

**Cell Metabolism, Volume 31**

**Supplemental Information**

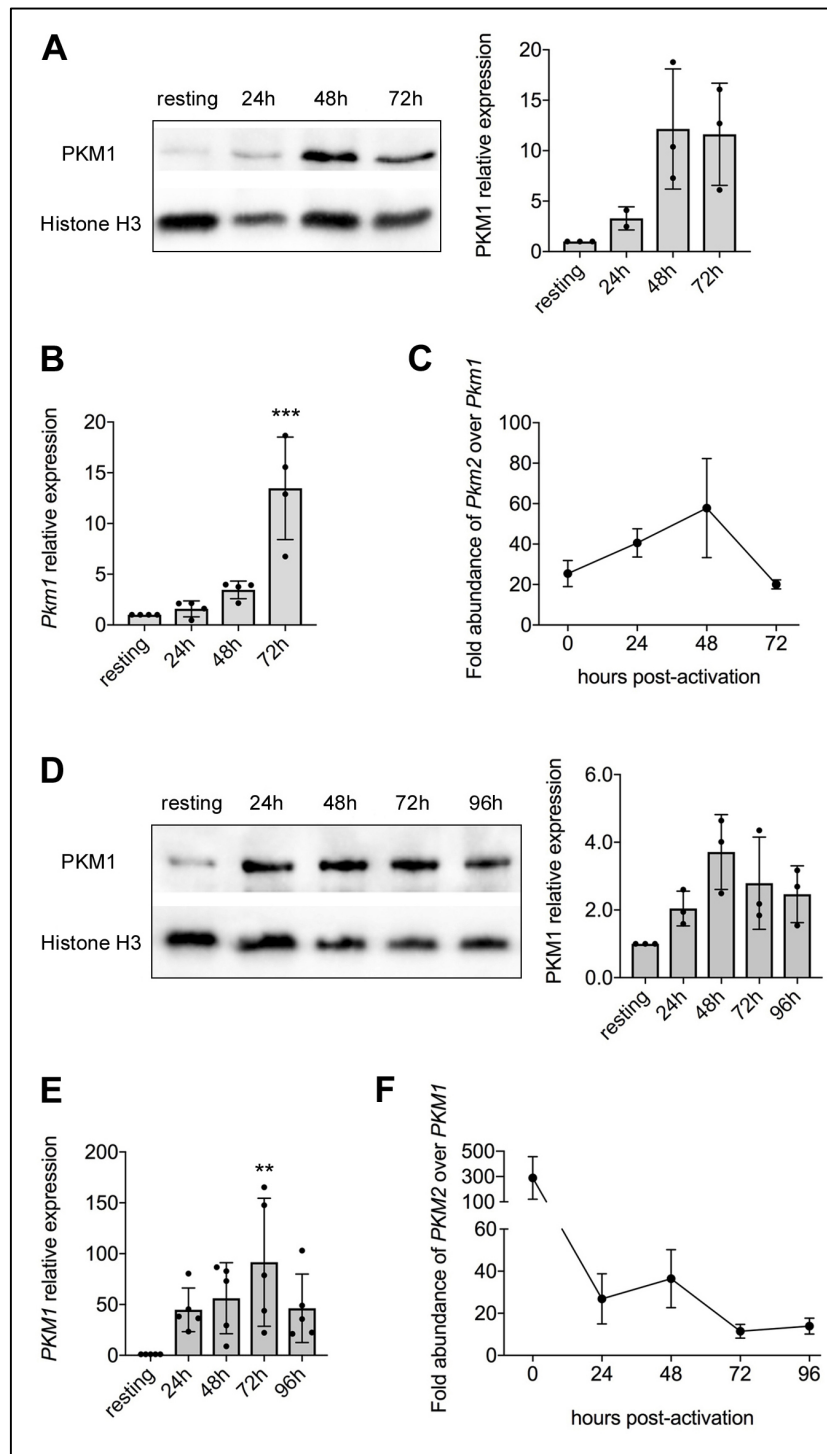
**Pharmacological Activation of Pyruvate**

