

Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1. Identification of tissue resident macrophage populations that clear apoptotic cells *in vivo*, related to Figure 1. (A) Example of gating strategy used to identify AC-engulfing cells. Control bone marrow chimeras generated with WT CD45.1⁺ bone marrow were compared to chimeras generated with tdTomato⁺CD45.1⁺ bone marrow. (B) Quantification of AC-engulfing (tdTomato⁺CD45.1⁻) cells in different tissues. Data from Figure 1D is represented relative to other cells in the same tissue. Data are the combined results from three independent experiments. (C) CD45.1⁻tdTomato⁺ ACs were injected IP and one hour later peritoneal cells were harvested and analyzed by flow cytometry. Data are representative of two independent experiments. (D) All cells from peritoneal or pleural lavage were plated *ex vivo* and incubated with CD45.1⁺tdTomato⁺ ACs before analysis by flow cytometry. Data are representative of two independent experiments. (E) Representative flow cytometric analysis of tissues from bone marrow chimeras. Cells were gated on CD45.1⁻ cells or AC-engulfing cells (CD45.1⁻tdTomato⁺), as indicated. Data are representative of three independent experiments. (F) Quantification of tdTomato⁺ ACs in different tissues. Cells from bone marrow chimeras were assayed for Caspase-3/7 activation. Shown is the percentage of total cells that were tdTomato⁺ and positive for activated Caspase -3/7. Data are the combined results of two independent experiments.

Figure S2. AC-engulfing macrophages do not express TLR9, related to Figure 2. (A) Representative histograms of TLR expression by gated macrophages harvested from *Tlr9*^{HA:GFP}, *Tlr7*^{FLAG:tdTomato}, or WT mice. Red pulp macrophages are F4/80^{hi}CD11b⁻ cells. Kupffer cells are live CD45⁺CD64⁺MHCII⁺ cells. F4/80^{mid} macrophages are live CD11b⁺F4/80^{mid}MHCII⁺Ly6C⁻CD11c⁻. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. (B) TNF production by macrophages from WT mice stimulated *ex vivo* with TLR ligands. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. (C) Tim-4⁺ pMacs were isolated from WT and *Rosa*^{TLR9} mice. Macrophages were cultured overnight then incubated with CD45.1⁺tdTomato⁺ ACs at indicated ratios and analyzed by flow cytometry. Data are representative of two experiments. (D) Representative flow cytometric analysis of peritoneal cells at different time points after pristane injection. (E) *Lyz2cre*^{+/-}*Rosa*^{Isl-Tlr9} or littermate control *Lyz2cre*^{-/-}*Rosa*^{Isl-Tlr9} were injected intraperitoneally with pristane. 14d after injection peritoneal cells were harvested and analyzed by flow cytometry. The number of total peritoneal exudate cells, neutrophils (CD11b⁺Ly6G⁺Ly6C^{mid}), and Ly6C⁺ monocytes (CD11b⁺Ly6C⁺Ly6G⁻) are shown. Data are the combined results of five independent experiments with total n = 48 for *Lyz2cre*^{-/-} and n = 51 for *Lyz2cre*^{+/-} p-value determined by t-test performed on log-transformed data to account for the non-normal distribution of the data. (F and G) *Lyz2cre*^{+/-}*Rosa*^{Isl-Tlr9} or littermate control *Lyz2cre*^{-/-}*Rosa*^{Isl-Tlr9} mice were injected intraperitoneally with

pristane and analyzed 9 months after injection. (F) Peritoneal cells were harvested and analyzed by flow cytometry. The number of total peritoneal exudate cells, CD11b⁺ cells, T cells (CD3 ϵ ⁺CD11b⁻CD19⁻), Tim-4⁺ macrophages, and neutrophils (CD11b⁺Ly6G⁺Ly6C^{mid}) are shown. (G) Serum samples were collected and tested by ELISA for anti-dsDNA IgG. Data are the combined results of four independent experiments with total n = 38 for *Lyz2cre*^{-/-} and n = 43 for *Lyz2cre*^{+/-}; p-value determined by t-test performed on log-transformed data to account for the non-normal distribution of the data.

