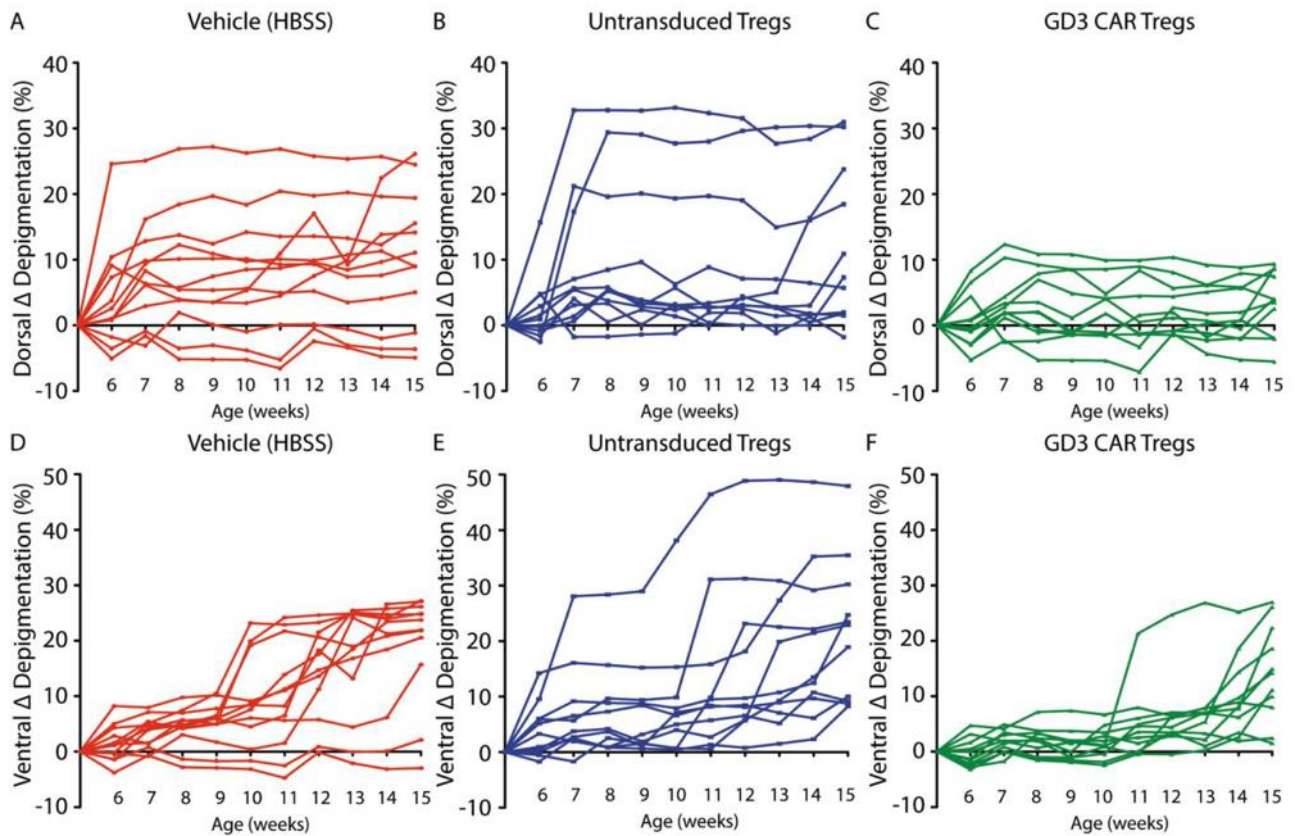
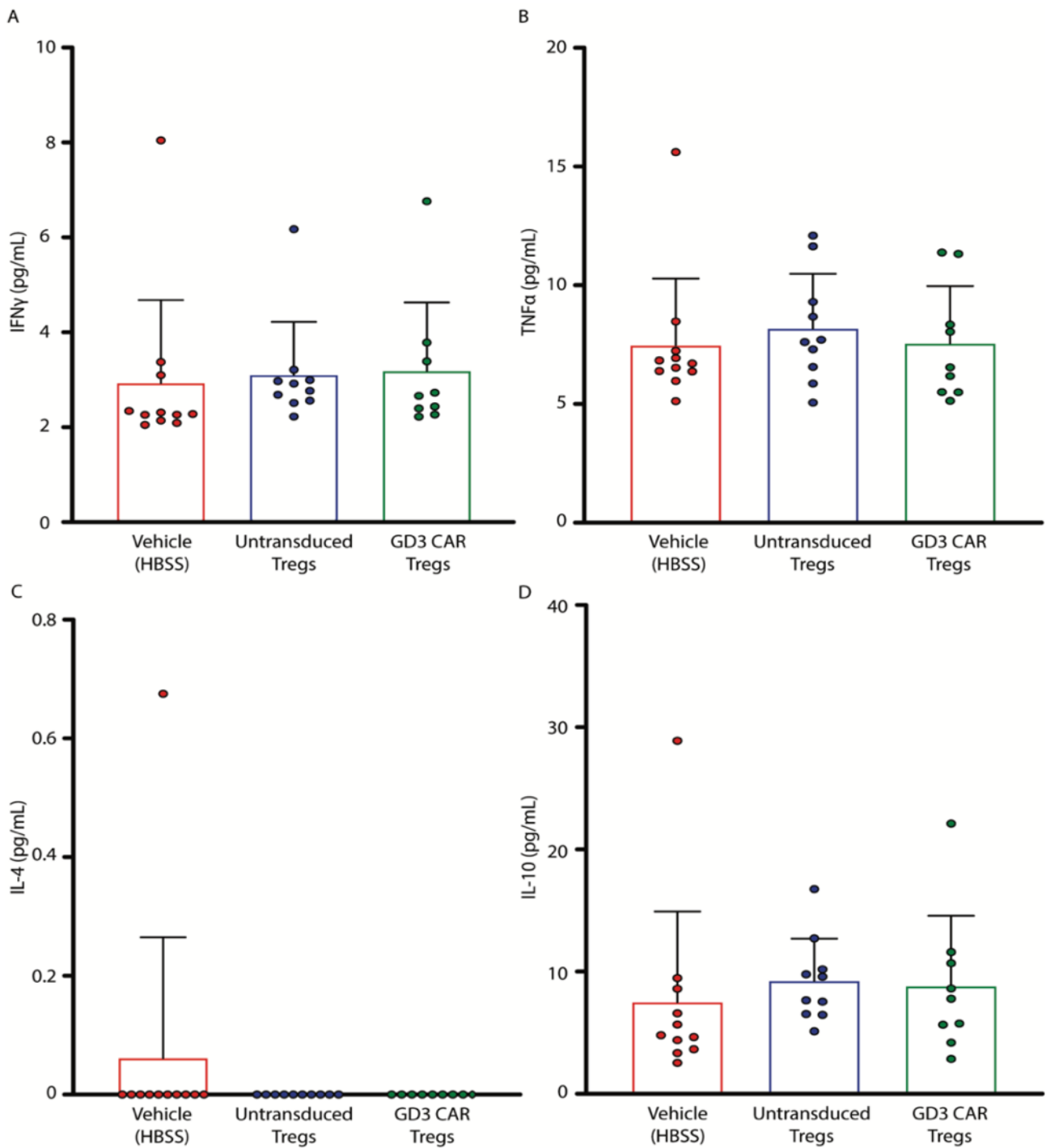


**Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of patients who donated vitiligo skin for this study.**

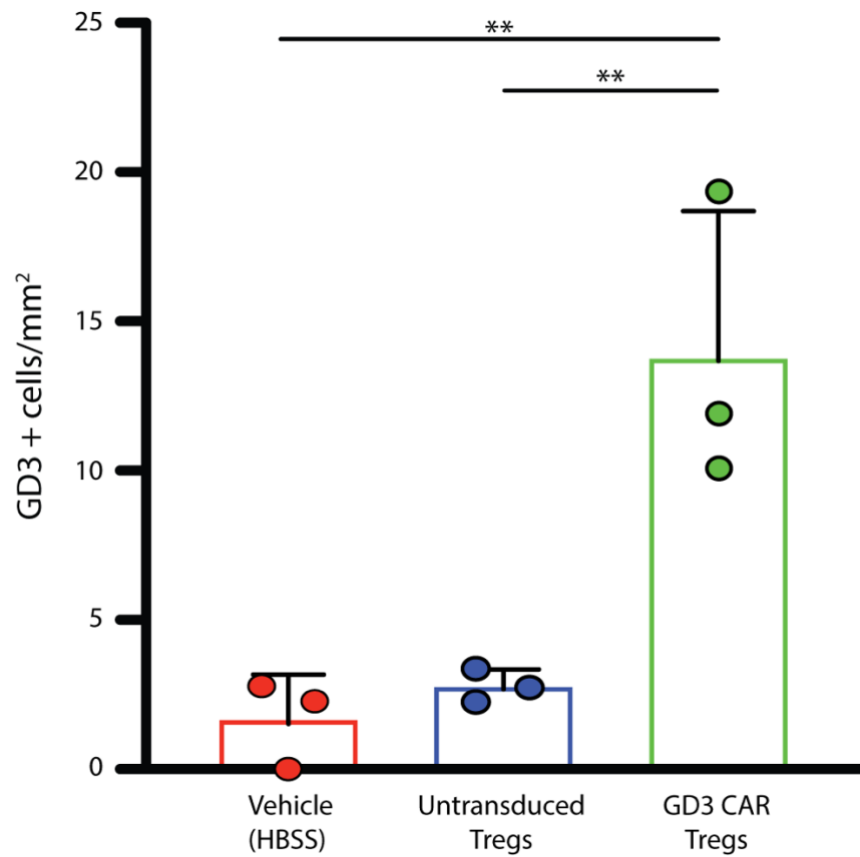
<b>Biopsy site</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Duration of vitiligo</b>	<b>Disease progression at the site of biopsy</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
Elbow	Adult male	2 years	Progressing	Laser therapy
Buttock	Adult female	30 years	Progressing	Laser therapy
Hip	Adult female	15 years	Progressing	Laser therapy



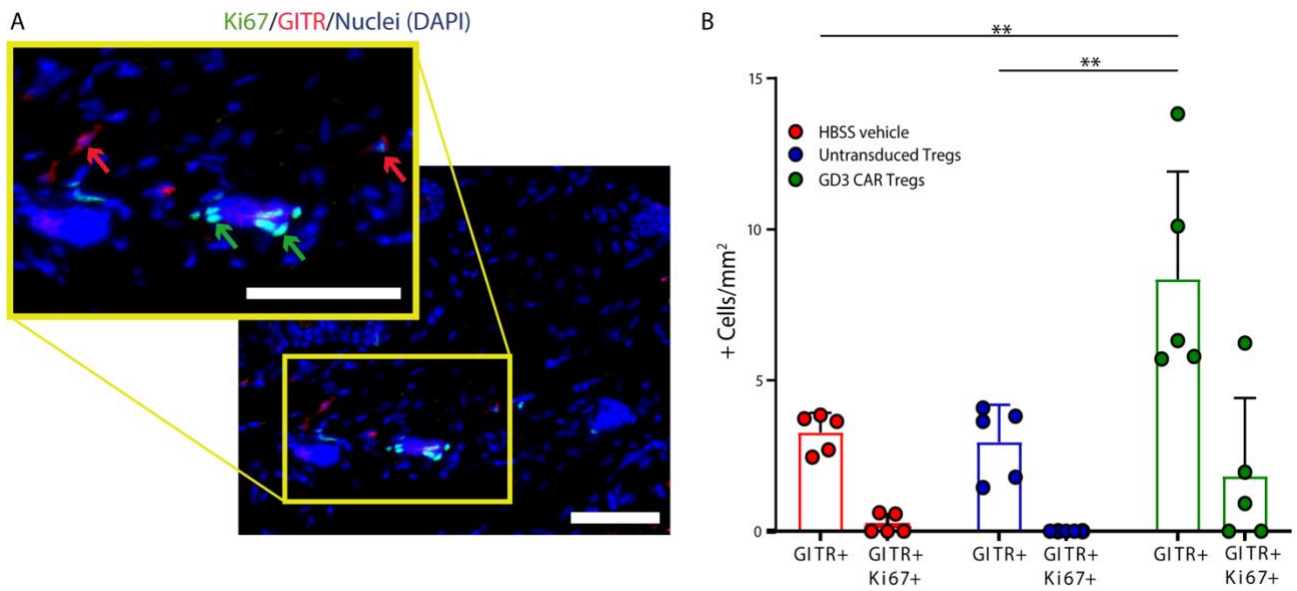
**Supplementary Figure 1. Individual mouse depigmentation values over time support the treatment effects of CAR Tregs.** Dorsal depigmentation, represented as the change from baseline over time, is shown for each individual mouse from the (A) vehicle treated (n=12), (B) untransduced Treg (n=11), and (C) GD3 CAR Treg (n=11) treated groups. Respective ventral depigmentation values for (D) vehicle, (E) untransduced Tregs and (F) CAR Treg are also presented.



**Supplementary Figure 2. No differences in relevant cytokine titers were observed in serum from experimental animals.** Detection of (A) IFN- $\gamma$ , (B) TNF- $\alpha$ , (C) IL-4 and (D) IL-10 in serum harvested at 15 weeks of age from vehicle treated (n=11), untransduced Treg treated (n=10), and GD3 CAR Treg treated (n=9), vitiligo-prone mice. Murine cytokine levels were unchanged between groups with  $p < 0.05$  by one-way ANOVA followed by a Tukey post-test to correct for multiple comparisons.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Treg transfusion helps maintain GD3 expressing cells in h3T-A2 vitiligo mouse skin.** Quantification of GD3 expressing cells from h3T-A2 mouse skin at end point (mean  $\pm$  SD) is compared across recipients of vehicle treatment, adoptive transfer by untransduced Tregs, or by GD3 CAR Tregs (n=3 per group). Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA followed by a Tukey post-test to correct for multiple comparisons \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Proliferation of GITR<sup>+</sup> Tregs is not increased in the skin of CAR Treg recipient mice at 15 weeks.** Cells expressing Ki67 (green) and GITR (red) in the skin of vitiligo-prone h3T-A2 mice were quantified at 15 weeks of age (mean  $\pm$  SD) and compared among recipients of vehicle treatment, of untransduced Tregs, or of GD3 CAR Tregs (n=5 skin samples per group). Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA followed by a Tukey post-test to correct for multiple comparisons. \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01 (Scale bar = 50 $\mu$ m).