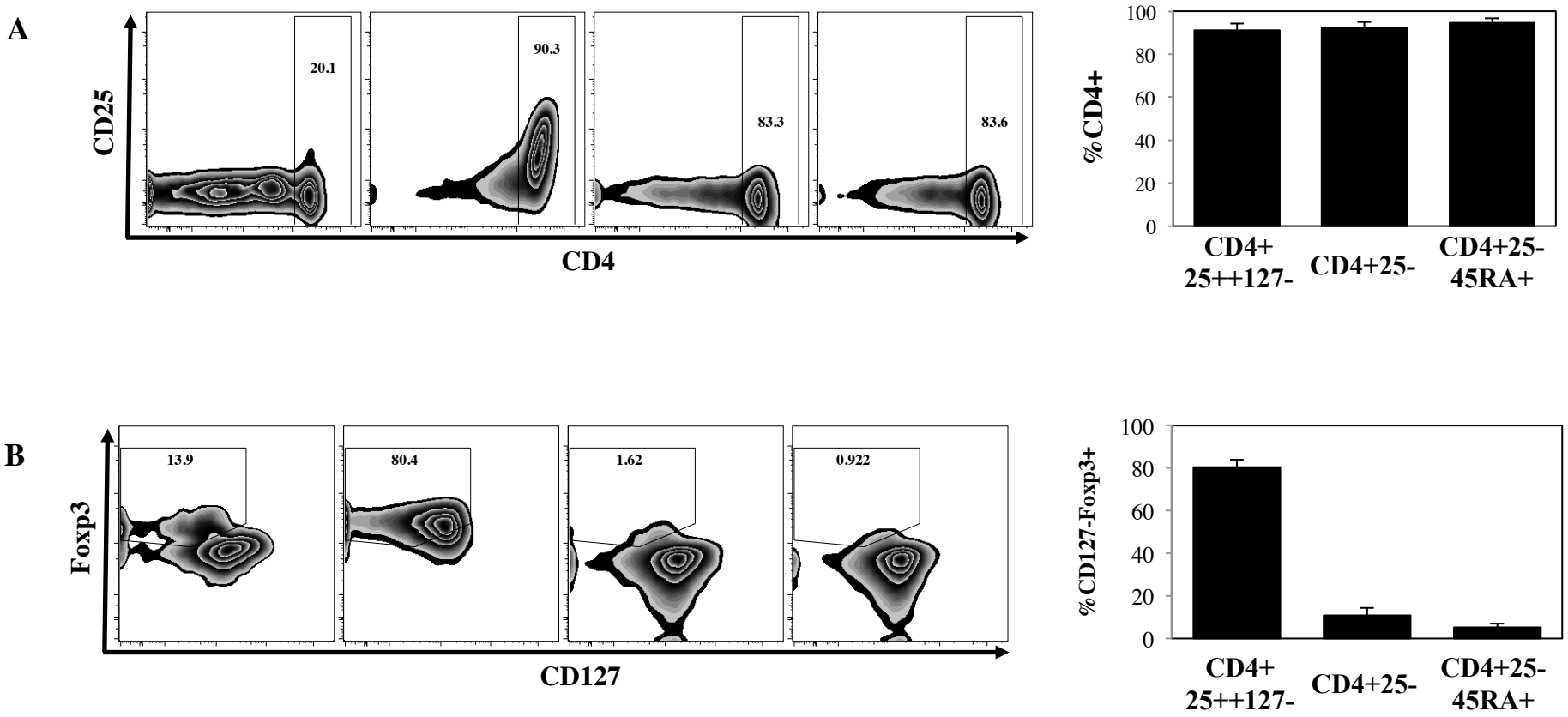
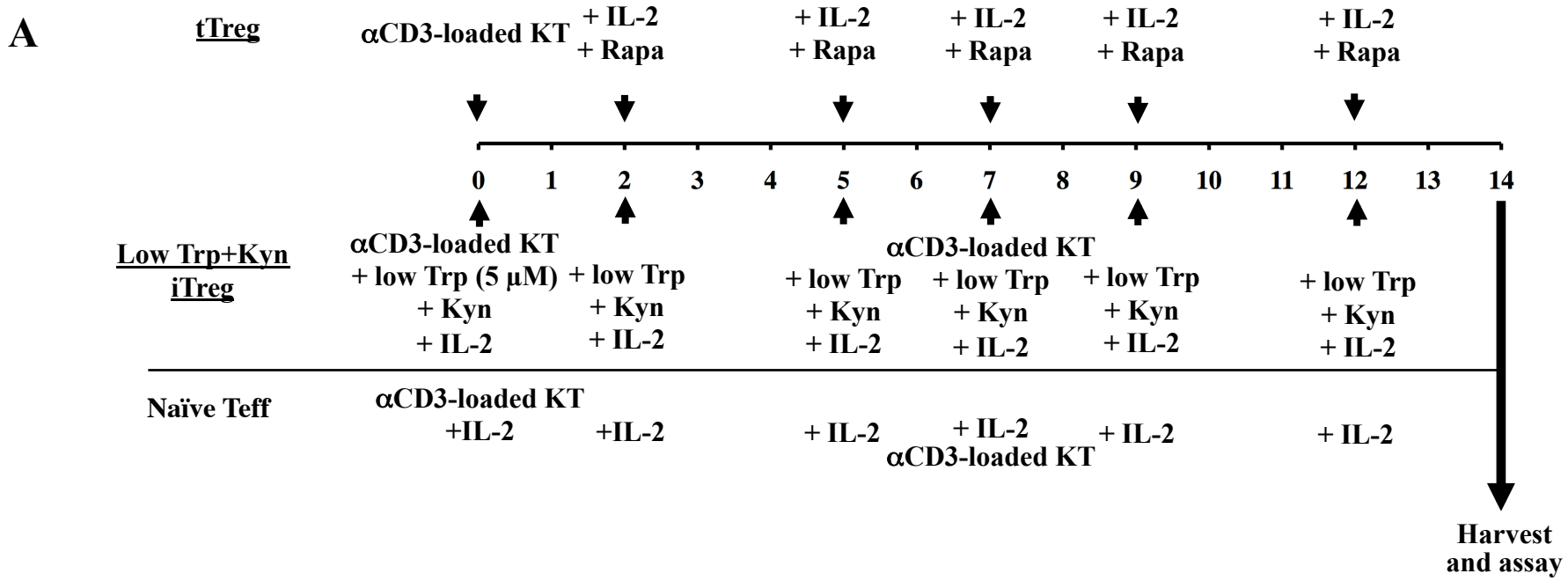
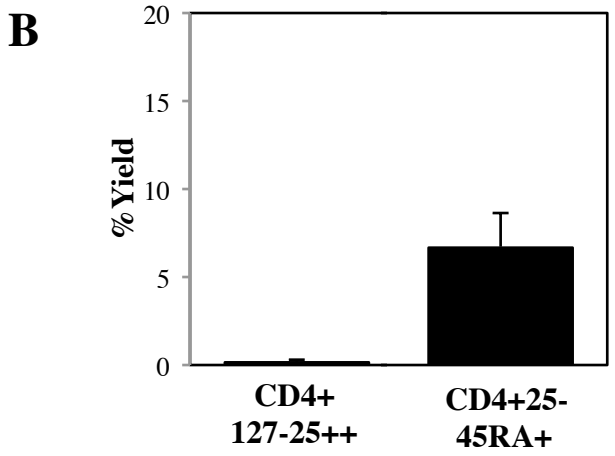


