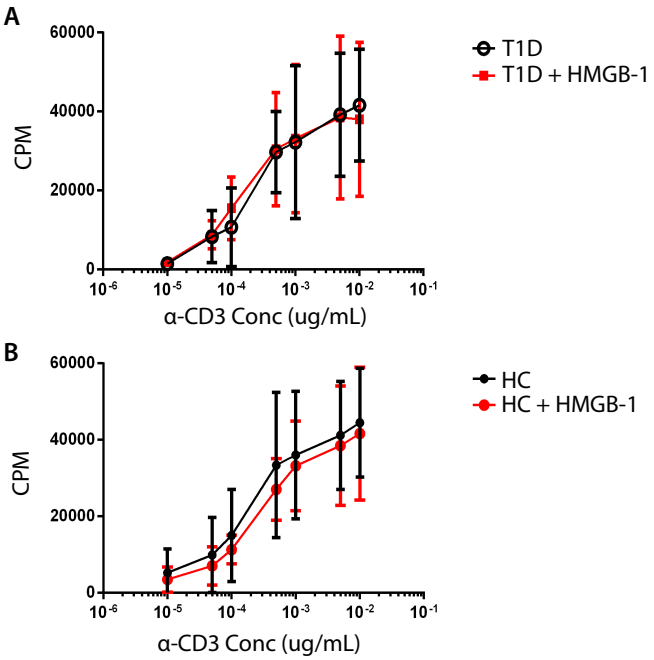

Fig. S1. HMGB-1 stimulation does not affect T cell proliferation in T1D or HC subjects. T cells from T1D (A) or HC (B) subjects were activated under increasing concentrations of α-CD3 (μg/mL) in the presence (red lines) or absence (black likes) of HMGB-1 (100 ng/mL) for 72h. Cells were labeled with radioactive tritium [3H] and proliferation was measured by 3H quantification and displayed in counts per million (CPM).

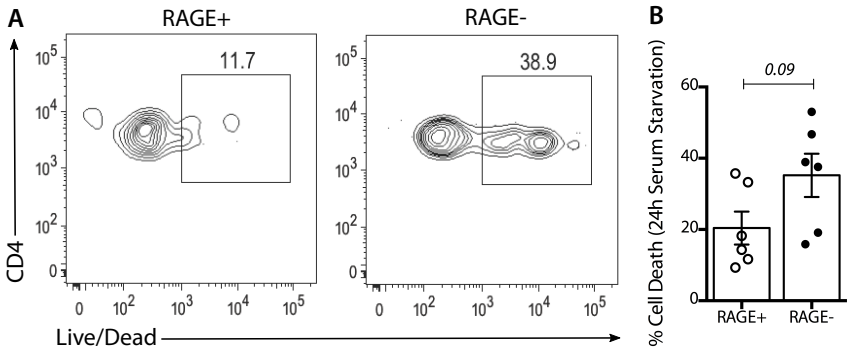

Fig. S2. RAGE increases CD4+ T cell viability in T1D patients.
(A) Representative cell viability staining in T1D CD4+ T cells following 24h serum starvation. RAGE+ cells are displayed on the left and RAGE- cells are on the right. (B) Percent cell death was measured in RAGE+ (open circles) and RAGE- (filled circles) CD4 T cell populations following 24h serum starvation (n = 6). Statistical significance was determined using a Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

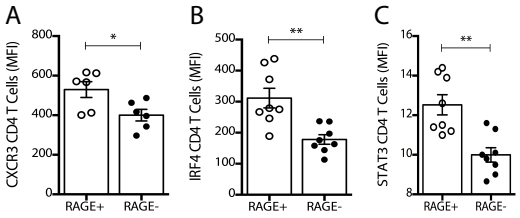

Fig. S3. Inflammatory markers are elevated in RAGE+ CD4+ T1D T cells.
(A-C) CXCR3 (A, n=6), IRF4 (B, n=8), and STAT3 (C, n=8) levels were measured in RAGE+ (left) and RAGE- (right) unstimulated CD4+ T1D patient T cells. Statistical significance was calculated with a Wilcoxon signed-rank test for all experiments (**<0.01, *<0.05).