Figure S3. AC-engulfing macrophages removed from their tissue environment generate inflammatory responses to ACs, related to Figure 3. (A) IL-6 production by Tim-4⁺ pMacs cultured overnight (programmed) or for 60h (deprogrammed) before stimulation with TLR ligands or ACs. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments (B) Tim-4⁺ pMacs from WT, *Timd4*^{-/-}, or *Unc93b1*^{-/-} mice were cultured overnight or for 60h then incubated with CD45.1⁺tdTomato⁺ ACs at indicated ratios and analyzed by flow cytometry. Data are representative of at least two experiments. (C) TNF production by WT BMMs stimulated with TLR ligands or ACs. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. (D) RNA sequencing analysis of programmed and deprogrammed Tim-4⁺ pMacs stimulated with ACs. Data are presented as fold stimulated over unstimulated of all significantly changed genes plotted as log₂ fold changes. To minimize contamination from AC mRNA, genes whose expression was greater than two fold higher in RNA isolated from ACs alone relative to macrophage RNA were considered AC-derived and excluded. (E) TNF production by peritoneal cells cultured in complete media alone or complete media plus 25% or 50% omentum supernatant for 60h before stimulation with TLR ligands or ACs. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. (F and G) Mice were injected intraperitoneally with lentivirus expressing Gata6 or empty vector. One week after injection peritoneal cells were harvested and cultured for 60h and (F) analyzed for Gata6 expression or (G) stimulated with TLR ligands and analyzed for TNF production. Data are representative of two independent experiments

Figure S4. BMMs gain AC-clearance programming in tissue environments related to Figures 3 and 4. (A - D) mRNA expression in deprogrammed relative to programmed Tim-4⁺ pMacs measured by RNA sequencing. Results of two independent experiments are shown with replicates averaged. (A) Peritoneal macrophage signature genes. (B) Macrophage core genes. (C) classical (M1) and alternative (M2) macrophage associated genes. (E) mRNA expression in deprogrammed relative to programmed Tim-4⁺ pMacs quantified using a Nanostring nCounter. Results from two independent experiments are shown. (F) CD45.1⁺ BMMs were labeled \pm CFSE and injected IP. After three weeks peritoneal cells were harvested and analyzed for CFSE levels. Data are representative of two independent experiments.

Figure S5. Programmed macrophages have a higher activation threshold for TLR7 and TLR9 responses, related to Figure 4 and Figure 5.

(A) IL-6 production by programmed and deprogrammed Tim-4⁺ pMacs stimulated with increasing doses of R848. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. **(B)** TNF production by programmed and deprogrammed WT Tim-4⁺ pMacs stimulated with 2 fold dilutions of G + PolyU with a starting concentration of 0.2mM G + 20µg/ml PolyU. Data are representative of two independent experiments. **(C)** TNF production by programmed and deprogrammed WT Tim-4⁺ pMacs stimulated with increasing doses of Sa19. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. **(D)** IL-6 production by programmed and deprogrammed Tim-4⁺ pMacs from *Rosa^{TLR9}* mice stimulated with increasing doses of CpG ODN. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. **(E)** TNF production by programmed and deprogrammed WT Tim-4⁺ pMacs stimulated with TLR ligands. PD CpG = phosphodiester CpG ODN. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. **(F)** TNF production by programmed and deprogrammed Tim-4⁺ pMacs from *Rosa^{TLR9}* mice stimulated with increasing doses of PD CpG ODN. Data are representative of two independent experiments.

Figure S6. Inflammatory cues induce TLR9 expression in AC-engulfing macrophages, related to Figure 6.

(A) IL-6 production by Tim-4⁺ pMacs treated overnight with the indicated cytokines before stimulation with TLR ligands or ACs. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. **(B)** Tim-4⁺ pMacs from *Tlr9^{HA:GFP}* mice were cultured overnight with IFNβ or untreated for 60hrs and TLR9 levels in lysates were measured by anti-HA immunoprecipitation and immunoblot. An anti-tubulin immunoblot was performed on lysates. Shown are the indicated lanes of the same membrane. Data are representative of two independent experiments. **(C)** Tim-4⁺ pMacs were isolated from WT mice and cultured overnight ± IFNγ or for 60 hours then incubated with CD45.1⁺tdTomato⁺ ACs at the indicated ratios and analyzed by flow cytometry. Data are representative of at least two independent experiments. **(D-E)** IL-6 production by programmed Tim-4⁺ pMacs incubated overnight with IFNβ or by untreated deprogrammed Tim-4⁺ pMacs stimulated with increasing doses of CpG (D) or R848 (E). Data are representative of three independent experiments.

Figure S7. KLF2 and KLF4 imprint an AC-clearance program on macrophages, related to Figure 7.

(A) Transcription factors with at least 2-fold ($p < 0.05$) changes in expression in deprogrammed Tim-4⁺ pMacs relative to programmed Tim-4⁺ pMacs as measured by RNA sequencing. Results of two independent experiments are shown with replicates averaged. **(B)** Cas9 expressing BMMs were transduced with vectors encoding guide RNAs targeting the indicated transcription factors. To determine efficiency of cutting, genomic DNA was analyzed by qPCR using primers that bind the cas9 cut site. Data was

normalized to an unrelated site in genomic DNA. **(C and D)** BMMs were transduced with retrovirus encoding KLF2, KLF4, Gata6 or empty vector. (C) The expression of *Gata6* and *Klf4* mRNA was determined by qPCR and is expressed relative to *Actb* mRNA. (D) The expression of *Klf2* was quantified using a Nanostring nCounter. Data are the combined results of three independent experiments. n = 3-4 per group from independent experiments.

