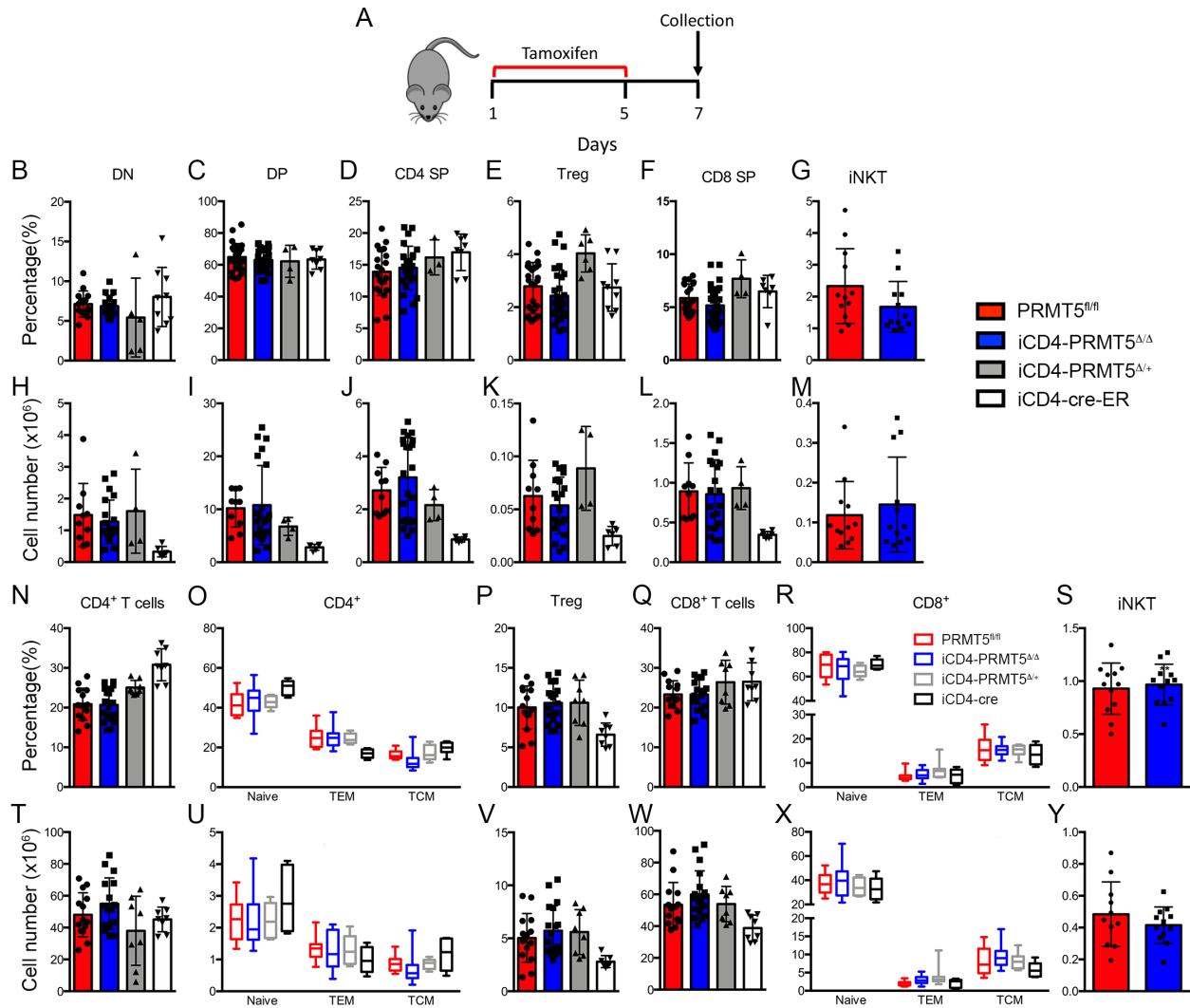
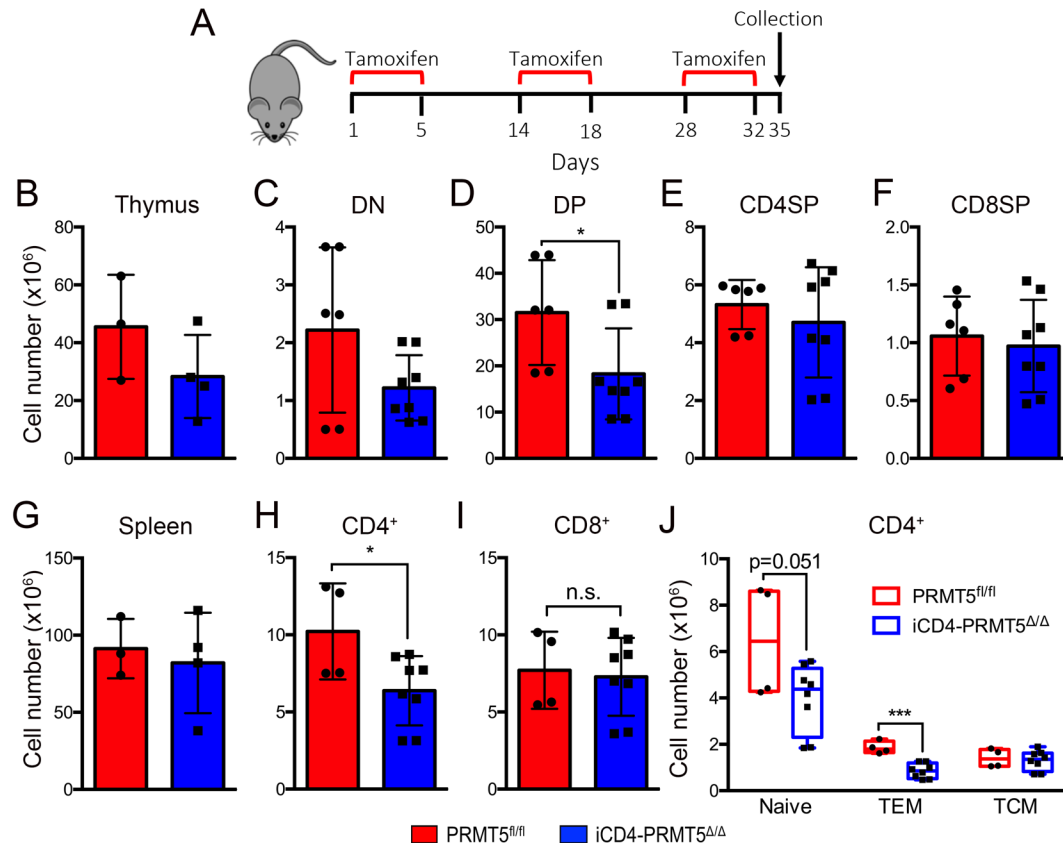


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2 **Supplemental Figure 1. Impact of T-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> on thymic and peripheral immune cell**  
3 **frequencies.**  
4 (A-F) Thymocytes from T-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> and appropriate control mice were analyzed by flow  
5 cytometry. (A) Representative DN, DP, CD4SP and CD8SP thymocyte profile. A representative  
6 Treg plot is shown in main text **Fig. 2**. (B-F) Frequencies of (B) DN, (C) DP, (D) CD4SP, (E) CD8SP  
7 and (F) Treg cell populations. (G-M) Splenocytes from T-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> and appropriate control mice  
8 were analyzed by flow cytometry. (G) Representative CD4/CD8 and Treg splenocyte flow plots.  
9 (H-J) Percentages of (H) CD4<sup>+</sup>, (I) CD8<sup>+</sup> and (J) Tregs. (K) Representative T<sub>EM</sub>, T<sub>CM</sub>, and naive (based  
10 on CD62L/CD44 staining) CD4 and CD8 T cell populations flow plots. (L-M) Percentage of (L) T<sub>EM</sub>,  
11 T<sub>CM</sub>, and naive CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell subsets and (M) T<sub>EM</sub>, T<sub>CM</sub>, and naive CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell subsets. Data are pooled  
12 from 2 independent experiments (shown n=4-5). (B-F, H-J, L-M) One-way ANOVA, followed by  
13 Dunnett's multiple comparison test was done within each T cell population. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01,  
14 \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. Bar graphs display mean +/- SD. Box and whiskers plots display box  
15 from 25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles, all points shown, whiskers extend from min to max, line represents  
16 median.  
