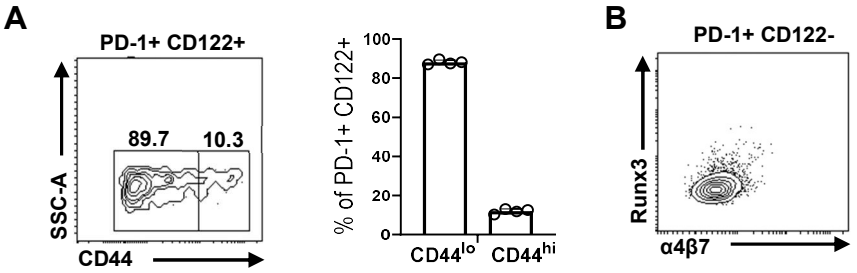
Supplemental figures

Supplemental fig 1

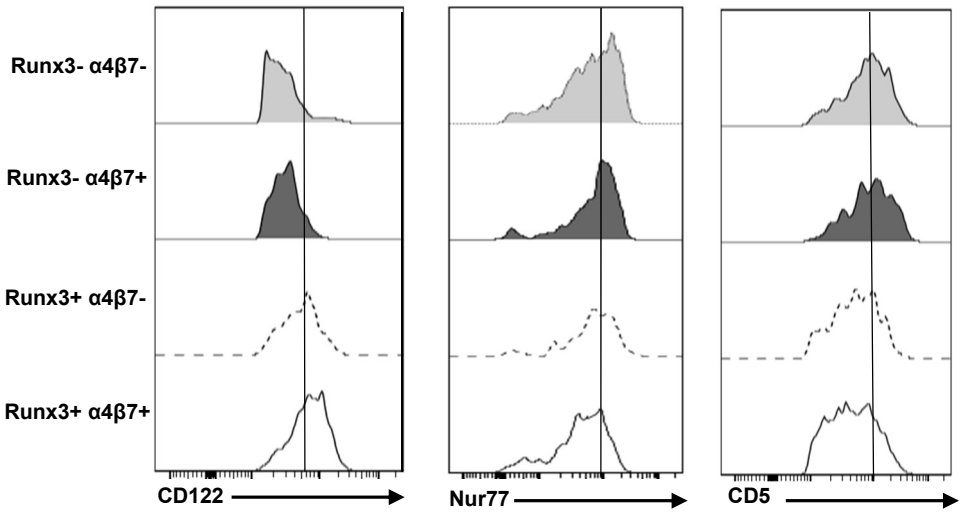
PD-1+ CD122+ cells are predominantly CD44^{lo} and PD-1+ CD122- cells don't express Runx3 and α4β7



A) The representative dot plot examines CD44 expression and bar graph shows the frequency of CD44^{hi} and CD44^{lo} cells among PD-1+ CD122+ cells in WT mice. B) The representative dot plot examines Runx3 and α4β7 expression within PD-1+ CD122- cells in WT mice. Results are representative of at least 3 independent experiments with n=4 or more mice per group.