Figure S1: Purification phenotype of cells used in this study.

Figure S2: Schema for in vitro expansion of tTreg, Rapa/TGFß iTreg, naïve CD4 Teff and naïve CD4+ LT/Kyn iTreg.





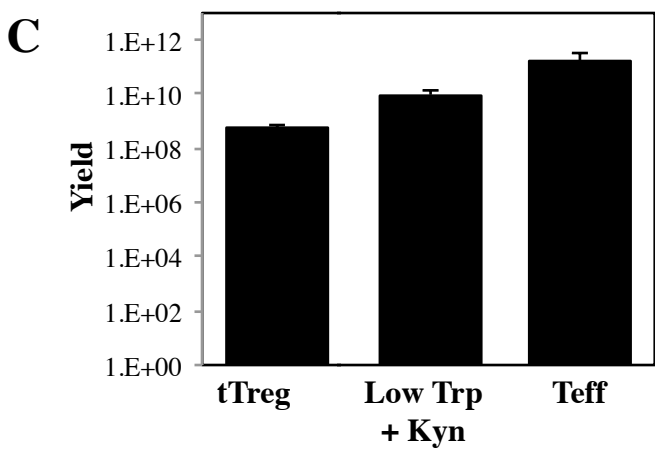
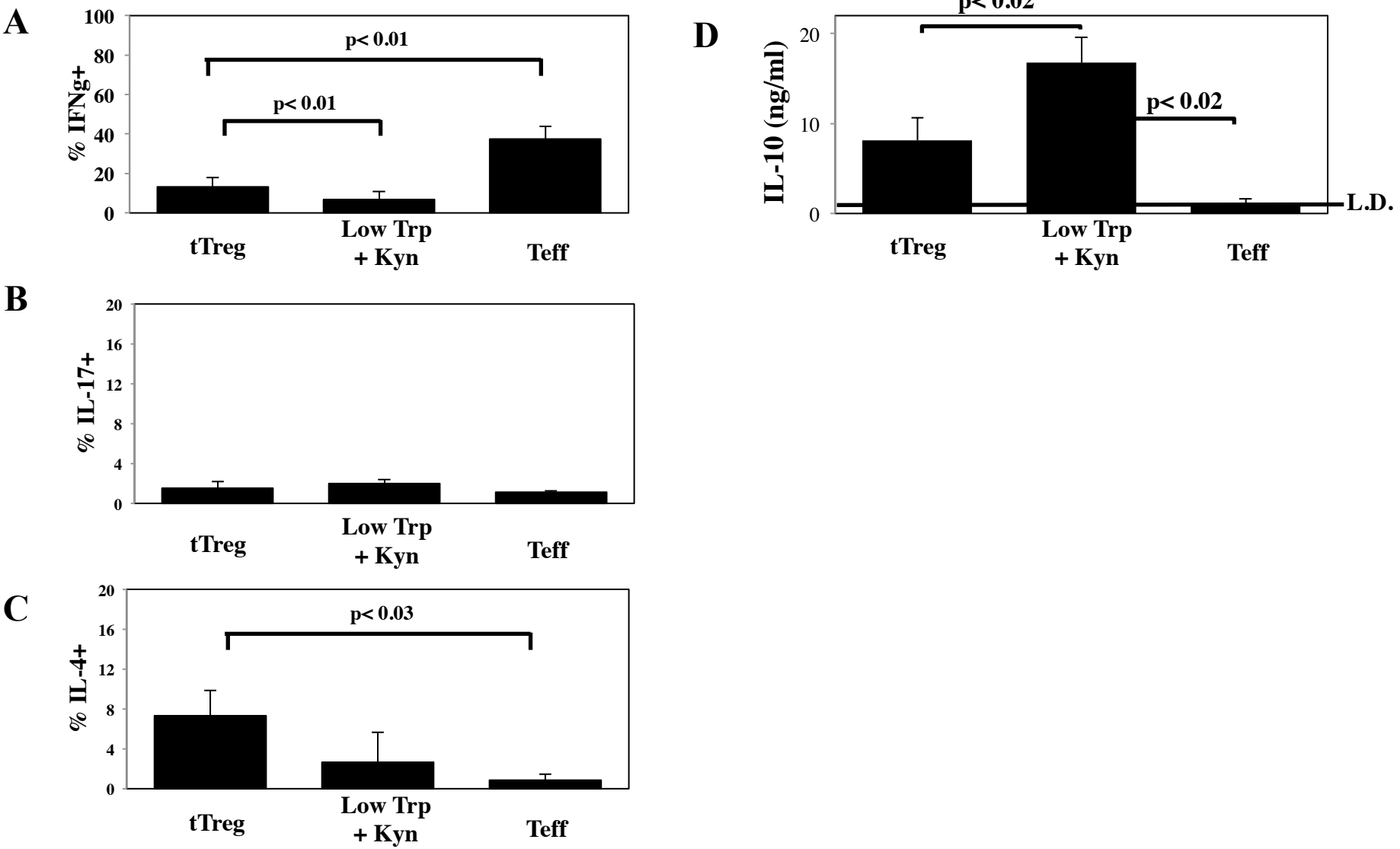
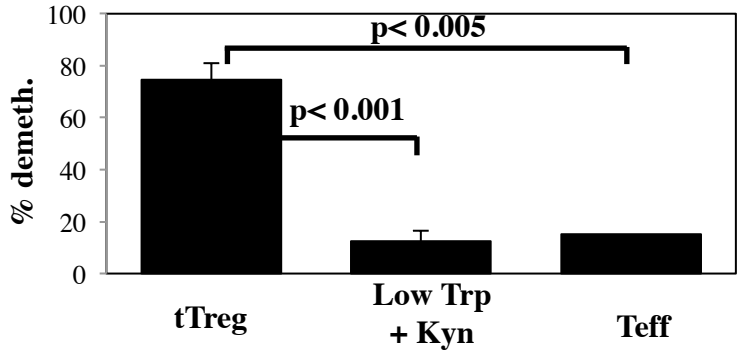