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19 **Supplemental Figure 2. Acute PRMT5 knockout in CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells does not affect thymic**  
20 **development or peripheral immune cell compartments.**

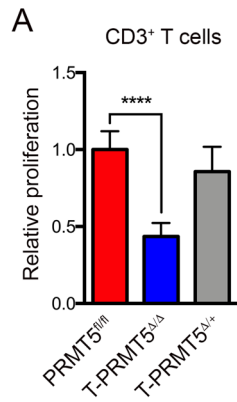
21 (A) Schematic of tamoxifen treatment experimental design and collection for direct ex-vivo flow  
22 cytometry analyses. (B-M) Thymocytes from iCD4-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> and appropriate control mice  
23 treated with tamoxifen for one week to induce acute peripheral CD4 T cell PRMT5 deletion were  
24 analyzed by flow cytometry. (B-G) Frequency and (H-M) cell number of thymic (B, H) CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>-</sup>  
25 DN, (C, I) CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> DP, (D, J) CD4SP, (E, K) Treg, (F, L) CD8SP and (G, M) iNKT T cell populations.  
26 Splenocytes were analyzed by flow cytometry for (N-S) percentages and (T-Y) cell numbers of (N,  
27 T) CD4<sup>+</sup>, (O, U) CD4<sup>+</sup> T<sub>EM</sub>, T<sub>CM</sub>, and naive, (P, V) Tregs, (Q, W) CD8<sup>+</sup>, (R, X) CD8<sup>+</sup> T<sub>EM</sub>, T<sub>CM</sub>, and naive  
28 and (S, Y) iNKT T cell populations. Data are pooled from at least 4 independent experiments  
29 (shown n=6-8). One-way ANOVA, followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (B-R, T-X) or  
30 Student's t-test (S, Y). \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. Bar graphs display mean  
31 +/- SD. Box and whiskers plots display box from 25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles, whiskers extend from  
32 min to max, line represents median. DN: double negative, DP: double positive, SP: single positive.  
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**Supplemental Figure 3. Impact of extended *Prmt5* deficiency in iCD4-PRMT5 $\Delta/\Delta$  mice.**

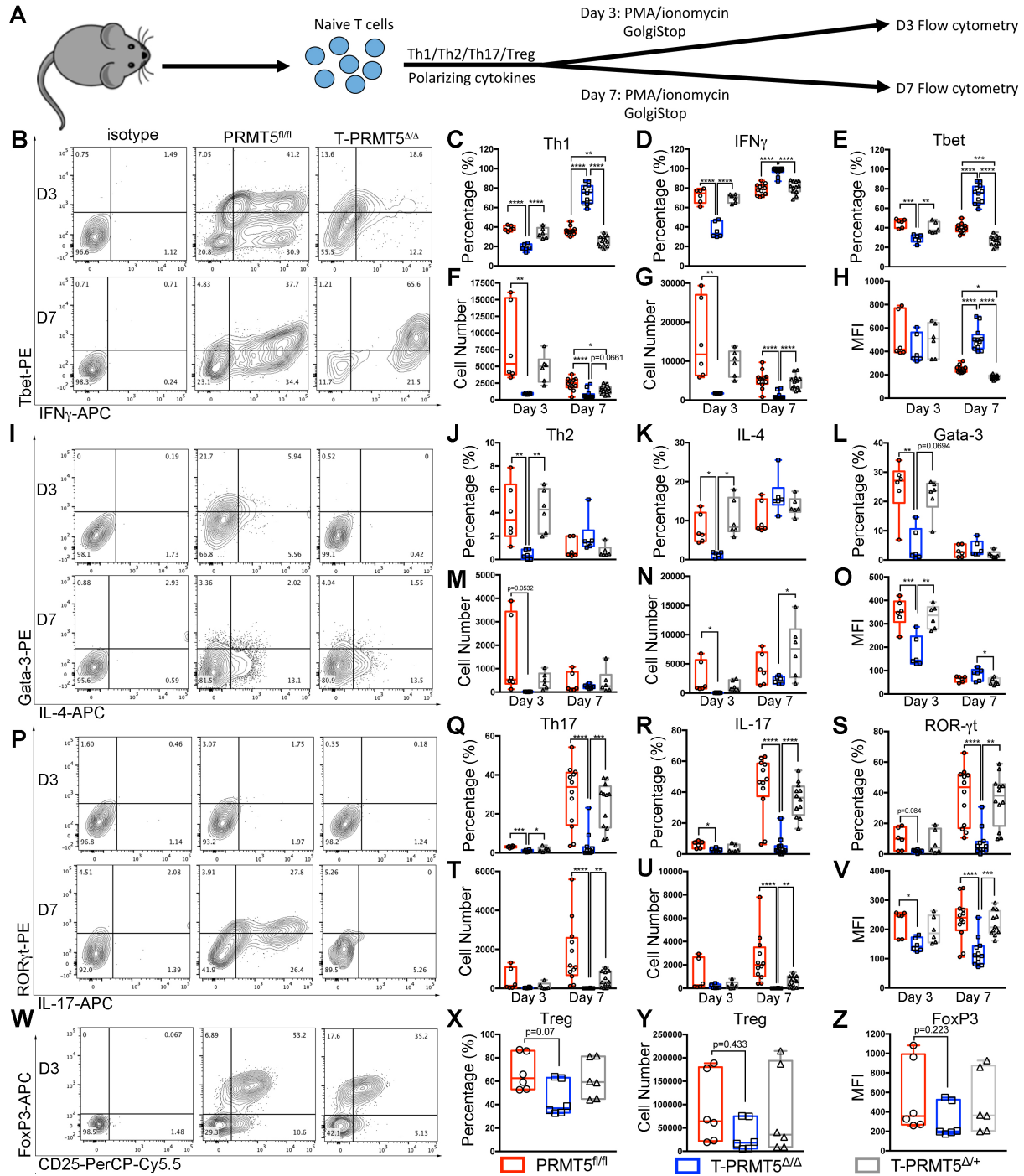
