

Supplementary Material

Differential requirement of *Cd8* enhancers E8_I and E8_{VI} in cytotoxic lineage T cells and in intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes.

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Supplementary Figures

Figure S1



Figure S1. Generation and characterization of E8₁-core-transgenic (Tg) mice. (A) Schematic map of the Cd8a and Cd8b1 gene loci (after Gorman et al. (1)). Horizontal arrows indicate the transcriptional orientation of the Cd8a and Cd8b1 genes. The open bars below the Cd8ab gene complex indicate the location of Cd8 enhancers $E8_{I}$, to $E8_{V}$. The lower panel indicates the transgenic constructs (including their size in kb) used to narrow down the core region of E8₁. The location of ECR-8 is indicated as a gray bar, and ATAC-seq peaks (in naïve CD8⁺ T cells) surrounding ECR-8 are shown at the bottom. (B) Map of the transgenic constructs used to test the enhancer activity of E_{8_1} -core region (2). P8a: Cd8a promoter, CD4: murine Cd4 splicing module (consist of the untranslated exon I, part of intron I, and part of exon II), hCD2: human CD2 reporter gene cDNA, pA: SV40 polyadenylation sequence. (C) Histograms showing human CD2 (hCD2) expression on double-negative (DN), double-positive (DP), CD4 single-positive (SP) and CD8SP thymocyte subsets isolated from E81-core transgenic lines tg#1 and tg#2. (D) Histograms showing hCD2 expression on $B220^+$ B cells, and on $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells (TCR β^+) isolated from the spleen of E8₁-core transgenic lines tg#1 and tg#2. (E) Histograms showing hCD2 expression in CD8 $\alpha\alpha^+$ (left panels) and CD8 $\alpha\beta^+$ (right panels) intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) isolated from the small intestine of E8₁-core transgenic lines tg#1 and tg#2. (C,D,E) Numbers in the histograms indicate the percentage of $hCD2^+$ cells. Filled histograms show a non-transgenic control. Data are representative of 6 (tg#1) and 4 (tg#2) (C,D) and 4 (E) independent experiments.



Figure S2. Generation of $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} $E8_{VI}$ ^{-/-} mice. (A) Targeting strategy for the generation of $E8_{l}$ -core^{-/-} mice. Schematic map shows the endogenous $E8_{l}$ -core region (top), the targeting construct (upper middle), the targeted *E8₁-core* after homologous recombination (lower middle), and the targeted *E8₁-core* after Cre recombinase-mediated deletion of the neomycin cassette (bottom). All restriction sites of BamHI (B) and FspI (F), and EcoRI (E), SalI (S) and XhoI (X) sites important for the construction of the targeting vector are shown. Open arrowheads indicate the location of the PCR primers used for the screening of homologous recombination. The horizontal thick black lines and filled triangles indicate the arms of homology and loxP sites, respectively. *Core*, $E8_{r}$ -core region; Neo^r, the neomycin cassette. (B) Gel image showing the PCR screening of ES clones that underwent homologous recombination. After PCR prescreening of pooled DNA samples from 8 ES clones, 8 individual clones from the positive group (indicated as 1 to 8) were further screened. No. 5 ES clone (indicated by a circle) was used for the generation of $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} mice. P, positive control for PCR; N, no template control; M, size markers. (C) Gel image showing genotyping PCRs to detect the E81-core-null (upper panel), E81-null (middle panel) and E811-null (lower panel) alleles with wild-type (WT), $E8_{I}^{-/-}$, $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-}, $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mouse tail samples. The sizes of PCR products corresponding to the wild-type and mutant alleles in each PCR are indicated as + and Δ , respectively. Note that there is no PCR amplification in $E \delta_I^{-/-}$ mouse sample, due to the deletion of the primer-binding regions. Data are representative of three independent experiments.



Figure S3. Characterization of $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. (A) Flow cytometry analysis showing CD8 α and CD4 expression on total (upper panel) and HSA¹⁰TCR β^{hi} (lower panel) thymocytes isolated from wild-type (WT), $E8_I^{-/-}$ and $E8_I$ -core^{-/-} mice. CD8 α expression on CD8 SP thymocytes (CD8 SP) is displayed in Figure 2A. (B) Diagrams showing the numbers of DN (upper left), DP (upper right), CD4 SP (lower left) CD8 SP (lower right) thymocytes isolated from wild-type (WT), $E8_I^{-/-}$ and $E8_I$ -core^{-/-} mice. (C) Flow cytometry analysis showing CD8 α and CD4 expression on CD19⁻TCR β^+ splenocytes isolated from wild-type (WT), $E8_I^{-/-}$ and $E8_I$ -core^{-/-} mice. (C) Flow cytometry analysis showing CD8 α and CD4 expression on CD19⁻TCR β^+ splenocytes isolated from wild-type (WT), $E8_I^{-/-}$ and $E8_I$ -core^{-/-} mice. CD8 α expression on CD19⁺ T cells (CD8⁺ T) is displayed in Figure 2A. (D) Diagrams showing the numbers of CD4⁺ (left), CD8⁺ (right) T cells isolated from wild-type (WT), $E8_I^{-/-}$ and $E8_I$ -core^{-/-} mice. (A,C) Numbers indicate the percentages within the respective regions. Data are representative of 5 mice analyzed in 5 independent experiments. (B,D) Each dot represents one mouse. Horizontal bars indicate mean values. A one-way ANOVA analysis followed by Tukey's multiple-comparison test was performed for statistical analysis. No comparison between two groups reached a statistically significant level (i.e. p < 0.05).