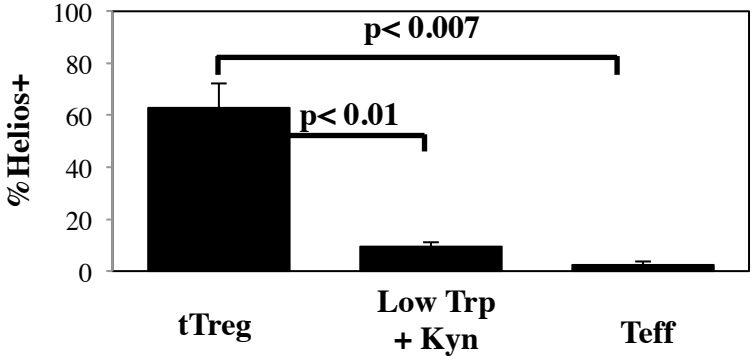
Figure S3: Low Trp+Kyn iTreg, like tTreg, secrete IL-10 and not effector cytokines but do not have Foxp3 gene hypomethylation or Helios expression



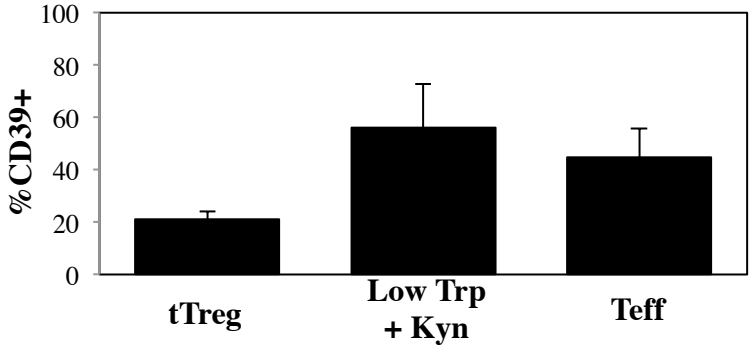
E


% demeth.
100
80
60
40
20
0
p< 0.005
p< 0.001
tTreg
Low Trp
+ Kyn
Teff

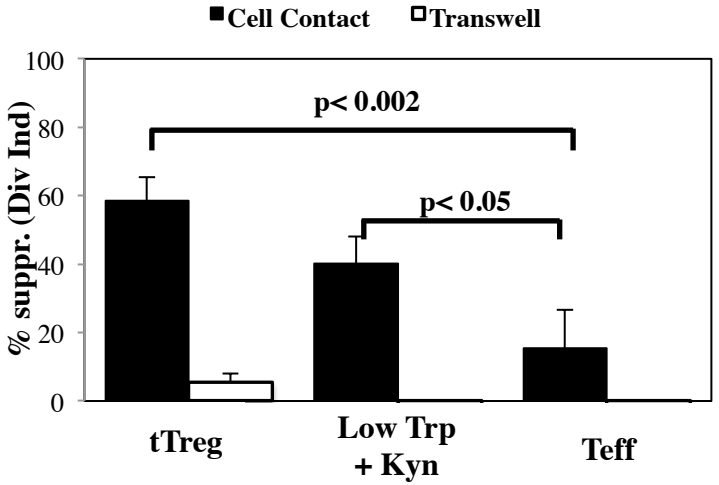
F


%Helios+
100
80
60
40
20
0
p< 0.007
p< 0.01
tTreg
Low Trp
+ Kyn
Teff