**Kinase M2 Inhibits CD4<sup>+</sup> T Cell**

**Pathogenicity and Suppresses Autoimmunity**

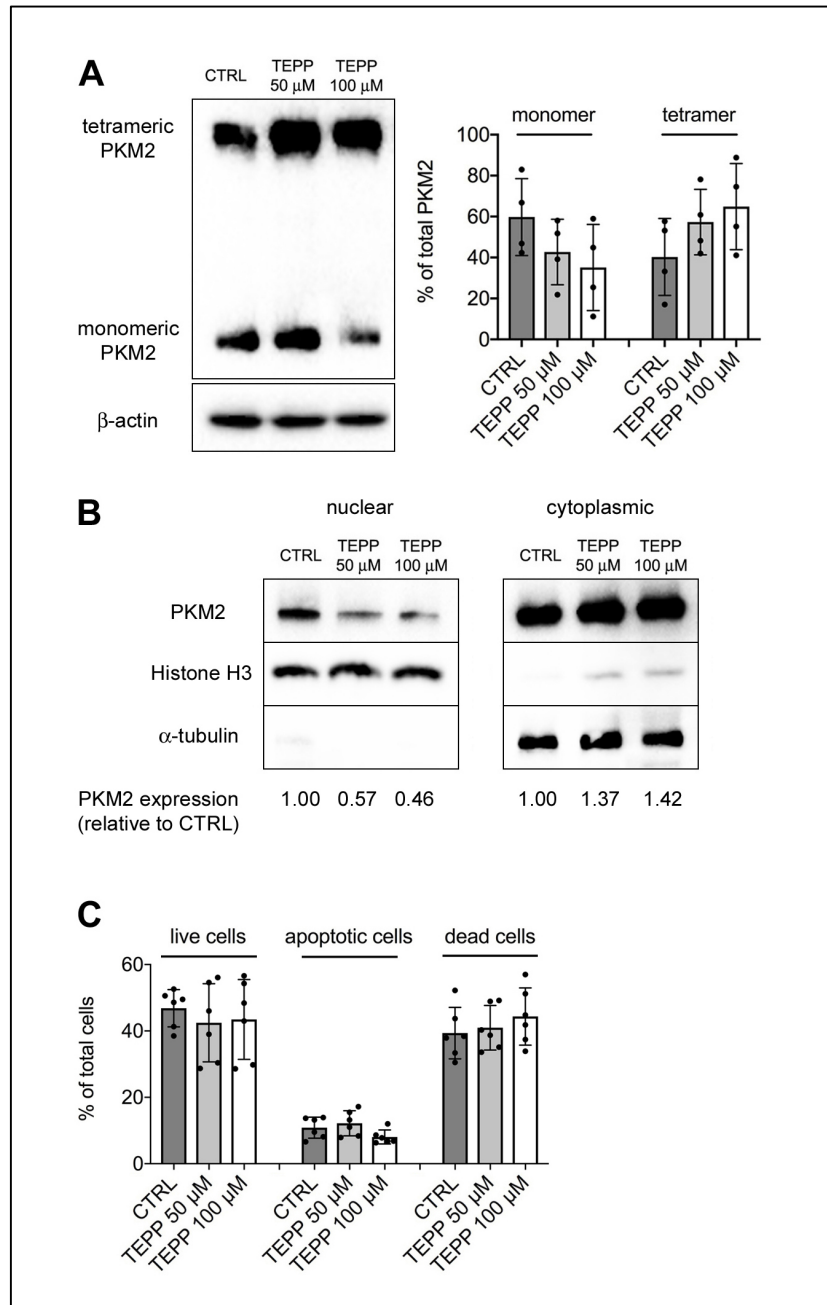
**Stefano Angiari, Marah C. Runtsch, Caroline E. Sutton, Eva M. Palsson-McDermott, Beth Kelly, Nisha Rana, Harry Kane, Gina Papadopoulou, Erika L. Pearce, Kingston H.G. Mills, and Luke A.J. O'Neill**

