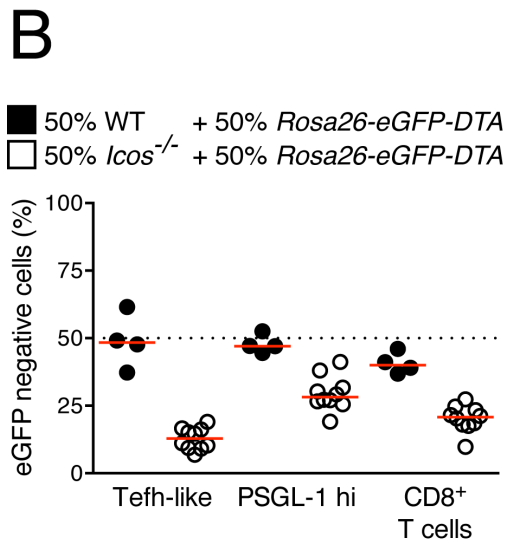
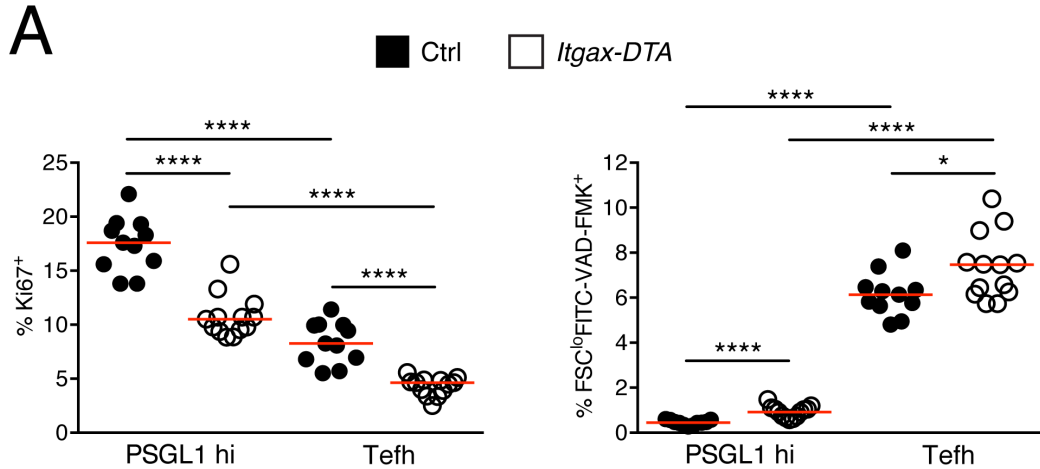


Figure S4, related to Figure 6. ICOS-deficiency impairs T cell accrual in kidneys in a cell-intrinsic manner.

(A) Percentage of cycling (Ki67⁺, left) and apoptotic (FSC^{lo}FITC-VAD-FMK⁺, right) PSGL1^{hi} CD4⁺ T cells and Tefh cells in spleens from control (black) and *Itgax*-DTA (white) mice.

(B) *Rosa-eGFP-DTA* MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} mice were lethally irradiated and reconstituted with a mixture of 50% wild type MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} and 50% *Rosa26-eGFP-DTA* MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} (black), or 50% *Icos*^{-/-} MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} and 50% *Rosa26-eGFP-DTA* MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} (white) bone marrow cells. The scatter plot shows the percentage of eGFP negative cells among renal Tefh-like, PSGL-1^{hi} CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ T cells. Note that *Rosa26-eGFP-DTA* MRL.*Fas*^{lpr} mice display generalized expression of eGFP (DTA transcription is prevented by a transcriptional stop sequence).

Each dot represents an individual mouse and horizontal lines represent the median.