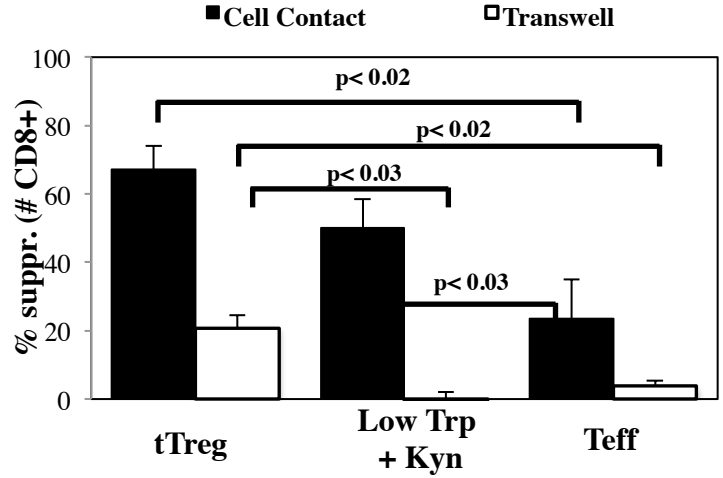
G


%CD39+
100
80
60
40
20
0
tTreg
Low Trp
+ Kyn
Teff

H


Cell Contact
Transwell
% suppr. (Div Ind)
100
80
60
40
20
0
p< 0.002
p< 0.05
tTreg
Low Trp
+ Kyn
Teff

I


Cell Contact
Transwell
% suppr. (# CD8+)
100
80
60
40
20
0
p< 0.02
p< 0.02
p< 0.03
p< 0.03
tTreg
Low Trp
+ Kyn
Teff

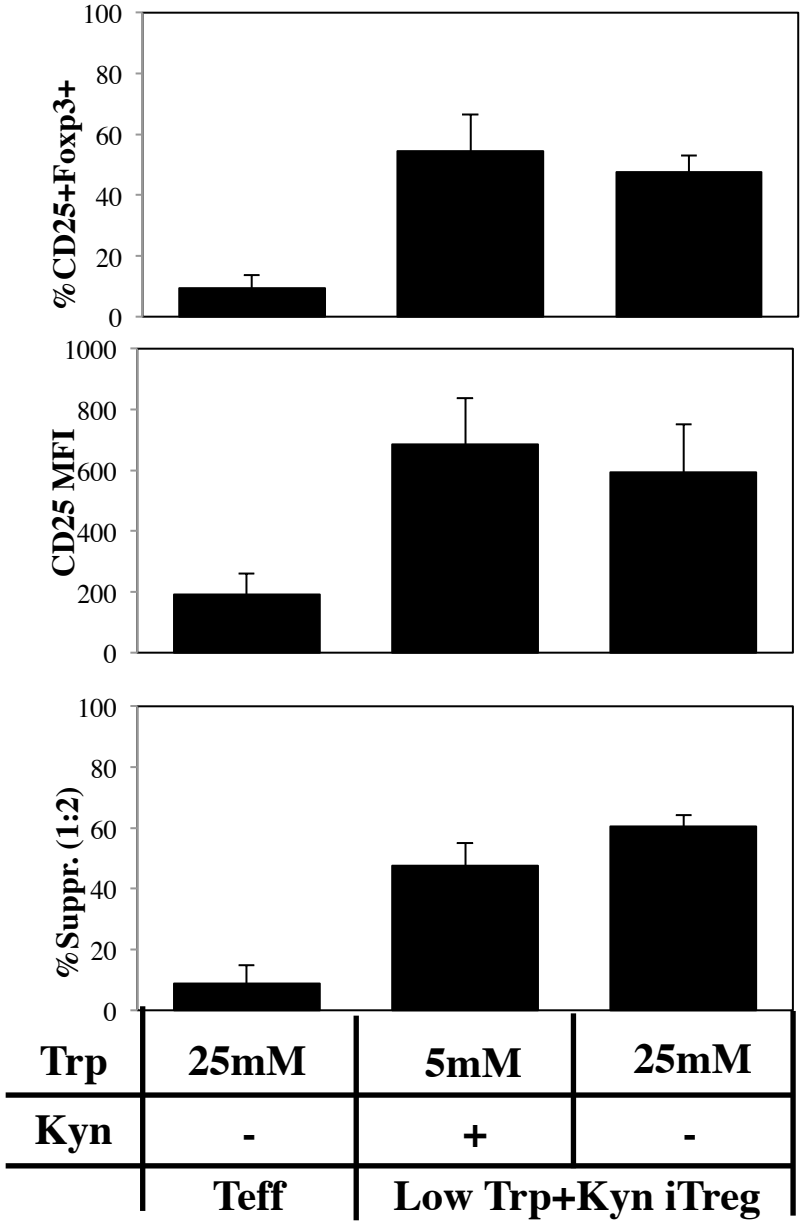


Figure S4: Low Trp + Kyn iTreg phenotype and suppressive function are stable in vitro.