**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE TITLES AND LEGENDS**



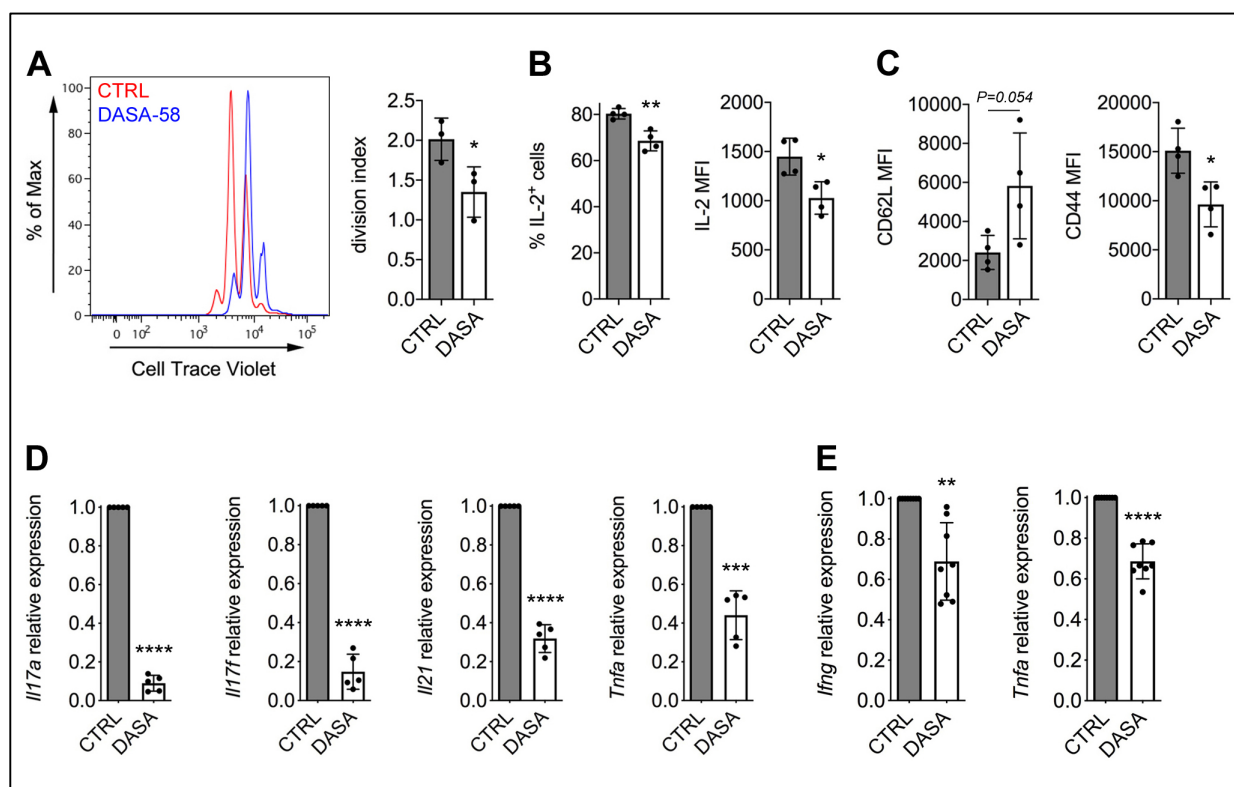
**Figure S1. PKM1 expression in resting and activated murine and human CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. Related to Figure 1 and 7. (A-C) Murine CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62<sup>+</sup> T cells were stimulated *in vitro* for 3 days with CD3/CD28 antibodies and collected at different time points of activation. (A) Left: western blot showing upregulation of PKM1 protein in murine CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells following activation. Right: quantification of PKM1 expression by densitometry analysis (n=3 from two independent**

experiments). **(B)** Quantification of *Pkm1* mRNA expression in resting versus activated murine CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells by qRT-PCR (n=4 from three independent experiments). \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  compared to resting condition, by one-way Anova with Dunnett's post-hoc test. **(C)** Fold abundance of *Pkm2* over *Pkm1* mRNA in resting and activated murine CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (n=4-6 from three-four independent experiments). **(D-F)** Human naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were stimulated *in vitro* for 4 days with anti-CD3/CD28 antibodies and collected at different time points of activation. **(E)** Left: western blot showing upregulation of PKM1 protein in human CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells following activation. Right: quantification of PKM1 expression by densitometry analysis (n=3 from three independent experiments). **(F)** Quantification of *Pkm1* mRNA expression in human CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells by qRT-PCR (n=5 from three independent experiments). \*\* $P < 0.01$  compared to resting condition, by one-way Anova with Dunnett's post-hoc test. **(C)** Fold abundance of *PKM2* versus *PKM1* expression levels in resting and activated human CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (n=5 from three independent experiments). For all panels, data are the mean  $\pm$  SD.

