



**Fig. S9 T cell depletion caused aberrant IEC differentiation in mice.**

WT mice were treated with anti-Thy1.2 mAb or control IgG (200  $\mu$ g per mouse) every other day for two weeks. Then the mice were sacrificed, and the small intestines were assessed using immunohistochemical analysis. **a** Representative immunofluorescent images of CD3<sup>+</sup> T cells in the small intestine of antibody-treated mice. CD3 (red), DAPI (blue). Scale bars, 50  $\mu$ m. **b** Left: representative images of LYZ, PAS and AP staining of small intestine sections of IgG control or anti-Thy1.2 treated WT mice. Scale bars, 50  $\mu$ m. Right: quantification of LYZ<sup>+</sup> Paneth cells, PAS<sup>+</sup> goblet cells and AP<sup>+</sup> enterocytes in each crypt or villus.  $n = 4$  mice per group, more than 8 fields were analyzed per mouse. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SEM, \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \* $P < 0.05$ ,  $t$ -test.