(A) Schematic of experimental design for long-term tamoxifen treatment of iCD4-PRMT5 $\Delta/\Delta$  and PRMT5<sup>fl/fl</sup> mice and collection for direct ex-vivo flow cytometry analyses. (B-F) Thymi were processed and (B) total cell numbers were counted. Flow cytometric analysis was performed and cell numbers were calculated for (C) DN, (D) DP, (E) CD4SP and (F) CD8SP compartments. (G-J) Splenocytes were isolated and (G) total cell numbers were counted. Flow cytometric analysis was performed and cell numbers were calculated for (H) CD4<sup>+</sup>, (I) CD8<sup>+</sup> and (J) CD4<sup>+</sup> T<sub>EM</sub>, T<sub>CM</sub>, and naive, cell compartments. Data are pooled from 3-4 independent mice. Student's *t* test. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. Bar graphs display mean +/- SD. Box and whiskers plots display box from 25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles, all points shown, whiskers extend from min to max, line represents median. DN: double negative, DP: double positive, SP: single positive.



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49 **Supplemental Figure 4. Impact of *Prmt5* deficiency on CD3<sup>+</sup> T cell proliferation.**

50 (A) CD3<sup>+</sup> T cells were isolated from T-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> and control mice and activated on anti-CD3/CD28  
 51 for 48 hours. Proliferation was monitored by <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine incorporation. Data are pooled from  
 52 2 independent experiments (shown n = 3-4). One-way ANOVA, followed by Dunnett's multiple  
 53 comparison test. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. Bar graph displays mean +/- SD.



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**Supplemental Figure 5. Th cell differentiation in T-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> mice T cells.**

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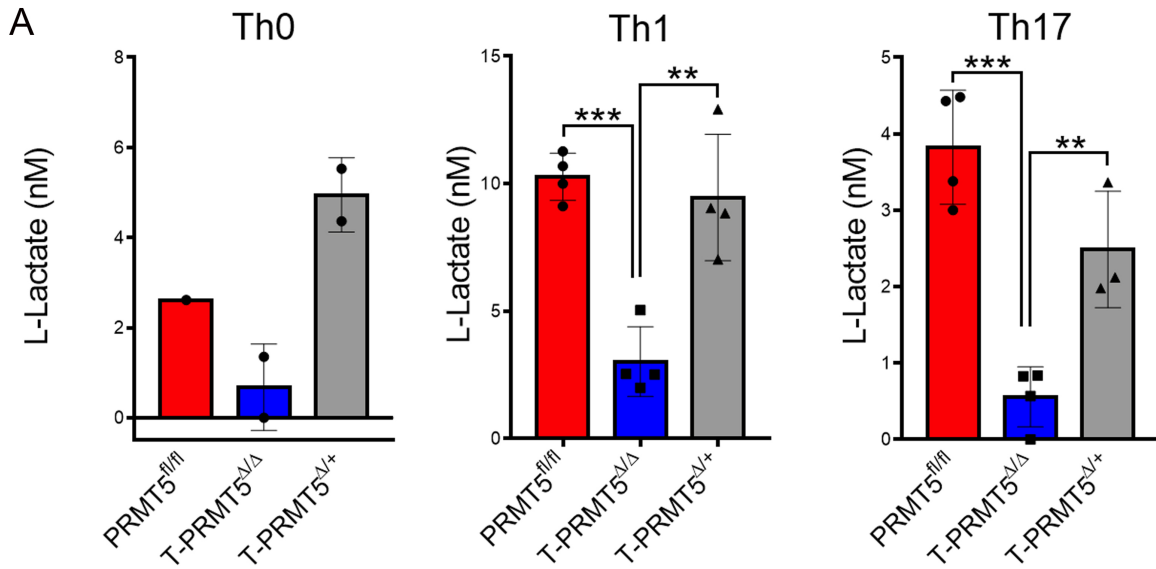
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(A) Experimental design for Th cell differentiation in T-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> mice. Naive CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from T-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> mice were polarized into (B-H) Th1, (I-O) Th2, (P-V) Th17 or (W-Z) Tregs and assessed by flow cytometry. Cells shown are gated on live (LiveDead Dye<sup>-</sup>) CD44<sup>+</sup> cells. Th1 