

Supplementary Figure 1. Low-dose IL-2 selectively activates human Tregs in healthy donors and UC patients. (*A*) Representative flow cytometry plots of human PBMC treated with 10^{1} IUml⁻¹ or 10^{3} IUml⁻¹ IL-2 for 20 min. Treg cells were gated based on CD127¹⁰CD25⁺ staining (red), whereas conventional T cells (Tcon) were gated based on CD127⁺CD25⁻ staining (blue; left). Phosphorylation of STAT5 (pSTAT5, Tyr-694) in Tcon (red) and Treg (blue) is shown in histograms upon stimulation with indicated IL-2 concentrations (right). (*B*) Graphical representation of pSTAT5 in Tcon (red) and Treg (blue) from PBMCs following IL-2 dose escalation ranging from 10^{-1} IUml⁻¹ to 10^{4} IUml⁻¹ for 20 min in healthy control subjects or patients with UC. Error bars represent the SEM of experimental replicates across 2 donors. (*C*) Doseresponse curve showing pSTAT5 expression in lamina propria Tregs (blue) and Tcons (red) from a patient with UC. Statistical analysis were performed using an unpaired t-test. Error bars are represent the SEM.



Supplementary Figure 2. Human Tregs were not expanded in colons of humanized mice treated with LD IL-2. RNAscope on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded colonic sections from humanized NSGIIDQ8 mice treated with PBS or LD IL-2 3 days post enema with TNBS or EtOH as a vehicle control. 5 areas per slide were quantified. Images are 40X Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test. Error bars are represent the SEM.



Supplementary Figure 3. Low dose IL-2 treatment does not alter NK cell and T cell subsets in humanized mice. FACS analysis of reconstituted NSGIIDQ8 mice that were untreated (control, $n \ge 3$) or administered a single rectal edema of 50% EtOH ($n \ge 3$) or TNBS followed by PBS ($n \ge 3$) or LD IL-2 treatment ($n \ge 3$). Prior gating is shown on top of each column. Concatenated flow cytometry plots and graphical representation of activated (CD56⁺CD16⁺) NK cells as well as naïve (CCR7⁺CD45RO⁻), central memory (CCR7⁺CD45RO⁺), effector memory (CCR7⁻CD45RO⁺), and effector (CCR7⁻CD45RO⁻) CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells. Error bars represent the SEM. Statistical analysis performed using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test. Error bars are represent the SEM.



Supplementary Figure 4. Treatment with LD IL-2 was not associated with altered frequencies of dendritic cells or macrophages. FACS analysis of concatenated colonic lamina propria cells from reconstituted NSGIIDQ8 mice that were untreated (control, $n \ge 3$) or administered a single rectal edema of 50% EtOH ($n \ge 3$) or TNBS followed by PBS ($n \ge 3$) or LD IL-2 treatment ($n \ge 3$). Gating strategy is shown on top.