Supplemental information

'CCL22 to activate Treg migration and suppress depigmentation in vitiligo' by Eby *et al*.

Supplemental Fig. S1

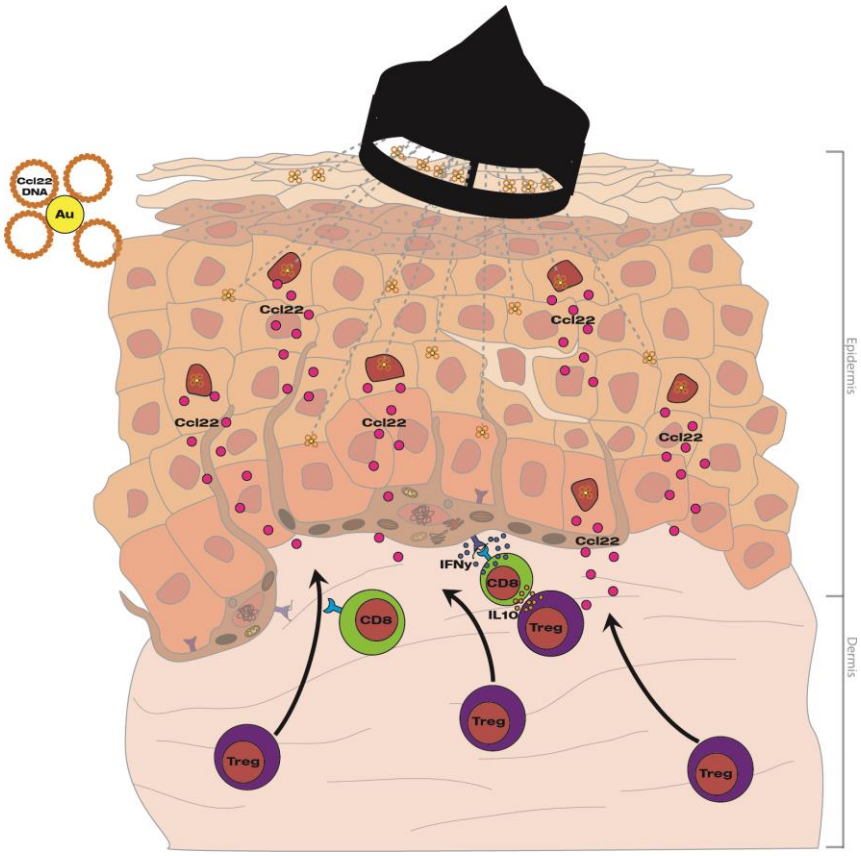

Fig. S1. Principle of CCL22-DNA therapy for vitiligo. Gene gun vaccination uses DNA coated gold particles that are introduced to the skin under helium pressure. These particles reach the nucleus of epidermal and dermal cells. CCL22 expression is directed from an artificial (CMV) promoter. CCL22 overexpressing cells subsequently attract CCR4-expressing regulatory T cells to vitiligo skin to inhibit proliferation, reduce IFN-γ secretion and cytotoxic activity of (helper and) $CD8^+$ cytotoxic T cells. Tregs can suppress autoimmunity in multiple ways. Immunosuppression is accomplished in part by prevention of effector T cell influx through competition for available IL-2, and by secretion of IL-10.

Supplemental Fig. S2

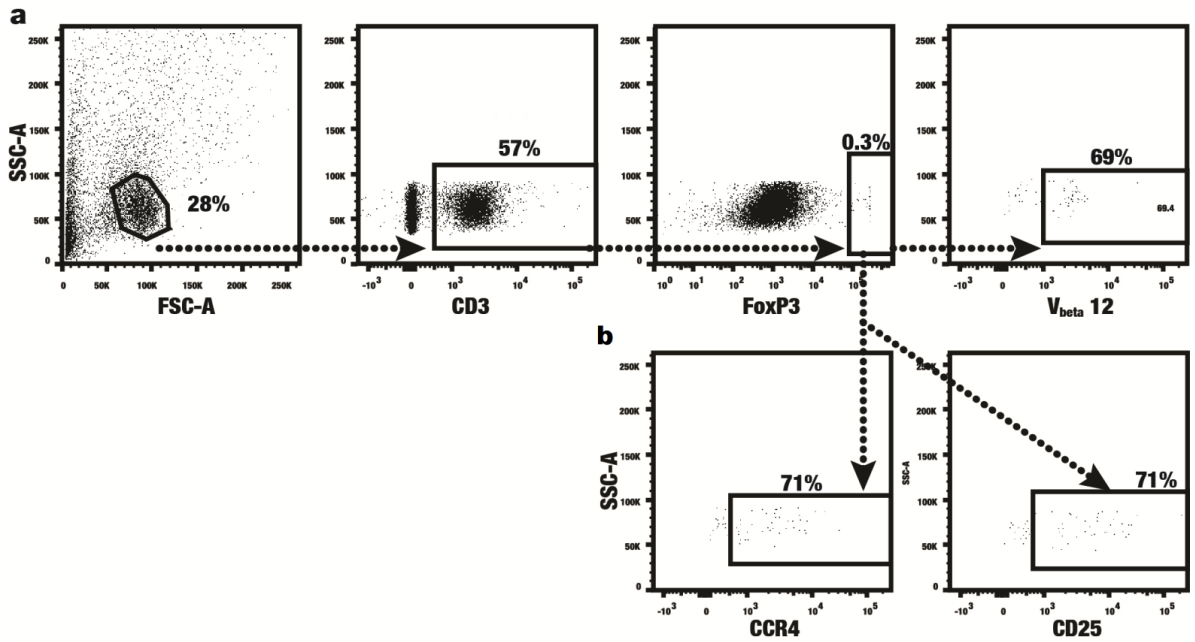

Fig S2. T cell receptor transgene expression does not preclude regulatory T cell development. Characterization of Tregs found in a h3T, TCR transgenic mouse, with Tregs defined by FoxP3 expression shows that (a) Treg can be antigen-specific, as shown by TCR transgene expression among 69% of $FoxP3^+$ T cells whereas (b) Tregs as defined by FoxP3 expression largely co-express regulatory T cell markers CCR4 (71%) and CD25 (71%). Though not apparent from this image, 86% of $CD3^+FoxP3^+CCR4^+$ Treg are also $CD25^+$, not shown.