Supplemental fig 2

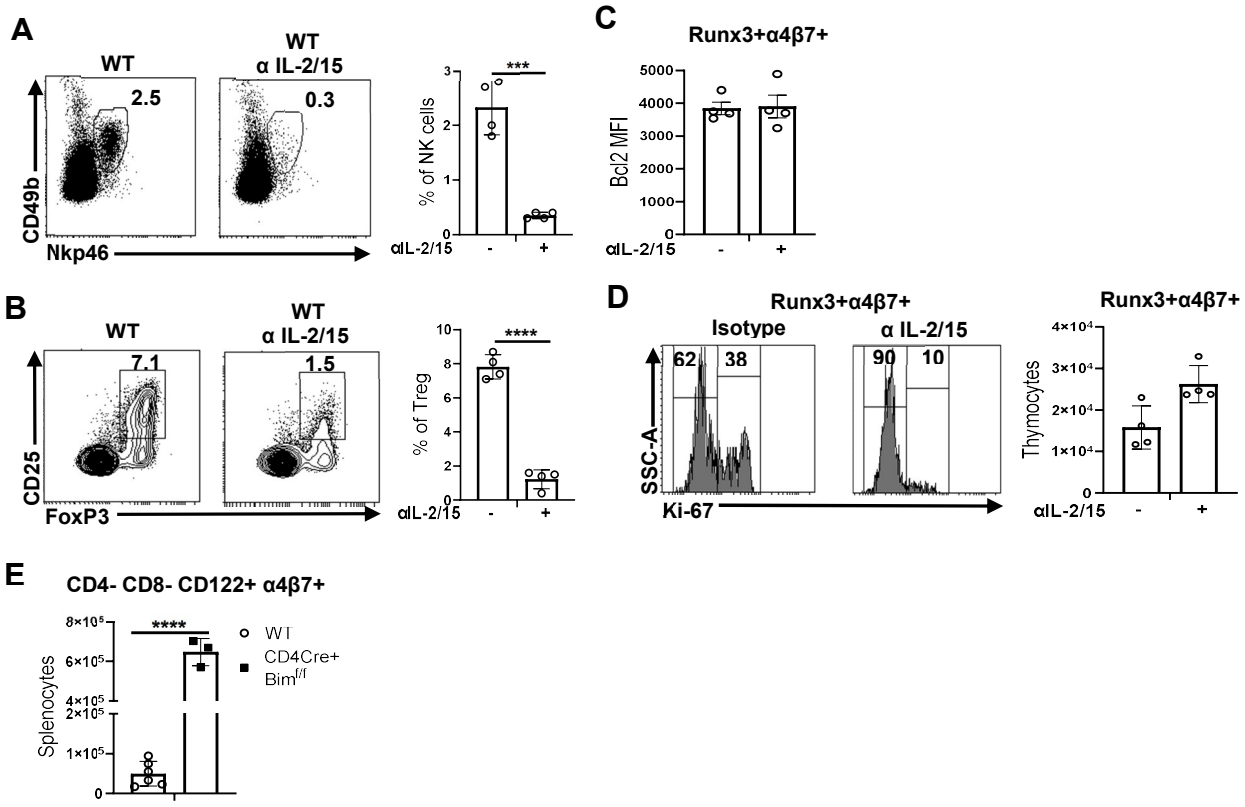
CD122, Nur77 and CD5 expression in PD-1+ CD122+ CD44^{lo} sub-populations



The histograms show the expression of CD122 and CD5 from WT mice and Nur77 from Nur77-GFP mice in Runx3- α4β7-(light grey filled), Runx3- α4β7+ (dark grey filled), Runx3+ α4β7- (dashed no fill) and Runx3+ α4β7+ (solid no fill) sub-populations within PD-1+ CD122+ CD44^{lo} post-selected DN thymocytes. Results are representative of at least 3 independent experiments with n=3 or more mice per group.

