Clonally expanded CD8 T cells patrol Alzheimer's cerebrospinal fluid

David Gate[1,2], Naresha Saligrama[3], Olivia Leventhal[1], Andrew C. Yang[4,5], Michael S. Unger[6,7], Jinte Middeldorp[1,2,8], Kelly Chen[1], Benoit Lehallier[1,2], Divya Channappa[1], Mark B. De Los Santos[1], Alisha McBride[1,2], John Pluvinage[1,9,10], Fanny Elahi[11], Grace Kyin-Ye Tam[1,12], Yongha Kim[1,12], Michael Greicius[1,12], Anthony D. Wagner[13,14], Ludwig Aigner[6,7], Douglas R. Galasko[15], Mark M. Davis[3,16,17], [*]Tony Wyss-Coray[1,2,5,14,18]

[1]Department of Neurology and Neurological Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, USA.
[2]Veterans Administration Palo Alto Healthcare System, Palo Alto, CA, USA.
[3]Department of Microbiology and Immunology, School of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA.
[4]Department of Bioengineering, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA.
[5]Chemistry, Engineering, and Medicine for Human Health (ChEM-H), Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA.
[6]Institute of Molecular Regenerative Medicine, Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria.
[7]Spinal Cord Injury and Tissue Regeneration Center Salzburg (SCI-TReCS), Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria.
[8]Department of Translational Neuroscience, University Medical Center Utrecht Brain Center, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands
[9]Medical Scientist Training Program, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA.
[10]Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine Graduate Program, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, USA.
[11]Department of Neurology, Memory and Aging Center, University of California at San Francisco (UCSF), San Francisco, California, USA.
[12]Functional Imaging in Neuropsychiatric Disorders (FIND) Lab, Department of Neurology and Neurological Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, USA.
[13]Department of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA.
[14]Wu Tsai Neurosciences Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA.Stanford Neurosciences Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA.
[15]Department of Neurosciences, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA.
[16]Institute for Immunity, Transplantation and Infection, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, USA.
[17]Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, USA.
[18]Paul F. Glenn Center for the Biology of Aging, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, USA.

[*]Corresponding author: twc@stanford.edu

Supplementary Table 1. AD T cell literature.
A list of publications focused on AD adaptive immunity with key findings, methodologies and sample sizes for each study.

Supplementary Table 2. Cohort characteristics.
Sample size, sex characteristics, average age, ethnicity, education and cognitive score data are provided for study cohorts.

Supplementary Table 3. Markers used for immune profiling by mass cytometry.
Markers used in mass cytometry experiments included 21 cell surface antibodies and DNA interchelators.

Supplementary Table 4. CITRUS model features.
P-values a derived from comparing MCI/AD (n=23) vs. healthy (n=23) subjects; unpaired two-sided *t-test*.

Supplementary Table 5. Significance of diagnosis on classical immune variables reveals alterations in $CD8^+$ T cells.
Dependent variables are listed, with corresponding p-values, marginal means, standard error and 95% confidence interval values for each group (n=57 healthy, n= 23 MCI/AD; unpaired two-sided *t-test* with Bonferroni correction).

Supplementary Table 6. Characteristics of subjects used for post-mortem immunohistochemistry analysis.
Age, sex, post-mortem inerval and pathology notes for each subject used for histology in cohort 3.

Supplementary Table 7. TCR sequences from plate-seq experiments.
T cell receptor sequences of each subject from plate-seq.

Supplementary Table 8. Differentially expressed genes of several of the most highly expanded clones that have been previously associated with AD.
Published studies related to differentially expressed genes of top AD T cell clones.

Supplementary Table 9. GLIPH results from clustering AD CSF plate-seq TCRs.
GLIPH algorithm results from plate-seq experiments.

Supplementary Table 10. List of 80 MHC-I peptides included in the pool used in antigen presentation experiments.
Amino acid lenths, species and antigens of the 80 MHC-I peptides used in antigen screening experiments.

Supplementary Table 11. List of candidate peptides, sequence, antigen name and their HLA restriction for 15 candidate peptides used in antigen presentation experiments.
Amino acid lenths, species, antigens and HLA specificity of peptides used in TCR stimulation experiments.

Supplementary Table 12. Group characteristics for all study subjects.
Group sizes, average age, sex, ethnicity, education, cognitive scores, APOE genotypes and biomarker levels of all study subjects.