Figure S4. Generation and characterization of $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. (A) Gel image showing the PCR screening of E8_{VI}-targeted offspring obtained form the injection of guide RNAs and Cas9 mRNA into fertilized eggs. Ten offspring (No. 1 - 10) were screened, and No. 5 offspring (indicated by a circle) was used for the establishment of the mutant strain. The sizes of PCR products derived from wild-type and $E8_{VI}$ -core-null alleles were indicated as + and Δ , respectively. W, control DNA isolated from wild-type mouse; M, size markers. (B) Flow cytometry analysis showing CD8a and CD4 expression on total (upper panel) and HSA^{lo}TCRβ^{hi} (lower panel) thymocytes isolated from wild-type (WT) and $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. CD8 α expression on CD8 SP thymocytes (CD8 SP) is displayed in Figure 3A. (C) Flow cytometry analysis showing CD8 α and CD4 expression on CD19⁻TCR β^+ splenocytes (upper panel) and CD62L and CD44 expression on CD19⁻TCR β^+ CD4⁻CD8 α^+ splenocytes (lower panel) isolated from wild-type (WT) and $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. CD8 α expression on CD8⁺ T cells (CD8⁺ T) and CD8⁺CD44^{hi}CD62L⁺ T cells (CD44^{hi}CD62L⁺) is displayed in Figure 3A. (D) Diagrams showing the numbers of DN (upper left), DP (upper right), CD4 SP (middle left) and CD8 SP (middle right) thymocytes as well as CD4⁺ (lower left) and CD8⁺ (lower right) T cells isolated from wild-type (WT) and $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. (E) Representative gating strategy for the analysis of CD8a expression on HSA^{hi}TCR β^{lo} DP thymocytes (left panel) and histograms showing CD8 α expression on HSA^{hi}TCR β^{lo} DP thymocytes isolated from wild-type (WT) and $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice (right panel). (F) Diagrams showing the relative mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of CD8a expression on HSA^{hi}TCR β^{lo} DP thymocytes isolated from wild-type (WT) and $E\delta_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. (G) Representative gating strategy for the analysis of CD8 α expression on DCs. CD4 and CD8 α expression on CD11c⁺ dendritic cells (DCs) is displayed in Figure 3C. (B,C,E,G) Numbers indicate the percentages within the respective regions. Data are representative of 5 mice analyzed in 5 independent experiments. (D,F) Each dot represents one mouse. Horizontal bars indicate mean values. An unpaired Student's ttest (**D**) and a one-sample *t*-test (**F**) were performed for statistical analysis. "n.s.", not significant.



Figure S5. Characterization of $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. (**A**) Flow cytometry analysis showing CD8 α and CD4 expression on CD19⁻TCR β^+ splenocytes isolated from from wild-type (WT), $E8_{I}^{-/-}$, $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-}, $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. (**B**) Diagrams showing the numbers of splenic CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells isolated from wild-type (WT), $E8_{I}^{-/-}$, $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-}, $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice. (**C**) Flow cytometry analysis showing CD8 α and CD4 expression on wild-type (WT), $E8_{I}^{-/-}$, $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-}, $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} E8_{VI}^{-/-} splenic dendritic cells (DCs), which were either freshly isolated (upper panel) or stimulated with LPS for 24 hours (lower panel). The gating strategy for DCs is shown in Figure S4G. (**D**) Diagrams showing the percentage of the CD4⁻CD8 α^+ population within wild-type (WT), $E8_{I}^{-/-}$, $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-}, $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-}, $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} E8_{VI}^{-/-} splenic dendritic cells (DCs), which were either freshly isolated (left) or stimulated with LPS for 24 hours (right). (**A**,**C**) Numbers indicate the percentages within the respective regions. Data are representative of 5 mice analyzed in 5 independent experiments. (**B**,**D**) Each dot represents one mouse. Horizontal bars indicate mean values. A one-way ANOVA analysis followed by Tukey's multiple-comparison test was performed for statistical analysis. No comparison between two groups reached a statistically significant level (i.e. p < 0.05)