Supplemental fig 3

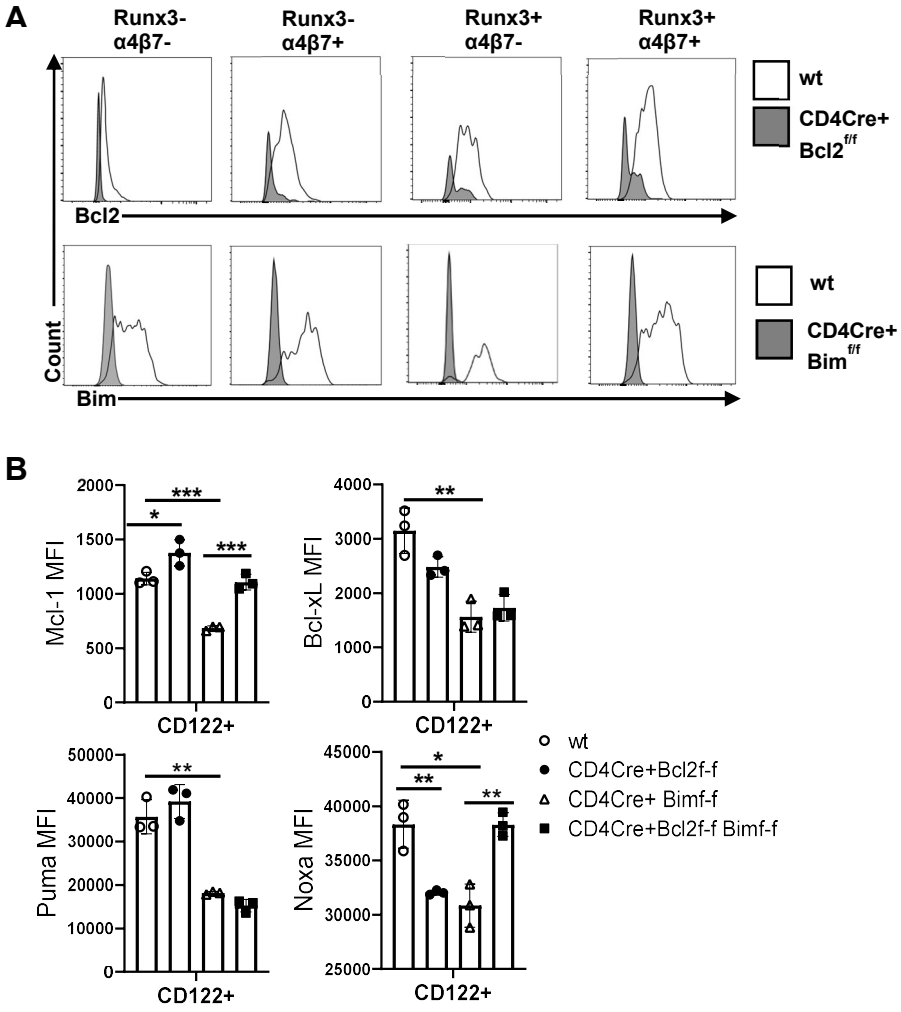
IL-2/15 neutralization is efficient and does not affect IELp survival



The representative dot pots and bar graphs compare in WT mice treated with isotype control or anti-IL-2 and IL-15 antibodies (A) the frequency of NK cells in the spleen (B) the frequency of CD25+ Foxp3+ Tregs in the spleen (C) The bar graph shows the Bcl-2 MFI in Runx3+ α4β7+ IELp in the thymus in mice treated with isotype control (-) or with anti-IL-2 and IL-15 (+) as indicated below the bars on the x-axis. (D) The histograms show the frequency of Ki-67+ cells amongst thymic Runx3+ α4β7+ IELp in mice treated with isotype and anti-IL-2 and IL-15 antibodies and the bar graph shows the numbers of Runx3+ α4β7+ IELp in mice treated with isotype control (-) or with anti-IL-2 and IL-15 (+) as indicated below the bars on the x-axis. (E) The bar graph shows the number of CD4- CD8- CD122+ α4β7+ splenocytes in WT and CD4Cre+Bim$^{f/f}$ mice. Results are representative of 2 independent experiments with n=5 or more mice per group and show mean ± SD. ***$p < 0.001$, ****$p < 0.0001$, Student's t test.

Supplemental fig 4

Bcl-2 family members in PD-1+ CD122+ CD44^{lo} IELp



(A) Histogram overlays show the efficiency of Bcl2 deletion (top) in CD4Cre+Bcl2$^{f/f}$ thymocytes (gray filled) and Bim deletion (bottom) in CD4Cre+Bim$^{f/f}$ thymocytes (gray filled) in comparison to WT thymocytes (no fill) among the different PD1+ CD122+ CD44l^{o} sub-populations.(B) Bar graphs represent flow cytometric mean fluorescence intensities of Mcl-1, Bcl-xL, Puma and Noxa in PD-1+ CD122+ CD44^{lo} thymic IELp from WT (open circle), CD4Cre+Bcl2$^{f/f}$ (filled circle), and CD4CreBim$^{f/f}$ (open triangle) and CD4CreBim$^{f/f}$ Bcl2$^{f/f}$ (filled square) mice. Results are representative of at least 3 independent experiments with n=3 or more mice per group.