Figure S5: tTreg express significantly higher levels of genes involved in FAO compared to Low Trp+Kyn iTreg and Teff.

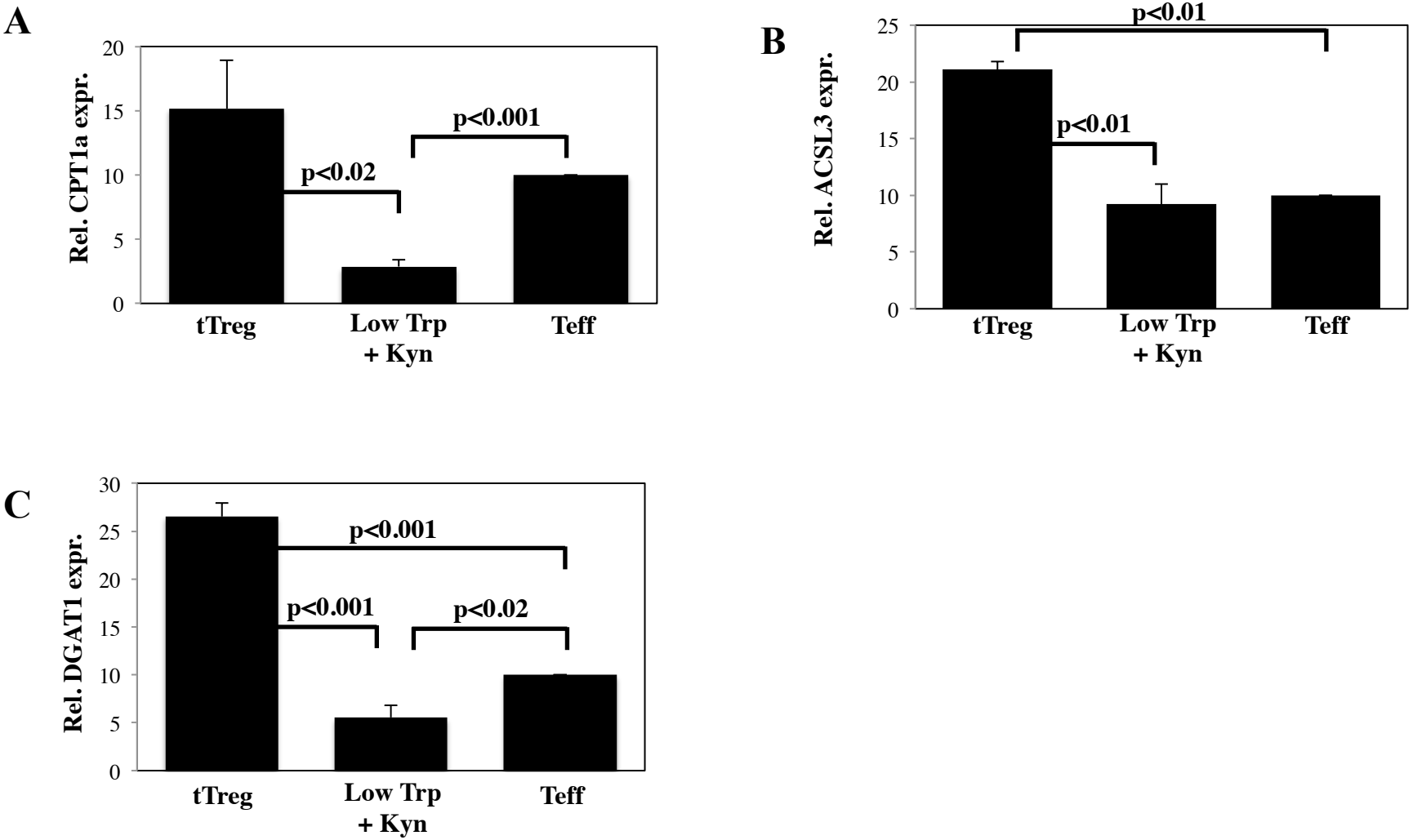
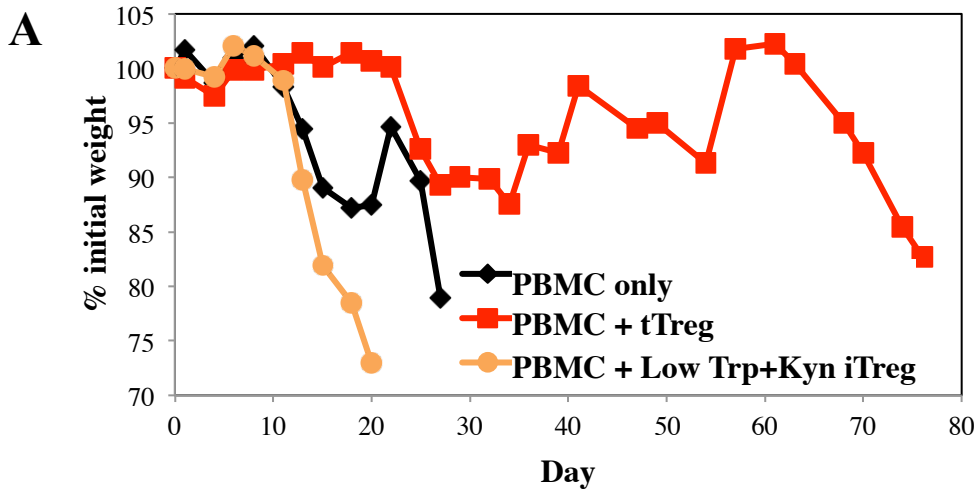