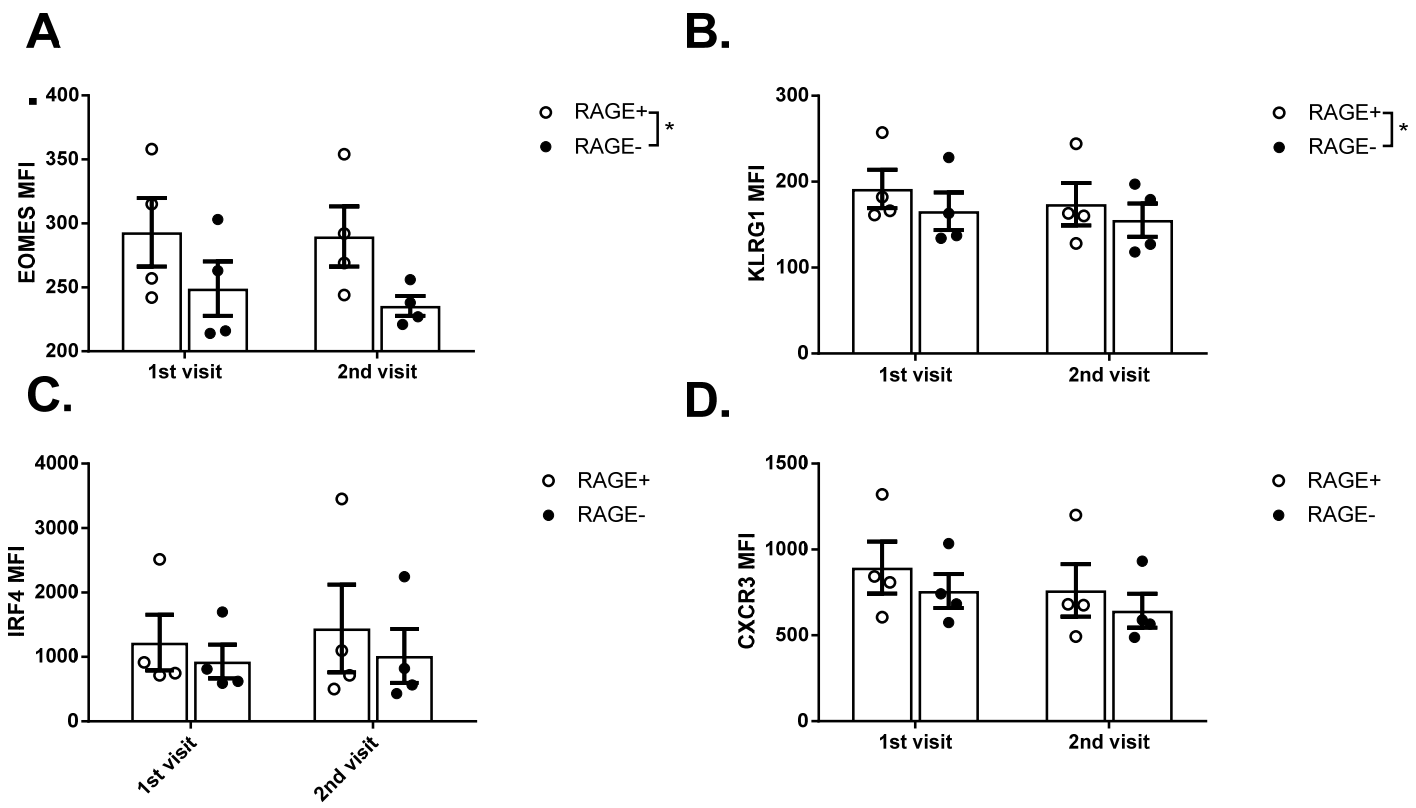

Fig S4: Phenotype of CD4+ RAGE+ and RAGE- T cells in subjects at-risk for T1D. The phenotype of CD4+ RAGE+ (open circles) and RAGE- (closed circles) CD4+ T cells was studied on two study visits prior to onset of T1D in at-risk subjects who progressed to T1D. There is a significant difference in the expression of EOMES (A) and KLRG1 (B) in the RAGE+ vs RAGE- T cells ($p<0.05$)