Fuchs YF, Sharma V *et al.*: Gene Expression-Based Identification of Antigen-Responsive CD8⁺ T cells on a Single-Cell Level.

Supplementary Figures and Tables:

Fig. S1



Fig. S1: Impaired MHC class I multimer detection of CD8⁺ T cells responding to their cognate antigen. Representative flow cytometry dot plots of PBMCs stained with HLA-A2 multimers loaded with Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆ peptide after incubating PBMCs for 20 h in the presence of mock (IGRP₂₆₅₋₂₇₃) or cognate (Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆) peptide at the indicated concentrations. Plots show 1×10^5 cells in the CD8 gate and the frequencies of cells showing strong or intermediate positive staining with the multimer.









Fig. S2: Gene expression analysis of Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆-directed CD8⁺ T cells after incubation with peptide-loaded K562/A*0201 cells or autologous PBMCs. Scatter plots are shown for 75 genes determined using the qPCR-based targeted gene expression approach. Plots show the expression in individual Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆-directed single-cell-sorted CD8⁺ T cells from donors #1–3 incubated overnight with DMSO (black) or mock peptide (blue) as control stimuli or with cognate peptide (red) in the presence of K562/*0201 cells (open symbols) or autologous PBMCs (filled symbols) for antigen presentation in the dye-based CD8⁺ T cell activation assay. The qPCR primers are listed in Table S9. The following numbers of cells were analyzed:

	K562/A*0201			PBMC		
	DMSO	mock	cognate	DMSO	mock	cognate
Donor #1	26	28	26	25	25	28
Donor #2	13	13	13	13	13	13
Donor #3	14	14	11	11	14	14

Fig. S3



A K562/A*0201: mock vs. cognate



log₂FoldChange









Fig. S3: Comparison of gene expression between cognate peptide-stimulated and control-stimulated Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆-directed CD8⁺ T cells. (A–F) Volcano plots of scRNAseq data for Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆-directed cells from donor #1. Cells were single-cell-sorted from the dye-based CD8⁺ T cell activation assay following overnight incubation with peptide solvent (DMSO), mock peptide (IGRP₂₆₅₋₂₇₃), or cognate peptide (Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆) in the presence of K562/A*0201 cells or autologous PBMCs for antigen presentation. The thresholds (fold change = 0.5 [black] and 4 [blue]; adjusted p = 0.05 [black]) are shown as dashed lines. Genes upregulated in cells responding to their cognate peptide are marked in red and downregulated genes in blue. The

gene symbols for the combined top 50 ranked differentially expressed genes in both comparisons (DMSO vs. cognate and mock vs. cognate) using the same cells for antigen presentation are shown. Volcano plots comparing cells incubated with peptide solvent and mock peptide (DMSO vs. mock) are also included as control conditions.



A Donor #4: mock vs. cognate



log₂FoldChange















log₂FoldChange

Fig. S4: Comparison of gene expression between cognate peptide-stimulated and control-stimulated CMV pp65495-503-directed CD8⁺ T cells. (A-I) Volcano plots of scRNAseq data of CMV pp65495-503-directed cells from donors #4-6 are shown. Cells were single-cellsorted from the dye-based CD8⁺ T cell activation assay following overnight incubation with peptide solvent (DMSO), mock peptide (Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆), or cognate peptide (CMV pp65₄₉₅₋₅₀₃) in the presence of autologous PBMCs for antigen presentation. The thresholds (fold change = 0.5 [black] and 4 [blue]; adjusted p = 0.05 [black]) are shown as dashed lines. Genes upregulated in cells responding to their cognate peptide are marked in red and downregulated genes in blue. The gene symbols for the combined top 50 ranked differentially expressed genes in both comparisons (DMSO vs. cognate and mock vs. cognate) are shown. Volcano plots comparing cells incubated with peptide solvent and mock peptide (DMSO vs. mock) are included as control conditions. Genes upregulated in cells stimulated with mock peptide are marked in red and downregulated genes in blue.





Fig. S5: Discriminative ability of antigen-responsive cells across a wide range of cognate peptide concentrations. Heatmap showing gene expression in single-cell-sorted Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆-directed cells incubated overnight with mock (IGRP₂₆₅₋₂₇₃) or titrated amounts of cognate (Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆) peptide in the dye-based CD8⁺ T cell activation assay using autologous PBMCs for antigen presentation. Results are shown for the top 50 ranked separator genes for cognate peptide-responsive CD8⁺ T cells of donor #1 and PBMC-based stimulation (see Table S5).



Fig. S6: Impaired MHC class I multimer detection and upregulation of CD137 in CD8⁺ T cells responding to their cognate antigen. Representative flow cytometry dot plots of PBMCs stained with HLA-A2 multimers loaded with CMV pp65₄₉₅₋₅₀₃ peptide after the PBMCs were incubated for 20 h in the presence of CMV pp65₄₉₅₋₅₀₃ (cognate) or Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆ peptide (mock) at the indicated concentrations. Plots show 0.5 \times 10⁴ cells in the CD8 gate and the frequencies of multimer-stained cells (left gate) or CD137-expressing cells (right gate).





Fig. S7: IGRP₂₆₅₋₂₇₃-directed CD8⁺ T cells markedly differ from virus-directed cells in their response to cognate antigen. Heatmaps showing the top 50 ranked differentially expressed genes in autoantigen-directed CD8⁺ T cells incubated with cognate peptide (IGRP₂₆₅₋₂₇₃) relative to control cells incubated with DMSO or mock peptide (Flu MP₅₈₋₆₆). Cells were derived from a donor with type 1 diabetes and data were generated by scRNAseq. The top 50 genes were ranked separately for the K562/A*0201 (left) and autologous PBMC (right) antigen presentation conditions.





В



С



Fig. S8: Gating strategies for the flow sorting experiments. Representative flow cytometry plots and gates are shown for sorting of (**A**) multimer-positive CD8⁺ T cells into the dye-based activation assay, (**B**) dye-stained antigen-directed CD8⁺ T cells from K562/A*0201- or PBMC-based assays for single-cell gene expression analysis, and (**C**) CD95⁺CD8⁺ memory T cells for immunochip analysis.