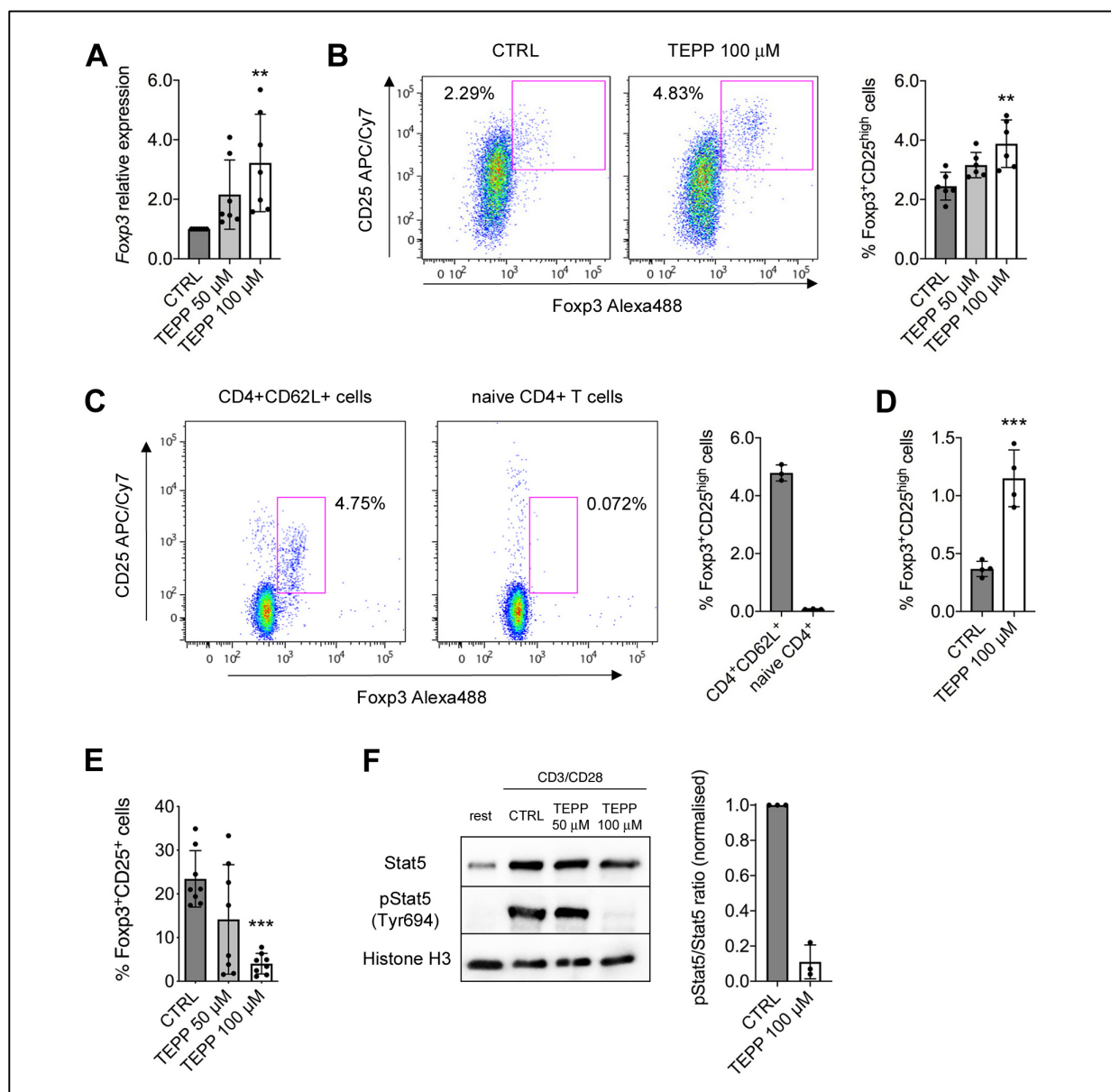


**Figure S2. Effect of TEPP-46 on PKM2 tetramerisation, PKM2 nuclear translocation and T cell viability. Related to Figure 2. (A)** Cells were collected after 3 days of stimulation, crosslinked with DSS and analysed for PKM2 expression. Left: Representative western blot showing induction of PKM2 tetrameric isoform by TEPP-46. Right: quantification of relative tetrameric and monomeric isoform expression over total PKM2 by densitometry analysis (n=4 from three independent experiments). **(B)** Cells were collected after 2 days of stimulation and PKM2 expression in nucleus and cytoplasm was analysed by western blot after cell fractionation. One representative experiment out of three showing a dose-dependent reduction of nuclear PKM2 expression in cells treated with TEPP-46 is displayed. **(C)** Murine CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were collected after

3 days of activation in the presence of TEPP-46. Cells were stained with PI and Annexin V (AV) to determine live (PI<sup>-</sup>AV<sup>-</sup>), apoptotic (PI<sup>-</sup>AV<sup>+</sup>) or necrotic/dead cells (PI<sup>+</sup>AV<sup>+</sup>) (n=6 from three independent experiments). For all panels, data are the mean  $\pm$  SD.