Figure S6: Adoptive transfer of Low Trp + Kyn iTreg does not increase survival in a xenogeneic model of GVHD.



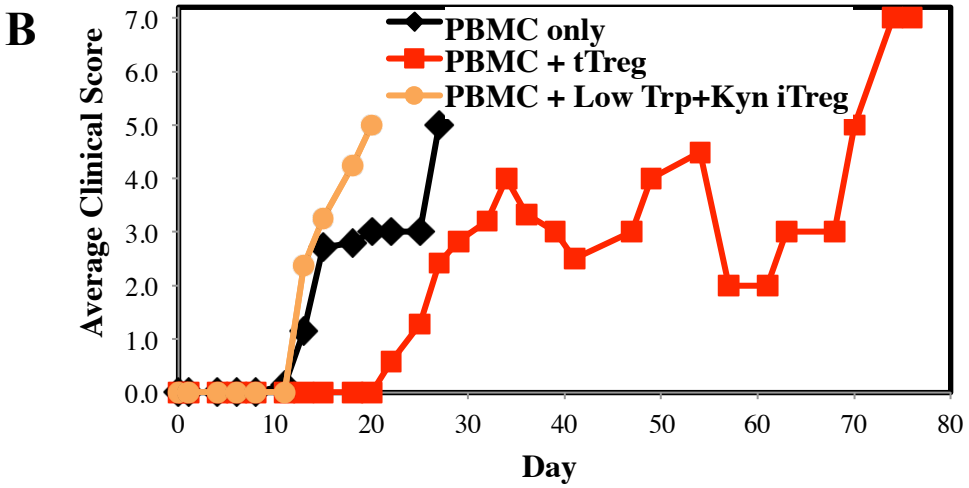


Figure S7: Low Trp+Kyn iTregs are highly IL-2-dependent for survival.

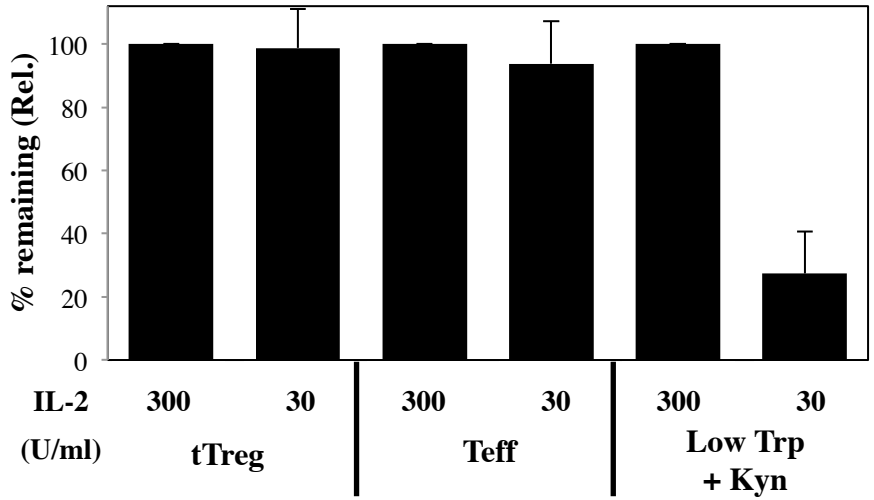


Figure S8: Ultra-low dose IL-2 improves xenoGVHD survival in mice treated with Low Trp+Kyn iTregs, but does not increase overall recipient survival.