cells were assessed by Tbet<sup>+</sup>IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> cell (C) % and (F) number, IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> cell (D) % and (G) number, Tbet<sup>+</sup> (E) cell % and (H) mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) by flow cytometry. Th2 cells were assessed by GATA-3<sup>+</sup>IL-4<sup>+</sup> cell (J) % and (M) number, IL-4<sup>+</sup> cell (K) % and (N) number, GATA-3<sup>+</sup> (L) cell % and (O) MFI by flow cytometry. Th17 cells were assessed by ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>IL-17<sup>+</sup> cell (Q) % and (T) number,

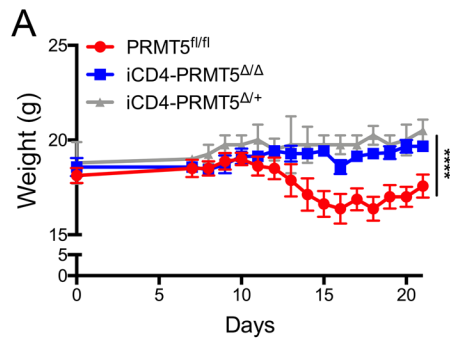
63 IL-17<sup>+</sup> cell (**R**) % and (**U**) number, ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> (**S**) cell % and (**V**) MFI by flow cytometry. Tregs were  
64 assessed by Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> (**X**) cell % and (**Y**) number, and (**Z**) Foxp3 MFI. Data pooled 3  
65 independent experiments, n=6/group. One-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey's multiple  
66 comparison test or Kruskal-Wallis followed by Dunn's multiple comparison test was used as  
67 appropriate. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. Graphs are box and whiskers plots  
68 (box extends from 25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles, all points shown, whiskers extend from min to max,  
69 line represents median).  
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72 **Supplemental Figure 6. Impact of PRMT5 deficiency on lactate metabolism.**

73 (A) Naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were isolated from T-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> and indicated control mice and activated  
 74 on anti-CD3/CD28 in Th0, Th1 and Th17 conditions for 72 hours. Supernatants were collected and  
 75 analyzed for lactate levels, as a measure of glycolytic metabolism activity. Data are pooled from  
 76 1-4 independent mice. One-way ANOVA, followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test.  
 77 \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. Bar graph displays mean +/- SD.