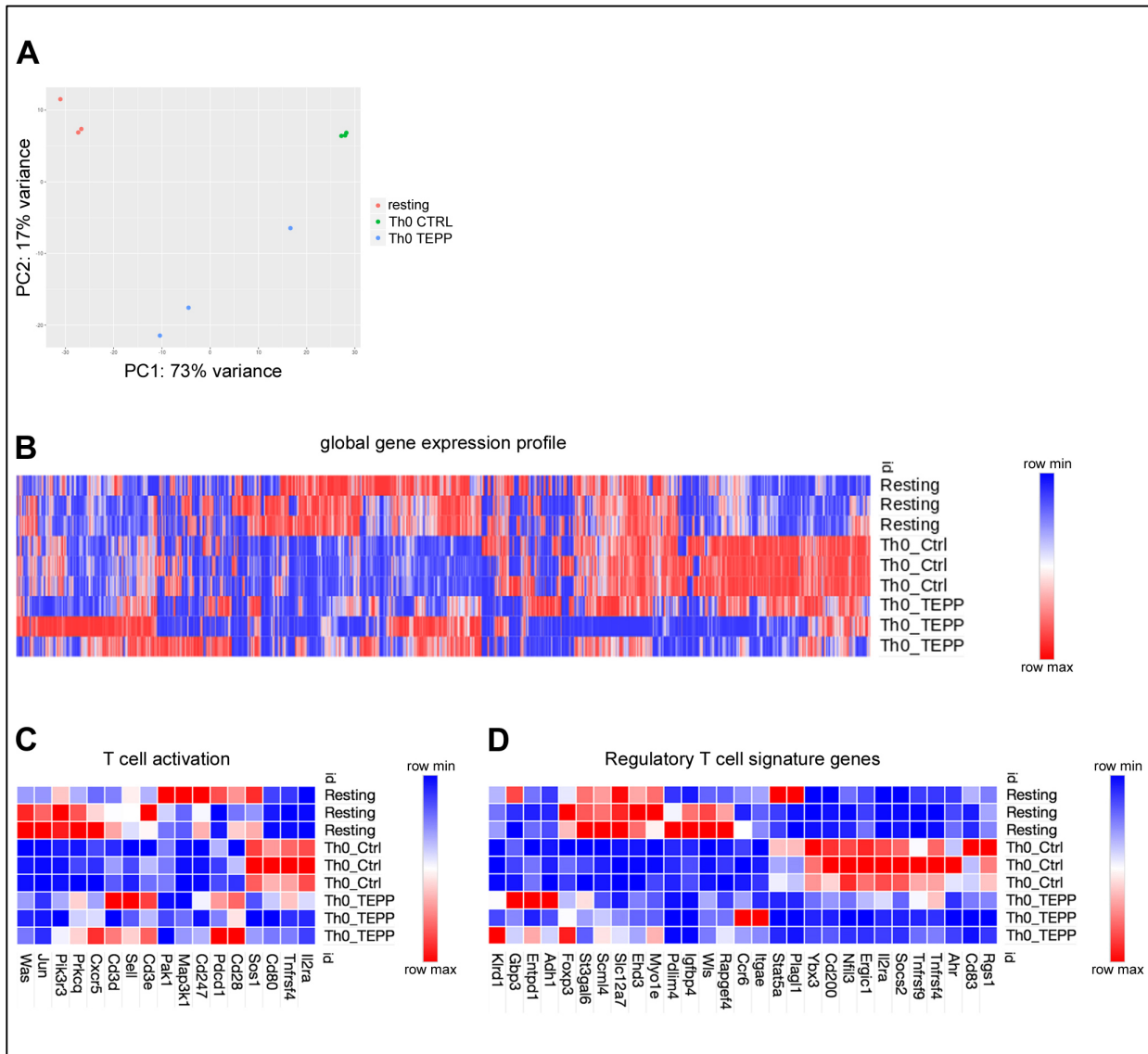
**Figure S3. Effect of DASA-58 on CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell activation and generation of Th17 and Th1 cells *in vitro*.** Related to Figure 2, Figure 4 and Figure 5. (A-C) Murine CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62<sup>+</sup> T cells were activated *in vitro* with CD3/CD28 antibodies in the presence of DMSO (CTRL condition) or DASA-58 25  $\mu$ M. (A) Cells were collected after 3 days of stimulation. Left: representative flow cytometry plot displaying T cell proliferation assessed as CellTrace<sup>TM</sup> Violet dilution. Right: quantification of division index by FlowJo software (n=3 from two independent experiments). (B) Percentage of IL-2-producing cells and IL-2 MFI in CTRL versus DASA-58-treated cells 24 hours upon activation (n=4 from two independent experiments). (C) MFI of surface CD62L and CD44 expression, evaluated by flow cytometry. (n=4 from two independent experiments). (D) Murine CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62<sup>+</sup> T cells were activated *in vitro* under Th17-polarising conditions in the presence of DMSO (CTRL condition) or DASA-58 100  $\mu$ M. Expression of *Il17a*, *Il17f*, *Il21* and *Tnfa* mRNA in CTRL and DASA-treated Th17 cells was quantified by qRT-PCR (n=5 from two independent experiments). (E) Murine CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62<sup>+</sup> T cells were activated *in vitro* under Th1-polarising conditions in the presence of DMSO (CTRL condition) or DASA-58 25  $\mu$ M. Expression of *Ifng* and *Tnfa* mRNA in CTRL and DASA-treated Th1 cells was quantified by qRT-PCR (n=8 from three independent experiments). For all panels, data are the mean  $\pm$  SD. \* $P$ <0.05, \*\* $P$ <0.01, \*\*\* $P$ <0.001 or \*\*\*\* $P$ <0.0001 compared to CTRL condition, by unpaired (A-C) or paired (D-E) Student's t test.



