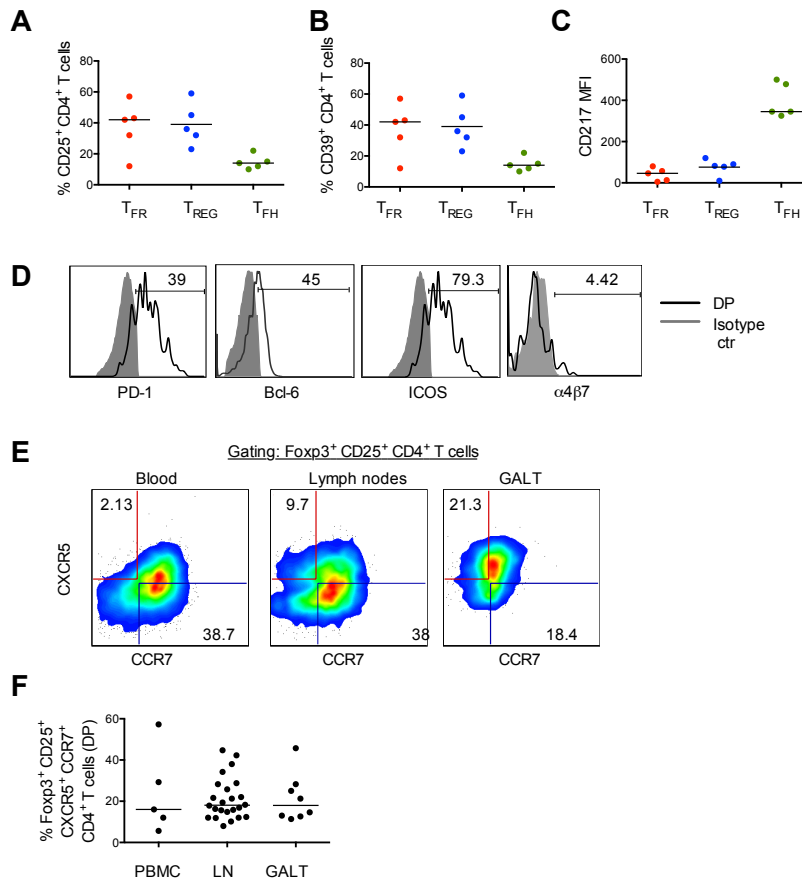
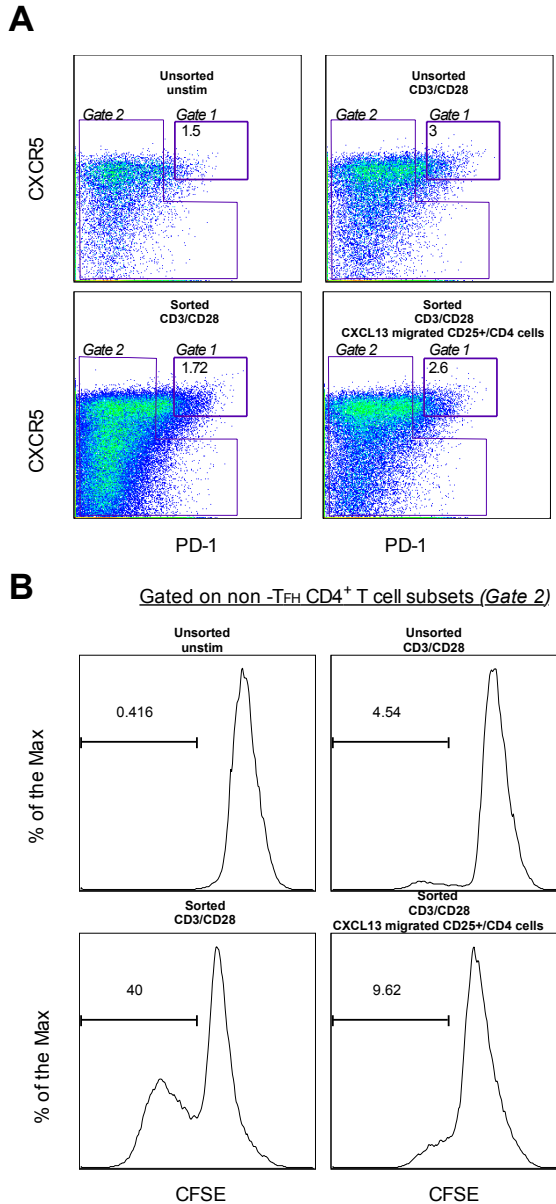