Figure S6. E8₁ is not active in thymic IEL precursors. **(A)** Representative gating strategy for the analysis of E8₁ activity in thymic IEL precursors (defined as CD1d-tetramer (PBS57-loaded)⁻CD25⁻ CD4⁻CD8⁻TCR β^+ CD5⁺). **(B)** Histograms showing YFP expression on thymic IEL precursors, TCR β^+ CD4⁻CD8 $\alpha\alpha^+$ and TCR β^+ CD4⁻CD8 $\alpha\beta^+$ IELs isolated from *E8_I*-Cre,*Rosa26*-stop-YFP (*E8_I*^{RosaYfp}) and *E8_I*-Cre control (control) mice. Numbers indicate the percentages of YFP⁺ cells in individual *E8_I*^{RosaYfp} IEL subsets. **(C)** Diagram showing the percentage of the YFP⁺ population within thymic IEL precursors (precursors), TCR β^+ CD4⁻CD8 $\alpha\alpha^+$ and TCR β^+ CD4⁻CD8 $\alpha\beta^+$ IELs isolated from *E8_I*^{RosaYfp} mice. Each dot represents one mouse. Horizontal bars indicate mean values. Data are representative of 3 mice analyzed in 3 independent experiments.



Figure S7. Chromatin accessibility at the *Cd8ab1* gene complex in TCR $\gamma\delta^+$ IELs and CD8 $\alpha\alpha^+$ DCs. (A) Schematic map of the *Cd8a* and *Cd8b1* gene loci. See the figure legend of Figure 1 for further explanation. (B) UCSC genome browser snapshots showing the ATAC-seq signals at the *Cd8ab1* gene complex (GRCm38/mm10, chr6: 71322001-71380000) in CD8⁺ T cells (8T), TCR $\gamma\delta^+$ IELs ($\gamma\delta^+$ IELs) and CD8 $\alpha\alpha^+$ DCs (8 $\alpha\alpha^+$ DCs). The ATAC-seq data of CD8⁺ T cells and CD8 $\alpha\alpha^+$ DCs were obtained from the Immunological Genome Project (ImmGen) (3), whereas the data of TCR $\gamma\delta^+$ IELs (isolated from conventionally-raised C57BL/6J mice) were retrieved from GSE89646 (4). Shaded bars indicate the location of ECR1 to ECR10 as previously described (5).

Supplementary Tables

Antigen	Clone or Catalog number (#)	Company
CD4	RM4-5	Thermo Fisher Scientific
CD5	53-7,3	BD Biosciences
CD8a	53-6.7	Thermo Fisher Scientific
CD8β	H35-17.2	Thermo Fisher Scientific
CD11c	N418	Thermo Fisher Scientific
CD19	1D3	Biolegend
CD24	M1/69	Thermo Fisher Scientific
CD25	PC61	Biolegend
CD44	IM7	Biolegend
CD62L	MEL-14	Thermo Fisher Scientific
CD90.2	53-2.1	Biolegend
CD103	2E7	Biolegend
hCD2	LFA-2	Thermo Fisher Scientific
I-A/I-E	M5/114.15.2	Biolegend
Mouse IgG ₁	RMG1-1	Biolegend
Rat IgG	#8885	Cell Signaling Technology
Runx3	R3-5G4	BD Biosciences
ThPOK	D9V5T	Cell Signaling Technology
TCRβ	H57-597	Thermo Fisher Scientific
ΤϹℝγδ	GL3	BD Biosciences

Table S1. Antibodies used in this study

Table S2. Genomic sequence surrounding the E8₁-core region

Chr6: 71357410 - 71358228 (GRCm38/mm10):

Underline: E8_I-core region

Blue: Genotyping primer-binding sequences

Table S3. Sequence of the E8₁-core-null allele in $E8_1$ -core^{-/-} and $E8_1$ -core^{-/-} $E8_{VI}$ ^{-/-} mice

TTCCCATGAGGAACAGAGCTGGAAAAGCCCATCAGAAGGGCAGCCGACAGGGAGAAGA GACTTTTGAACAAGCCCAGCCACCCAAGGATTCAGGGCGAATTCATAACTTCGTATAGC ATACATTATACGAAGTTATCTCGAGCTTCATGGACGTAGAAAAGGAACCTGGGAGCAGG CCAGTGTAGCCTTATACAAACCTGGGGTTATTGGATTTGAGGGGGGATAAGACAACAATA TAGTTCATTATAGTTGAGTCTGTAGTTCAAAGCAGATAAAGCCAGAGAGTCAGAAGCTG AGTATGG

Blue: Genotyping primer-binding sequences

Gray background: Insertion (i.e. a loxP site and its surrounding sequence derived from construction)

Table S4. Genomic sequence surrounding the E8_{VI} region

Chr6: 71342503-71343251 (GRCm38/mm10):

Underline: E8_{VI} region

Red: Guide-RNA binding sequences

Blue: Genotyping primer-binding sequences

Table S5. Sequences of the E8_{VI}-null allele in $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ and $E8_{I}$ -core^{-/-} $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice

 $E8_{VI}^{-/-}$ mice:

Red: Guide RNA-binding sequences

Blue: Genotyping primer-binding sequences

Gray background: Insertions

 $E \delta_I$ -core^{-/-} $E \delta_{VI}$ ^{-/-}mice:

Red: Guide RNA-binding sequences

Blue: Genotyping primer-binding sequences

Gray background: Insertions

References

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