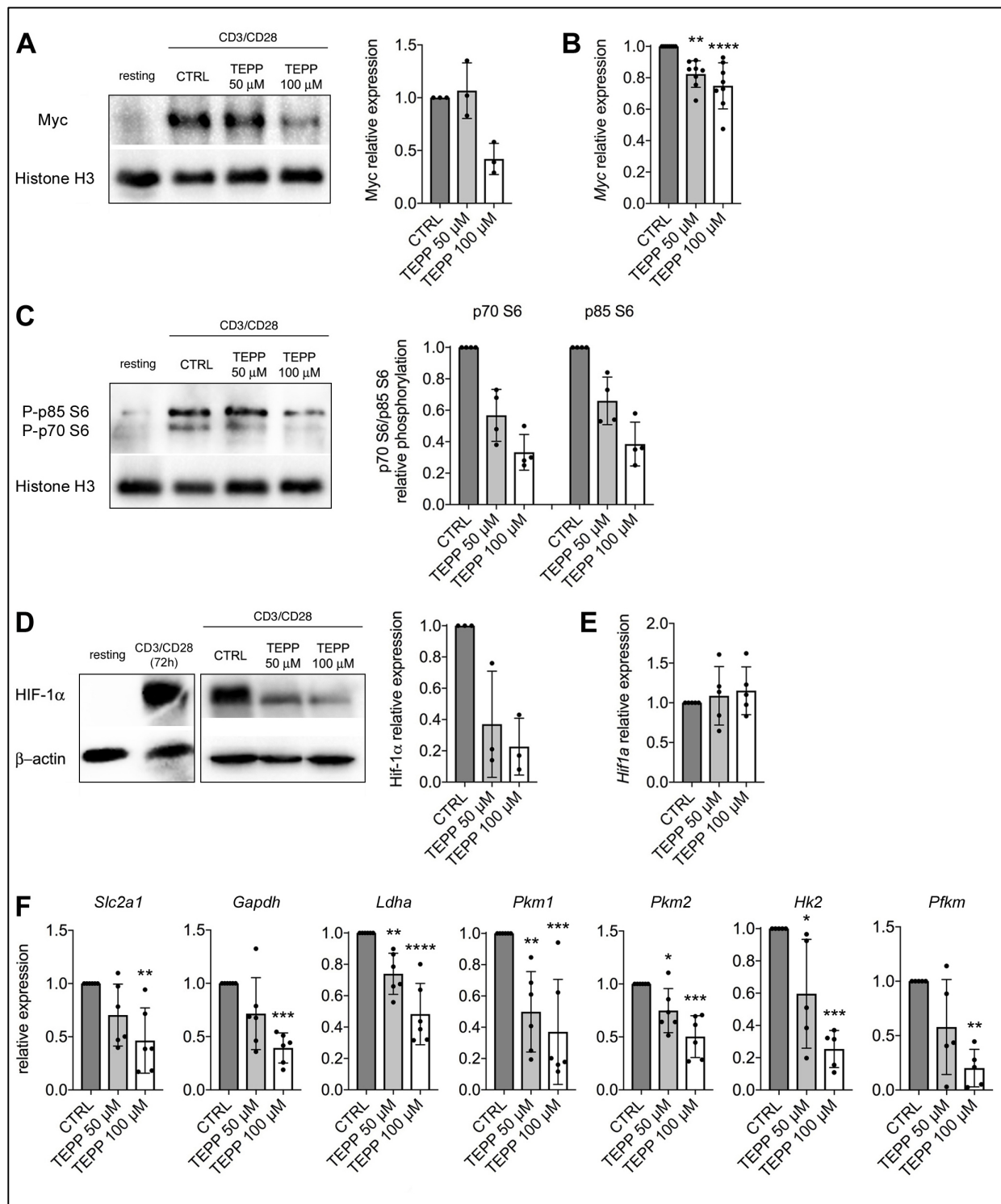
**Figure S4. Induction of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells by TEPP-46 and effect of TEPP-46 on TGF- $\beta$ -induced Tregs. Related to Figure 2.** (A) Quantification of *Foxp3* mRNA levels by qRT-PCR in murine CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells activated in the presence of DMSO (CTRL condition) or TEPP-46 (n=7 from six independent experiments). (B) Left: representative plot showing induction of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells by TEPP-46 treatment. Right: quantification of the percentage of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells in CTRL and TEPP-46-treated cells (n=6 from four independent experiments). (C) Left: representative flow cytometry plots showing Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells in freshly-isolated CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>+</sup> resting T cells and naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. Right: quantification of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cell percentage in the two populations (n=3). (D) Naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were activated with CD3/CD28 antibodies in the presence of TEPP-46. The percentage of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells was evaluated after 3 days of stimulation. (n=4 from 2 independent experiments). (E) Murine CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62<sup>+</sup> T cells were activated