## Supplemental Figure Legend



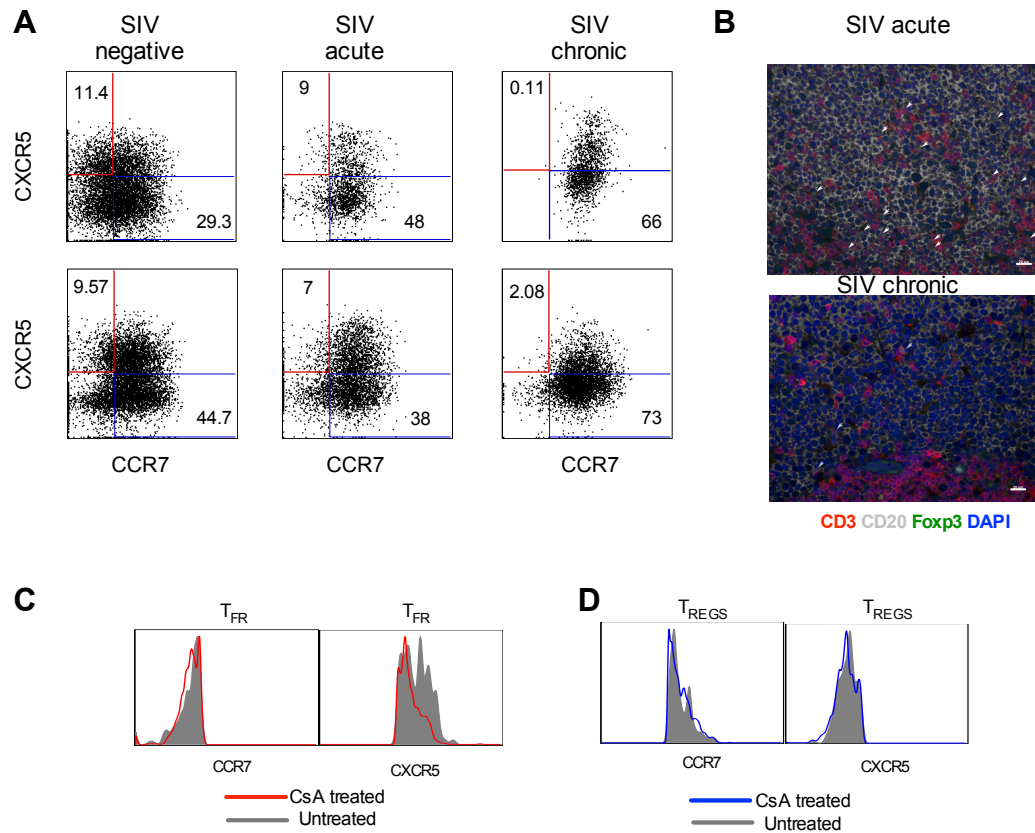
### Supplemental Figure 1

(A) Frequency of CD25<sup>+</sup> cells, (B) of CD39<sup>+</sup> cells and (C) median fluorescence intensity of CD127<sup>+</sup> cells within T<sub>FR</sub>, T<sub>REG</sub> and T<sub>FH</sub> subsets. The bars represent the median. (D) Geometric mean (MFI) of PD-1, Bcl-6, ICOS and  $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 7 on double positive (CCR7<sup>+</sup>/CXCR5<sup>+</sup>) cells. Isotype controls are in grey. (E) Representative plots of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells in the blood, lymph node and GALT (rectal mucosa) in a healthy non-infected animal. (F) DP frequency within the CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup> Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells in blood, peripheral lymph nodes and in the GALT (colon, jejunum and rectal mucosa) of healthy animals. The median is shown.



### Supplemental Figure 2

(A) Flow cytometry raw data showing the gating strategy for  $PD-1^{high}$   $CXCR5^+$  cells (Gate 1) and non- $T_{FH}$  (Gate 2) in unsorted, sorted cells with or without stimulation with CD3 and CD28. (B) Proliferation is shown as  $CFSE^{low}$  cells gated on non- $T_{FH}$  (Gate 2) in unsorted and CD25-negative  $CD4^+$  T cells the presence or the absence of stimuli and  $CXCR5^{high}CCR7^{low}Bcl-6^{hi}CD25^+$  migrated to CXCL13. One animal is shown.



### Supplemental Figure 3

(A) Representative plots showing the decrease of CXCR5<sup>+</sup>CCR7<sup>-</sup> cells within the CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells during chronic SIV-infection in lymph nodes. (B) Microscopic examination of lymph nodes from acutely and chronically infected animals showing reduction of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD3<sup>+</sup> cells in the B-zone (white arrows). (C) Geometric mean (MFI) of CCR7 and CXCR5 expression on *in vitro* untreated (solid gray) or CsA treated (colored line) T<sub>FR</sub> (D) or T<sub>REG</sub> from a naïve lymph node.