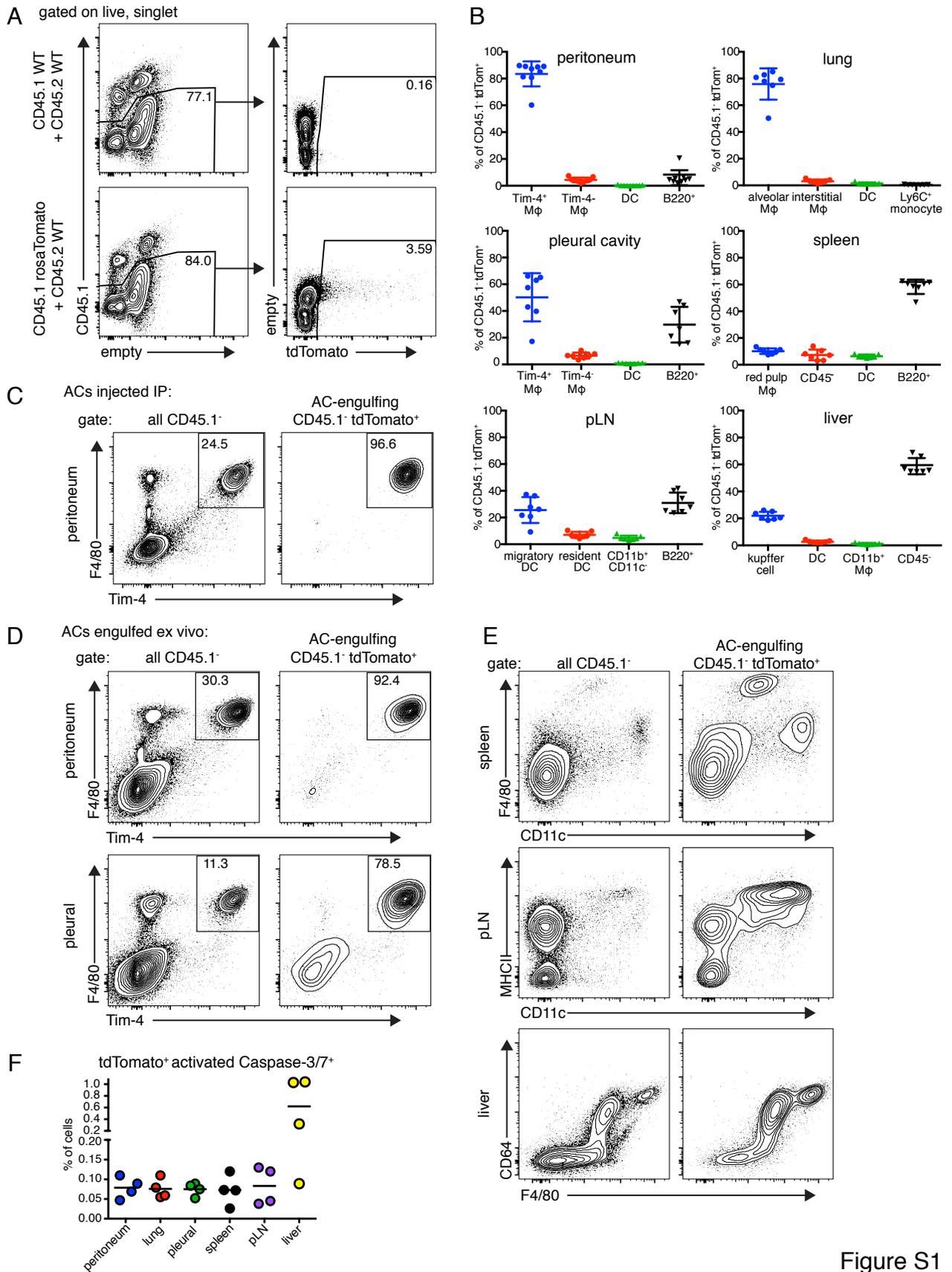


Figure S1

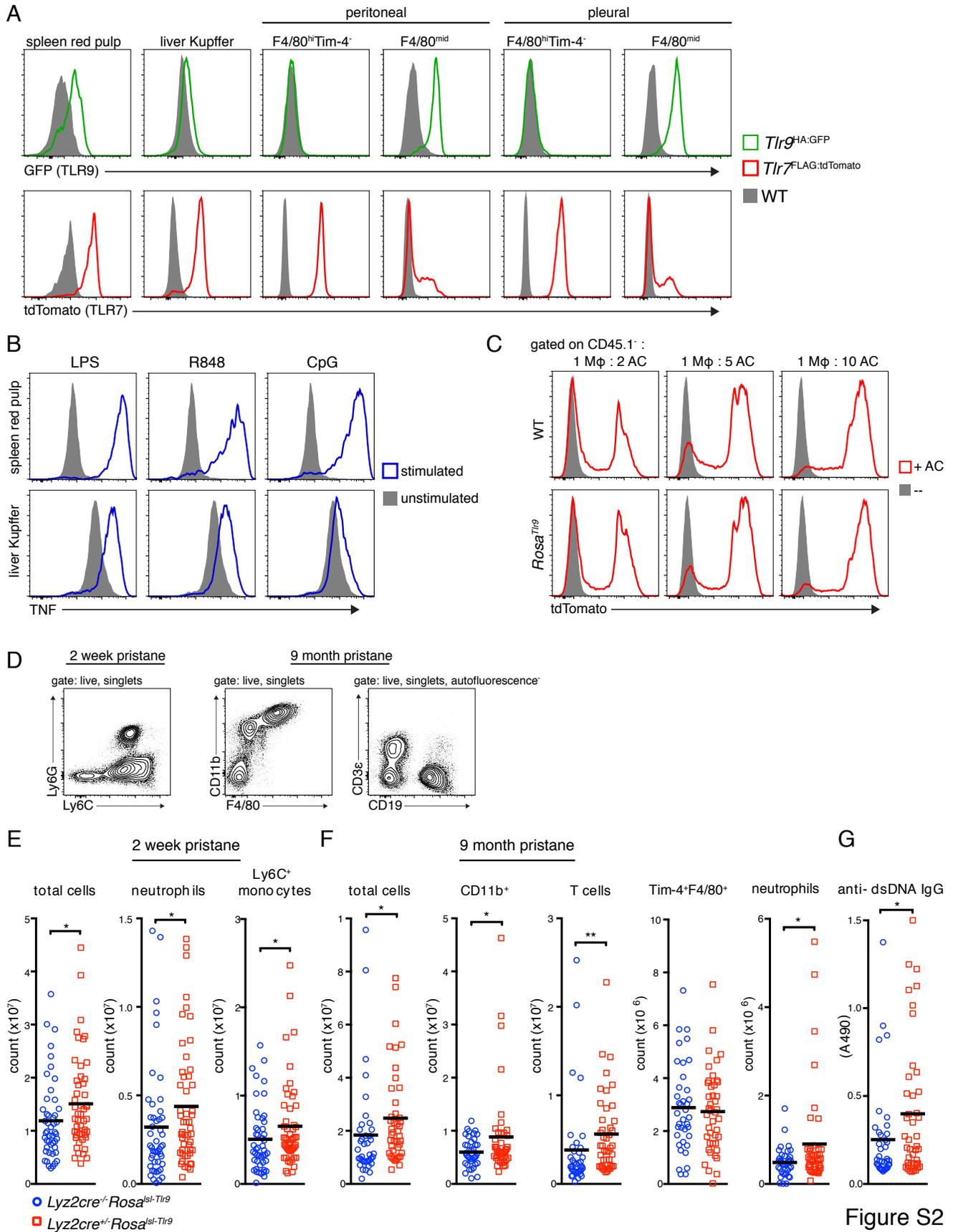


Figure S2

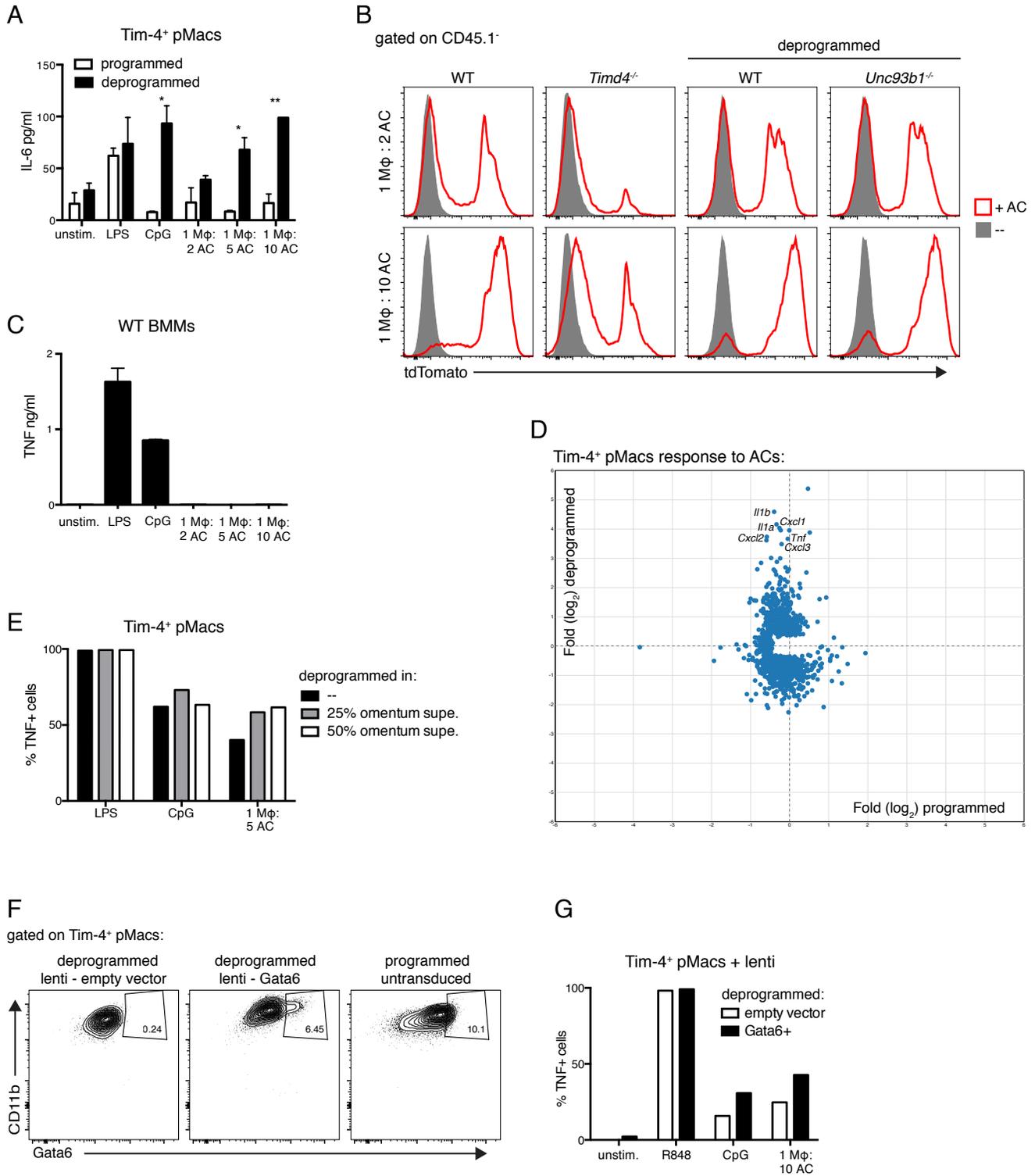


Figure S3

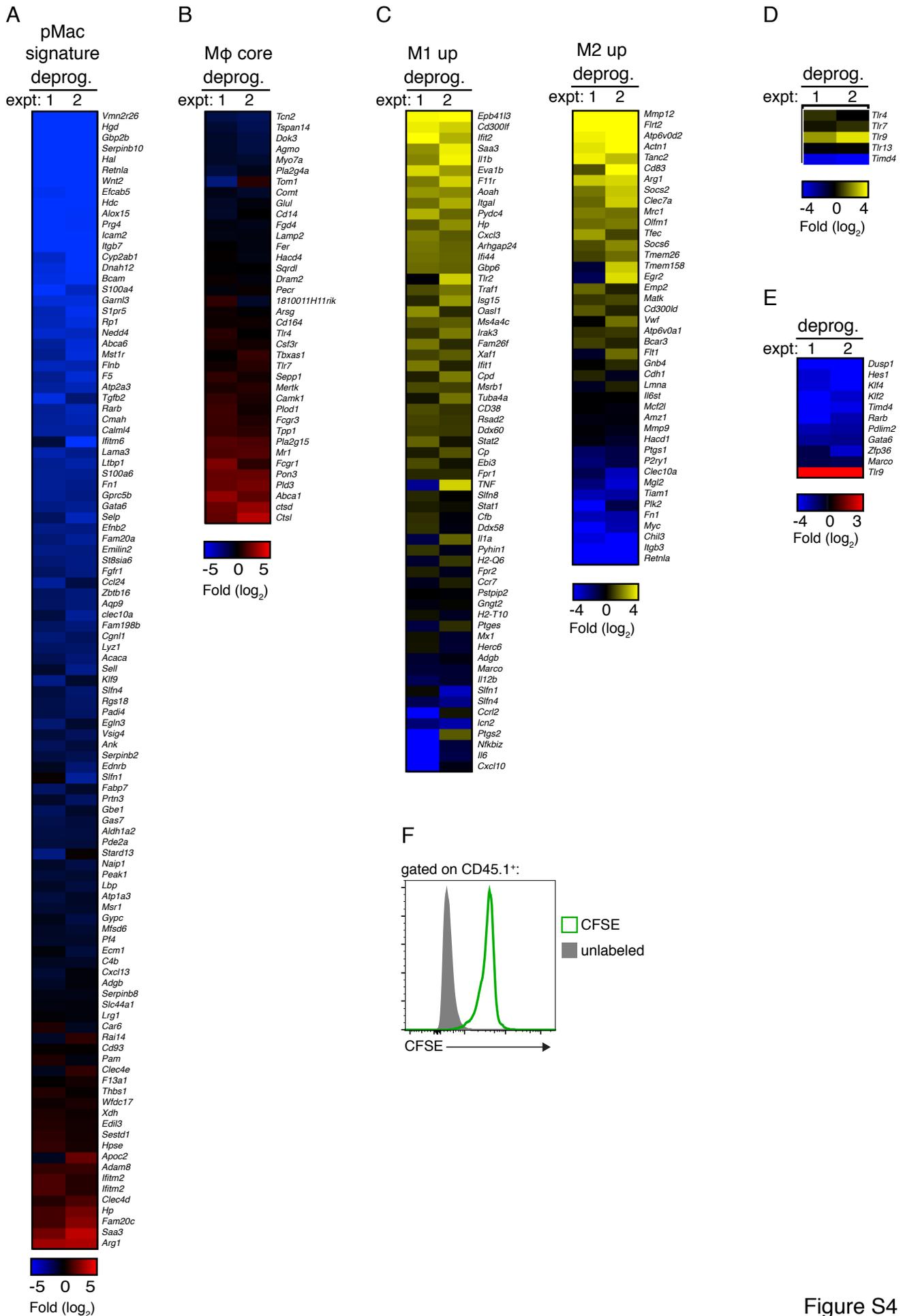