*in vitro* with CD3/CD28 antibodies under Treg-polarising conditions, in the presence of TEPP-46. The percentage of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells in CTRL and TEPP-46-treated cells was quantified by flow cytometry (n=8 from four independent experiments). **(F)** Analysis of Stat5 phosphorylation in TGF- $\beta$ -induced Tregs. Left: western blot showing block of Stat5 phosphorylation by TEPP-46. Right: quantification of phospho-Stat5/Stat5 ratio by densitometry analysis (n=3 from three independent experiments). In all panels, data are the mean the mean  $\pm$  SD. \*\* $P < 0.01$  or \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , compared to CTRL condition, by one-way Anova with Dunnett's post-hoc test (**A**, **B** and **E**) or unpaired Student's t test (**D**).



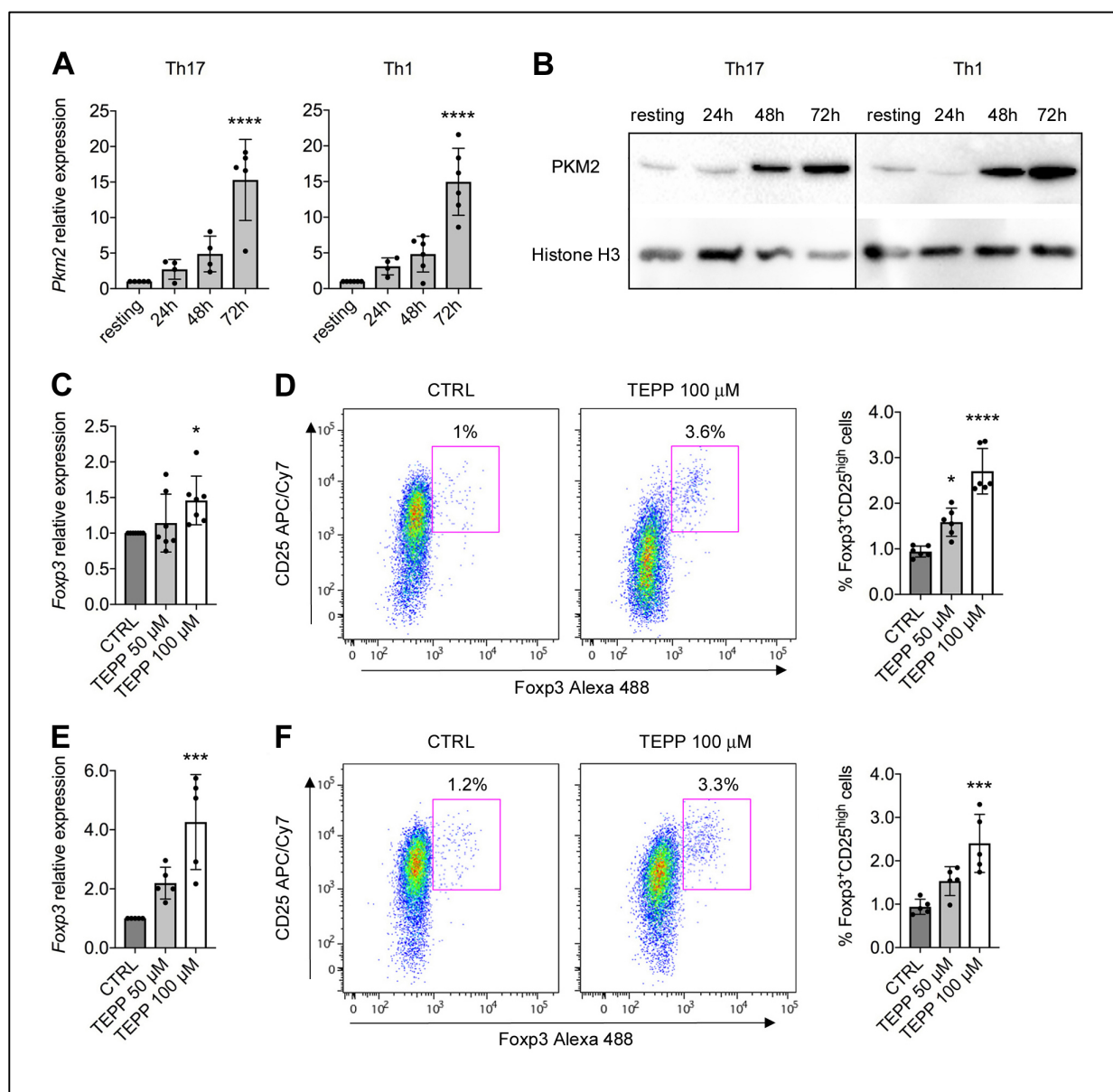


**Figure S5. Global expression profile of resting CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells and CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells activated in the presence of DMSO (Th0 Ctrl) or TEPP-46 100 μM (Th0 TEPP). Related to Figure 2 and Figure 3. (A) Plot showing Principal Component analysis of global gene expression in the three T cell populations. (B) Heat map showing an overview of global gene expression in resting and Th0 Ctrl or Th0 TEPP-46 cells. (C) Heat map showing expression of genes related to T cells activation in the three populations. (D) Heat map showing expression of regulatory T cell signature genes in the three populations.**



**Figure S6. Effect of TEPP-46 on Myc and Hif-1 $\alpha$  expression, mTORC1 activity and expression of glycolytic genes in activated T cells. Related to Figure 3. (A and B) Murine CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were collected after 24 hours of *in vitro* activation with CD3/CD28 antibodies in the presence of DMSO (CTRL condition) or TEPP-46. (A) Left: western blot image showing reduction of Myc expression by TEPP-46 treatment. Right: quantification of relative Myc expression in**

CTRL and TEPP-46-treated cells by densitometry analysis (n=3 from two independent experiments). **(B)** Quantification of *Myc* mRNA levels in CTRL and TEPP-46-treated cells by qRT-PCR (n=8 from 5 independent experiments). **(C)** Left: image from one representative experiment showing reduction of p70 S6 and p85 S6 phosphorylation by TEPP-46. Right: quantification of relative P-p70 S6 and P-p85 S6 band intensity by densitometry analysis (n=4 from two independent experiments). **(D-F)** Murine CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were