Table S1, related to Figure 1. Deletion efficacy of *Icosl*

Mice	Cell Population	Tissue	n	Deletion efficacy (%)
<i>Itgax-Icosl^Δ</i>	cDCs	Spleen	2	95.2
	pDCs	Spleen	2	61.8
	Red pulp macrophages	Spleen	2	5.9
	Neutrophils	Spleen	2	0
	B cells	Spleen	2	23.1
	CD11c+MHCII+	Kidney	2	91.2
<i>Cd19-Icosl^Δ</i>	B cells	Spleen	3	95.8
	Ab-forming cells	Spleen	3	90.3
	cDCs	Spleen	3	0
	pDCs	Spleen	3	2.2
	Red pulp macrophages	Spleen	3	0
	Neutrophils	Spleen	3	0
	B cells	Kidney	3	89.9

Deletion efficacy of *Icosl* in various cell types isolated from spleens and kidneys was determined by measuring the amount of residual *Icosl^{fl}* by qRT-PCR. Cell populations were purified by FACS. Spleen: cDCs (CD11c^{hi}MHCII⁺CD19⁻), pDCs (Siglec-H⁺BST2⁺CD11c^{int-hi}), red pulp macrophages (F4/80⁺CD11b⁺), neutrophils (GR-1^{hi}CD11b⁺), B cells (CD19⁺CD22⁺), Ab-forming cells (intracellular- κ ^{hi}CD138^{hi}CD19^{int}CD44⁺TCR β ⁻). Kidney: CD11c+MHCII+ (CD11c+MHCII+CD45+CD19-TCR β -), B cells (CD19+MHCII+ CD45+). To calculate deletion efficacy values for qRT-PCR the equation $(1 - \text{residual } Icosl) \times 100$ was used. Residual *Icosl* values were calculated as $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$. Negative deletion efficacy values were set to 0.

Supplemental Experimental Procedures:

Ab clones used for FACS

Anti-Bcl6 (K112-91), anti-BST2 (927), anti-CD4 (GK1.5), anti-CD8 (TIB 105), anti-CD11b (M1/70), anti-CD11c (N418), anti-CD19 (1D3), anti-CD22 (Cy34.1), anti-CD25 (PC61), anti-CD44 (1M7), anti-CD45 (30-F11), anti-CD45R (RA3-6B2), anti-CD62L (Mel-14), anti-CD103 (2E7), anti-CD127 (A7R34), anti-CXCR4 (2B11), anti-DPP-4 (H194-112), anti-F4/80 (BM8), anti-FoxP3 (FJK-16s), anti-I-A/I-E (M5/114), anti-IFN- γ (XMG1.2), anti-PSGL1 (2PH1), anti-Siglec-H (eBio440c), and anti-TCR β (H57-597).

qRT-PCR

To quantify deletion efficacy of *Icosl*, genomic DNA was extracted from FACS purified cells and used as template for qRT-PCR. The amount of *Icosl* in each sample was normalized to the unaffected gene *I10*. Primer sequences (5'—3') for *Icosl* were forward ACCTACACCTGCATGTCCAA and reverse TCTCTACGCAGCACAGAACA, and for *I10* forward GCTCTTACTGACTGGCATGAG and reverse CGCAGCTCTAGGAGCATGTG. qRT-PCR was performed with the Agilent Brilliant II SYBR Green QPCR kit on a Stratagene Mx3000P instrument.

Mixed bone marrow chimeras

For mixed bone marrow chimeras 6-7 wk old *Rosa26-eGFP-DTA* MRL.*Fas^{lpr}* mice (Teichmann et al., 2010) were irradiated with 800 cGy and injected intravenously with 5×10^6 *Icosl*^{-/-} MRL.*Fas^{lpr}* (Odegard et al., 2008) together with 5×10^6 *Rosa26-eGFP-DTA* MRL.*Fas^{lpr}* mice bone marrow cells. Controls were generated in the same experiments using 5×10^6 wild type MRL.*Fas^{lpr}* instead of *Icosl*^{-/-} MRL.*Fas^{lpr}* bone marrow cells. Chimeras were analyzed 21 wks after transplantation.