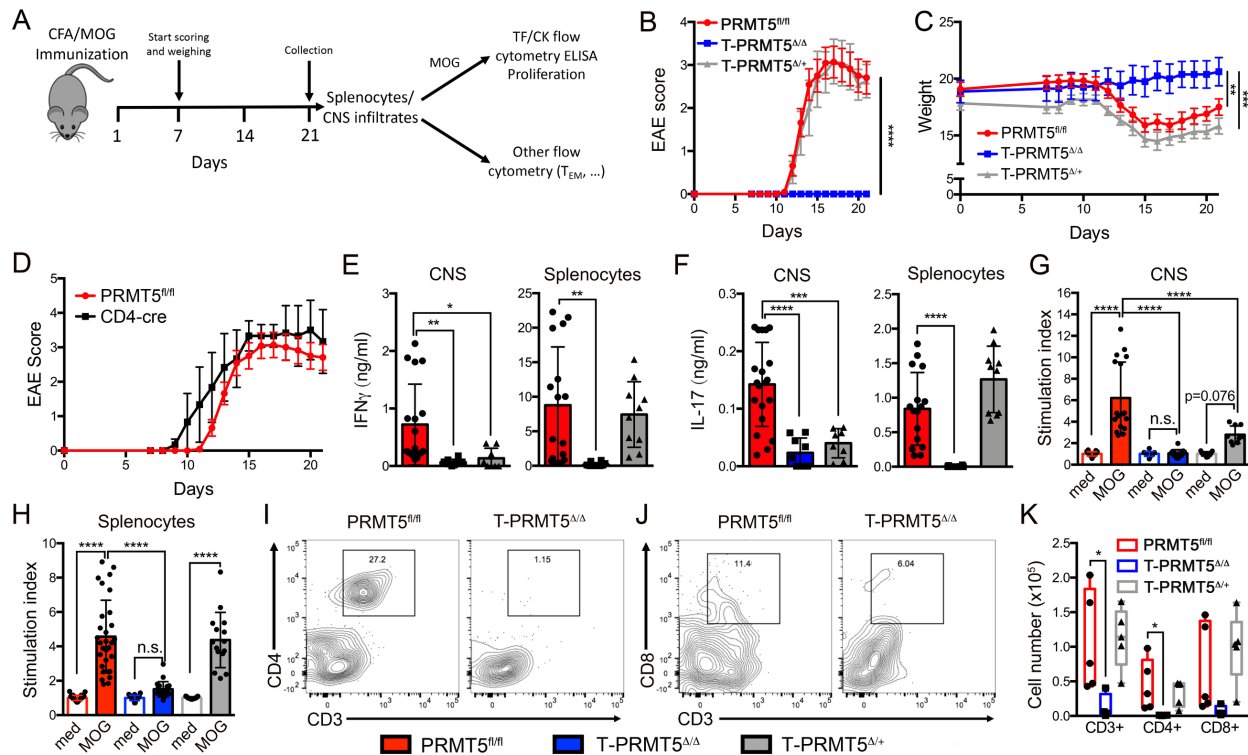
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80 **Supplemental Figure 7. T cell specific *Prmt5* deficiency prevents induction of EAE autoimmunity**  
 81 (A) iCD4-PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> and appropriate control mice were immunized with CFA/MOG and weights of  
 82 EAE mice were monitored daily. Data are pooled from four independent experiments (shown n  
 83 = 6-10). Student's t test was performed for EAE weight analysis comparing PRMT5<sup>fl/fl</sup> and iCD4-  
 84 PRMT5<sup>Δ/Δ</sup>; \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001.  
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 88 **Supplemental Figure 8. T cell specific *Prmt5* deficiency prevents induction of EAE**  
 89 **autoimmunity.**  
 90 (A) Schematic of EAE experimental design and downstream analyses. (B) EAE score in T-PRMT5 $\Delta/\Delta$   
 91 and indicated controls after MOG<sub>35-55</sub>/CFA immunization. (C) Weights of EAE mice were  
 92 monitored daily. (D) Scores of PRMT5<sup>fl/fl</sup> (n=10) and additional CD4-cre control (n=3) mice were  
 93 monitored daily. (E-H) Splenocytes and infiltrating CNS cells were isolated at day 21 after MOG<sub>35-</sub>  
 94 <sub>55</sub>/CFA immunization, and reactivated with MOG to measure (E) IFN $\gamma$  and (F) IL-17 production by  
 95 ELISA and (G-H) proliferation by <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine incorporation. (I-K) Flow cytometric analysis of *ex*  
 96  *vivo* infiltrating CNS cells quantifying (K) CD3<sup>+</sup>, (I, K) CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>, and (J, K) CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup>  
 97 populations at day 21. Data are pooled from four independent experiments, n=6-10 mice. Mann-Whitney was  
 98 performed for EAE score analysis comparing PRMT5<sup>fl/fl</sup> and iCD4-PRMT5 $\Delta/\Delta$  (B) or comparing  
 99 PRMT5<sup>fl/fl</sup> and CD4-cre (D); for other analyses, one-way ANOVA, followed by Dunnett's (C, E, F, K)  
 100 or Sidak's (G, H) multiple comparison test were performed. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001,  
 101 \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. B, C, D display mean +/- SEM. Bar graphs display mean +/- SD. Box and whiskers  
 102 plots display box from 25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles, all points shown, whiskers extend from min to  
 103 max, line represents median.