collected after 3 days of *in vitro* activation in the presence of DMSO or TEPP-46. **(D)** Left: western blot image showing Hif-1 $\alpha$  downregulation in TEPP-46-treated cells, compared to CTRL cells. Right: quantification of relative Hif-1 $\alpha$  expression by densitometry analysis (n=3 from two independent experiments). **(E)** *Hif1a* mRNA expression in CTRL and TEPP-46-treated cells quantified by qRT-PCR (n=5 from five independent experiments). **(F)** Expression of glycolytic genes in CTRL and TEPP-46-treated T cells by qRT-PCR (n=5-6 from 5 independent experiments). For all panels, data are the mean  $\pm$  SD. \* $P$ <0.05, \*\* $P$ <0.01, \*\*\* $P$ <0.001 or \*\*\*\* $P$ <0.0001, compared to CTRL condition, by one-way Anova with Dunnett's post-hoc test.



**Figure S7. Expression of PKM2 in murine Th17 and Th17 cells and induction of Tregs under Th17 and Th17 polarising-conditions *in vitro*.** Related to Figure 4 and 5. Murine CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62<sup>+</sup> T cells were activated *in vitro* for 3 days with CD3/CD28 antibodies under Th17- or Th1-polarising conditions. (A) Quantification of *Pkm2* mRNA expression levels in resting CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>+</sup> T cells versus Th17 and Th1 cells at different time points of activation by qRT-PCR (n=4-6 from four independent experiments). (B) Western blot showing upregulation of PKM2 protein in Th17 and Th1 cells following activation. A representative experiment out of two is shown. (C) *Foxp3* gene expression in CTRL versus TEPP-46-treated Th17 cells (n=7 from four independent experiments). (D) Left: representative plot showing induction of Fcpx3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells under Th17-polarising conditions by TEPP-46. Right: quantification of the percentage of Fcpx3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells in CTRL and TEPP-46-treated cell populations (n=6 from two independent experiments). (E) *Foxp3*

expression in CTRL versus TEPP-46-treated Th1 cells (n=5 from three independent experiments). (F) Left: representative plot showing induction of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells by TEPP-46 under Th1-polarising conditions. Right: quantification of the percentage of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells in CTRL and TEPP-46-treated cell populations (n=5 from two independent experiments). For all panels, data are the mean ± SD. \**P*<0.05, \*\*\**P*<0.001 or \*\*\*\**P*<0.0001, compared to CTRL condition, by one-way Anova with Dunnett's post-hoc test.