Figure S4

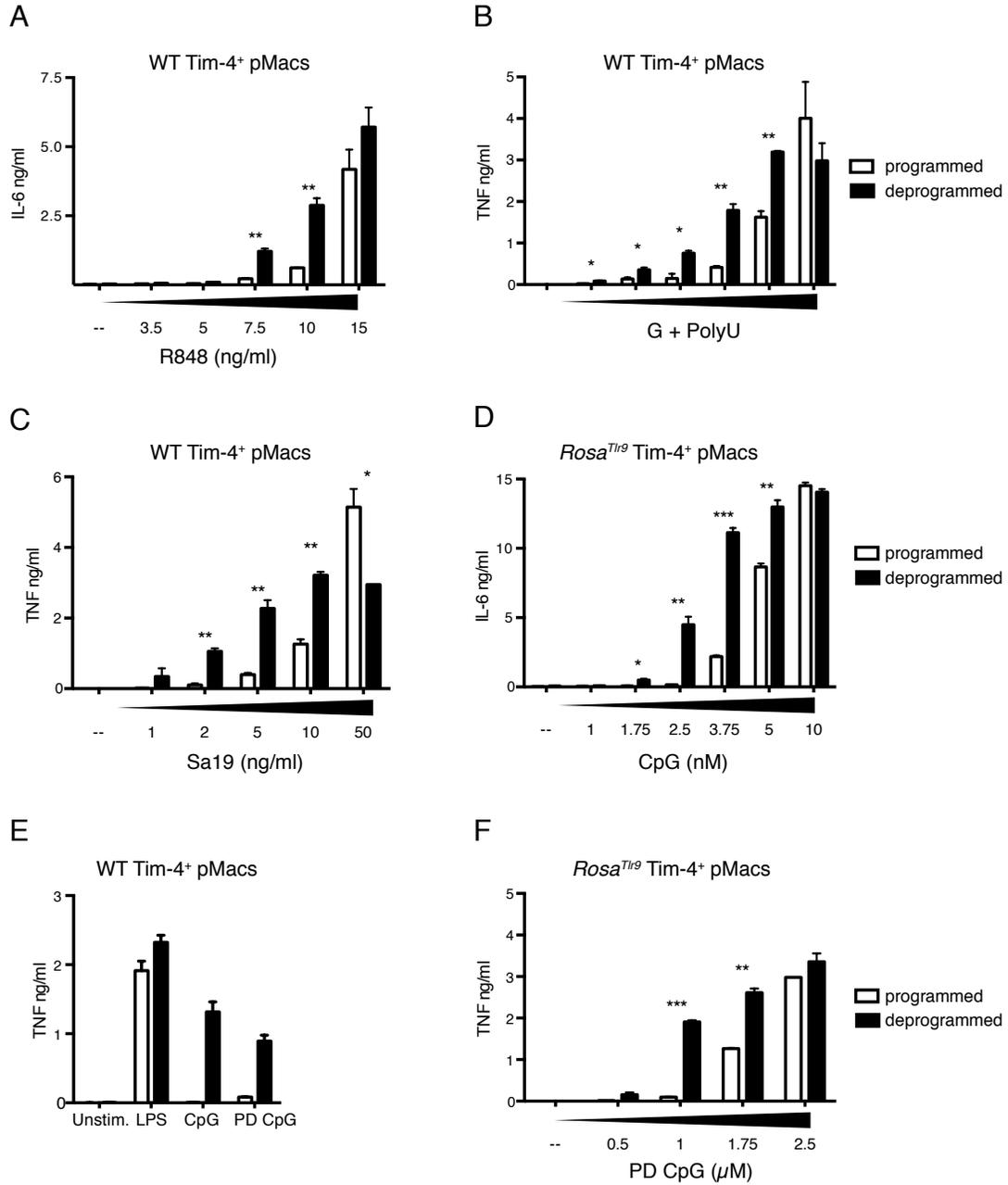


Figure S5

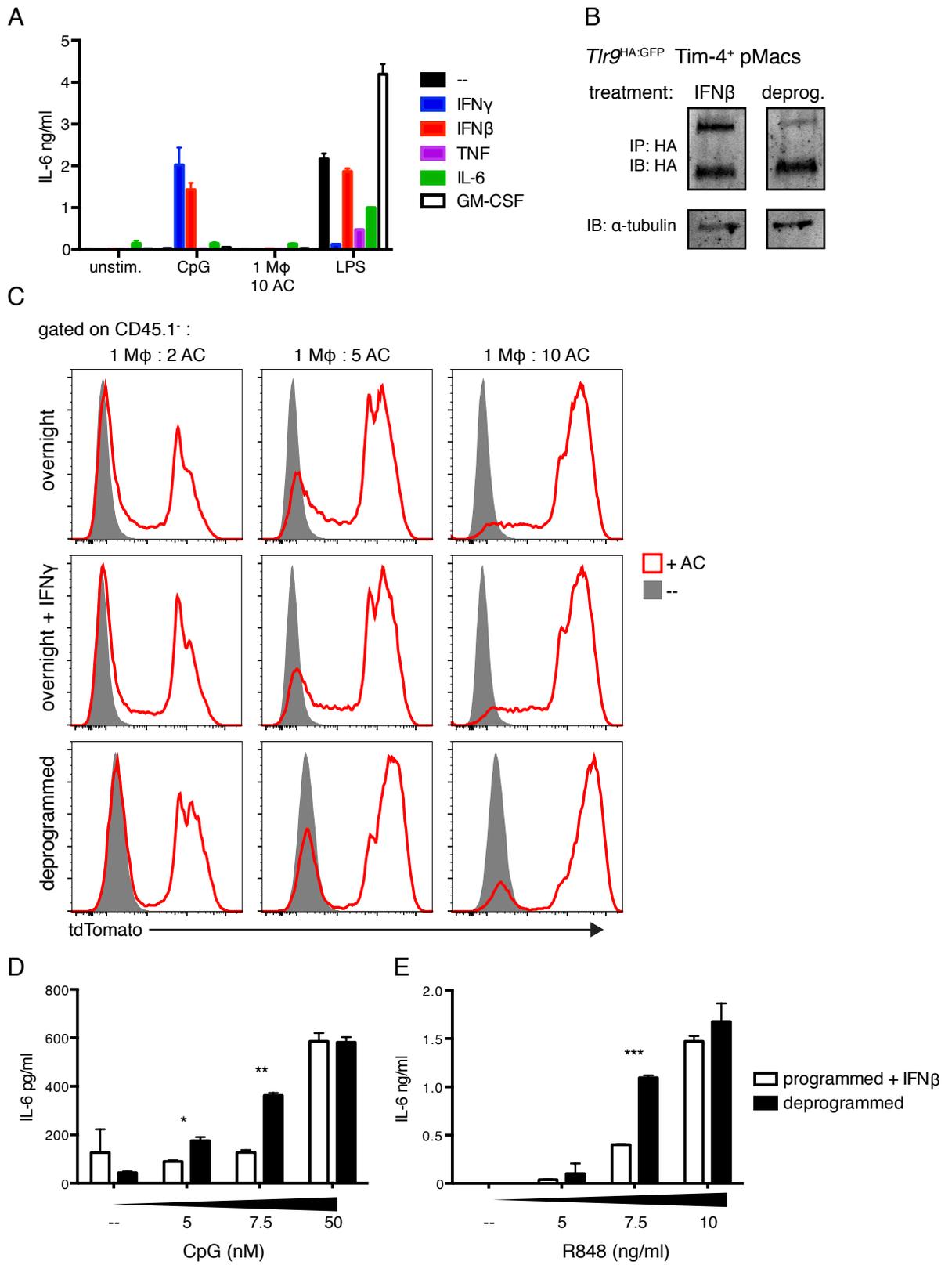


Figure S6

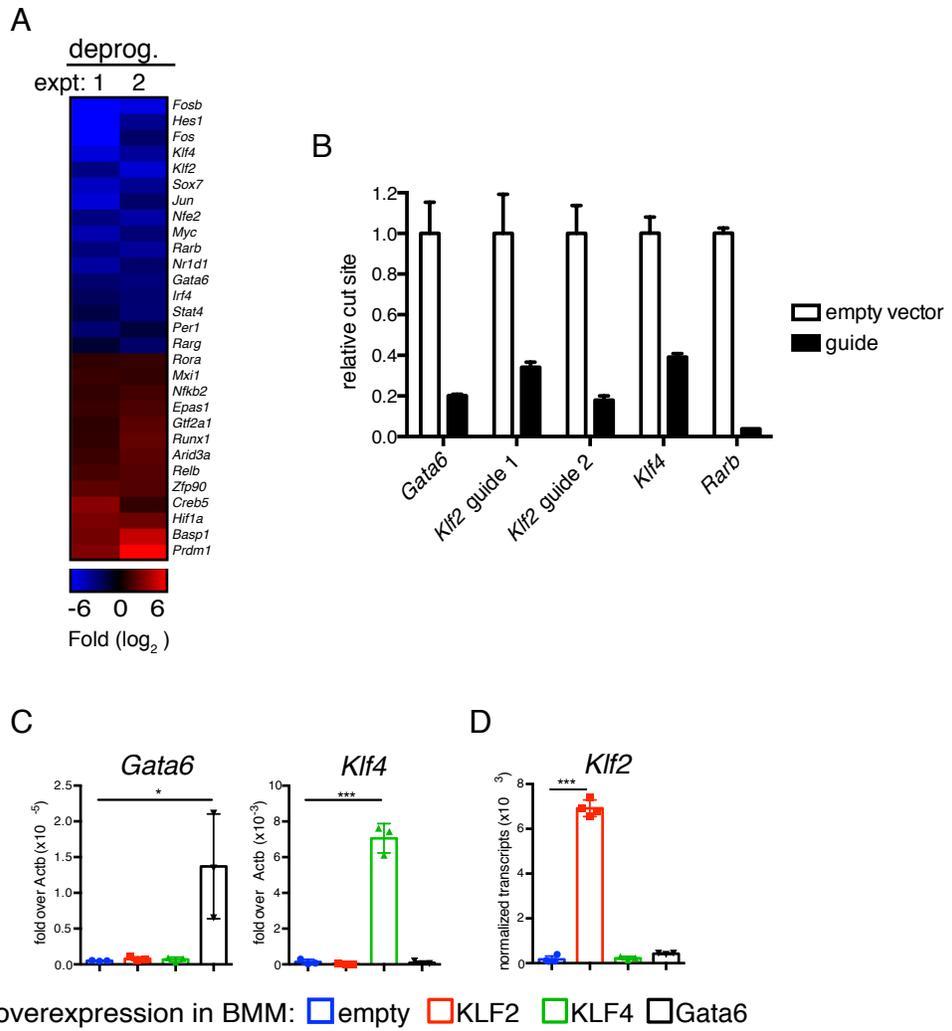


Figure S7

Table S1 related to STAR Methods: Cas9 guide testing primers

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Gata6 guide test F: AGTGGATGGCCTTGACTGAC	This paper	N/A
Gata6 guide test R: GTCGAGCTGCGGCGTCCT	This paper	N/A
KLF2 guide 1 test F: GTGCGAGCGCGGCCTCCAG	This paper	N/A
KLF2 guide 1 test R: TCTAACAACTAGGCCCTCAA	This paper	N/A
KLF2 guide 2 test F: GAAATGAACCCGAGGCGG	This paper	N/A
KLF2 guide 2 test R: GCTCGGCCTTCACTAGCC	This paper	N/A
KLF4 guide 1 test F: CGGCCCGGCGGGAAGGG	This paper	N/A
KLF4 guide 1 test R: ACACGCACTTAAGGCCAACT	This paper	N/A
Rarb guide 2 test F: CAGTGCCTGCGAGGGGT	This paper	N/A
Rarb guide 2 test R: GTTTGCCCTTGGTCACTCAT	This paper	N/A
Cas9 editing ctl F: TGCAATCGCAAGAGGAAAG	This paper	N/A
Cas9 editing ctl R: AGGCTATTGATTTCCCGGT	This paper	N/A