A

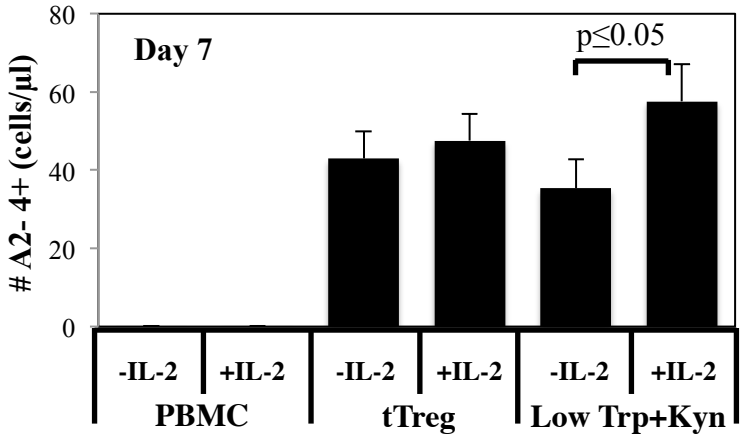
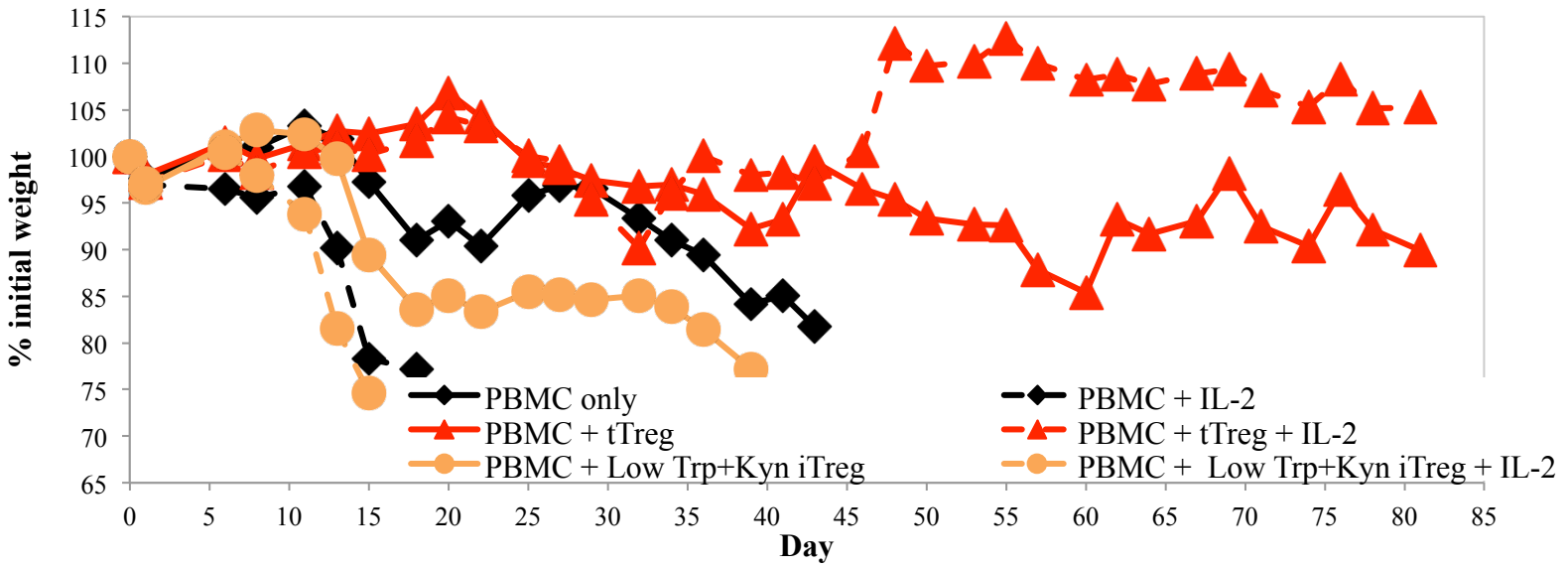


Figure S8: Ultra-low dose IL-2 improves xenoGVHD survival in mice treated with Low Trp+Kyn iTregs, but does not increase overall recipient survival.

B



C