# Tissue-resident Eomes<sup>+</sup> NK cells are the major innate lymphoid cell population in human infant intestine

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## **Supplementary Figures**



#### Supplementary figure 1 | ILC populations in intestines and blood

(a) Gating strategies for viable CD45<sup>+</sup> cells (Fig. 1a, 2a), CD45<sup>+</sup>lin<sup>-</sup> cells (Fig. 1b, 2b, 7c), T cells (Fig. 8), CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs (Fig. 7b, Supplementary Fig. 1d-e, 6) and NK cells (Fig. 2c-e, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 8, Supplementary Fig. 1b-c, 2, 3, 4, 5). Fluorochromes may differ based on specific panel. (b) Representative flow diagrams of CD56 and CD16 expression by viable CD127<sup>-</sup>CD45<sup>+</sup>lin<sup>-</sup> cells in intestinal epithelium (EP), lamina propria (LP) and peripheral blood (B) of infants. (c) Absolute NK cell numbers/cm<sup>2</sup> at different ages in EP (yellow circles) and LP (blue squares) in infants and adults (infant samples N=9 (EP) and N=11 (LP), adult samples N=8 (EP) and N=9 (LP)). (d) Frequencies of CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs of viable CD45<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes for different age groups in EP and LP samples (infant samples N=10 (EP) and N=12 (LP), adult samples N=11 (EP and LP)). (e) Absolute CD127<sup>+</sup> ILC numbers/cm<sup>2</sup> for different age groups in EP and LP samples (infant samples N=9 (EP) and N=12 (LP), adult samples (infant samples N=10 (EP) and N=11 (LP), adult samples (infant samples N=10 (EP) and N=12 (LP), adult samples N=11 (EP and LP)). (e) Absolute CD127<sup>+</sup> ILC numbers/cm<sup>2</sup> for different age groups in EP and LP samples (infant samples N=9 (EP and LP)). Median frequencies indicated by red lines. Error bars define interquartile ranges between 75th and 25th percentiles. Statistical comparisons are Mann-Whitney U comparisons. Asterisks represent the following *p*-values: \*\**p* < 0.01, \*\*\**p* < 0.001. A = Adult samples. FACS plots of representative donors are shown.



## Supplementary figure 2 | CXCR6 expression by intestinal NK cells

Representative histogram overlay of CXCR6 expression by infant (gray) and adult (black) NK cells.



## Supplementary figure 3 | Intestinal CD57<sup>+</sup> NK cells are scarce

(a) Frequencies of CD57<sup>+</sup> NK cells from epithelium (EP) and lamina propria (LP) of infants (white circles) and adults (dark circles) (infant samples N=9 (EP) and N=7 (LP), adult samples N=8 (EP and LP)). Median frequencies indicated by red lines. Error bars define interquartile ranges between 75th and 25th percentiles. Statistical comparisons are Mann-Whitney U comparisons.



## Supplementary figure 4 | T-bet expression in infant and adult intestinal NK cells

(a) Frequencies of T-bet<sup>+</sup> NK cells from epithelium (EP) and lamina propria (LP) of infants (white circles) and adults (dark circles) (infant samples N=8 (EP and LP), adult samples N=10 (EP and LP)). Median frequencies indicated by red lines. Error bars define interquartile ranges between 75th and 25th percentiles. Statistical comparisons are Mann-Whitney U comparisons. Asterisks represent the following *p*-values: \**p* < 0.05.



#### Supplementary figure 5 | Degranulation of intestinal NK cells upon stimulation

(a) Frequencies of infant (white circles) and adult (dark circles) CD107a<sup>+</sup> NK cells from lamina propria (LP). Cells were stimulated for 6 hours in the presence of K562 or 772.221 target cells (effector/targetratio: 1:5) (infant samples N=5 (K562) and N=4 (772.221), adult samples N=6 (K562) and N=4 (772.221)). Median frequencies indicated by red lines. Error bars define interquartile ranges between 75th and 25th percentiles. Statistical comparisons are Mann-Whitney U comparisons.



Supplementary figure 6 | Phenotypic characteristics of intestinal CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs

(a) Frequencies of infant (white circles) and adult (dark circles) CD103<sup>+</sup>, CD49a<sup>+</sup> or CD69<sup>+</sup> CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs in epithelium (EP) and lamina propria (LP) tissues (infant samples N=9 (EP) and N=8 (LP), adult samples N=6 (EP) and N=8 (LP)). (b) Frequencies of infant (white circles) and adult (dark circles) NKG2A<sup>+</sup> or KIR<sup>+</sup> CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs from EP and LP tissues (infant EP samples N=8 (NKG2A) and N=9 (KIR). infant LP samples N=6 (NKG2A) and N=8 (KIR), adult samples N=8 (EP and LP)). (c) Frequencies of infant (white circles) and adult (dark circles) Eomes<sup>+</sup> or T-bet<sup>+</sup> CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs from EP (infant EP samples N=6 (Eomes and T-bet), infant LP samples N=5 (Eomes and T-bet), adult EP samples N=6 (Eomes and T-bet), adult LP samples N=8 (Eomes) and N=7 (T-bet)). (d) Frequencies of infant (white circles) and adult (dark circles) perforin<sup>+</sup> or granzyme B<sup>+</sup> CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs from EP and LP tissues (infant samples N=6 (EP) and N=5 (LP), adult samples N=6 (EP) and N=7 (LP)). (e) Frequencies of infant (white circles) and adult (dark circles) NKp44<sup>+</sup> CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs from EP and LP (infant samples N=4(EP and LP), adult samples N=5 (EP) and N=6 (LP)). (f) Frequencies of LP CD107a<sup>+</sup>, IFN- $\gamma^+$  or TNF- $\alpha^+$  CD127<sup>+</sup> ILCs in infants (white circles) and adults (dark circles). Cells were stimulated for 6 hours in the presence of PMA and ionomycin (infant samples N=5, adult samples N=6). Median frequencies indicated by red lines. Error bars define interguartile ranges between 75th and 25th percentiles. Statistical comparisons are Mann-Whitney U comparisons. Asterisks represent the following p-values: \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.