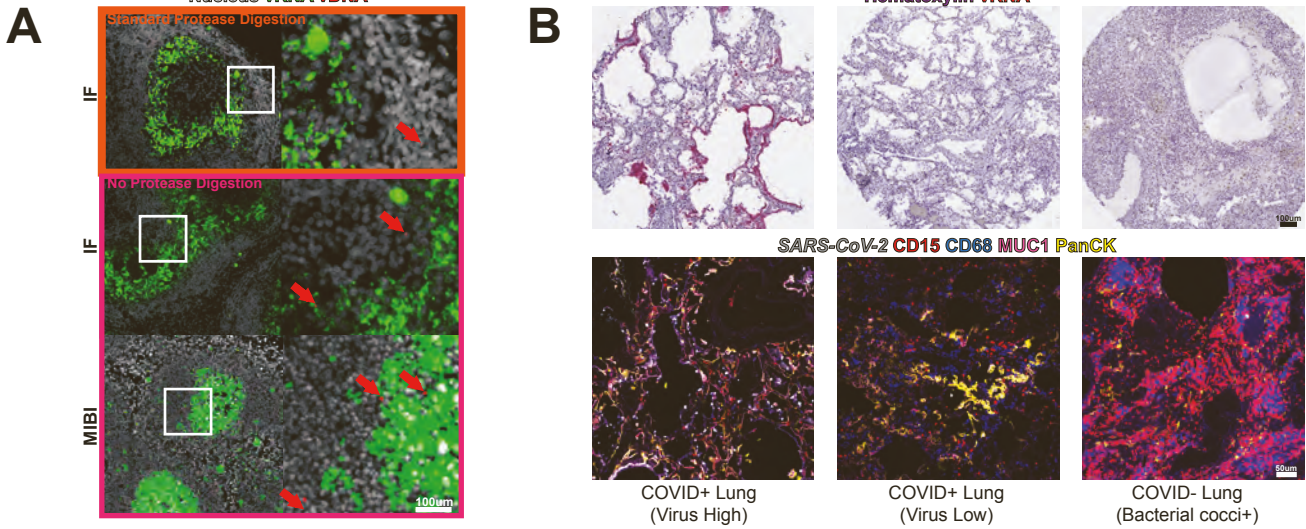


Supplemental information

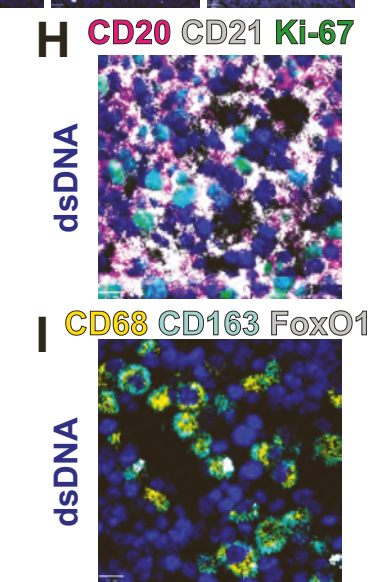
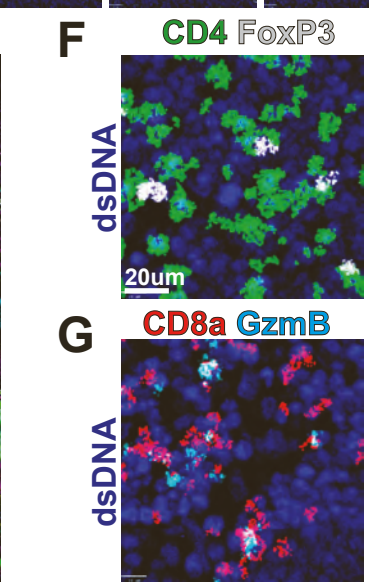
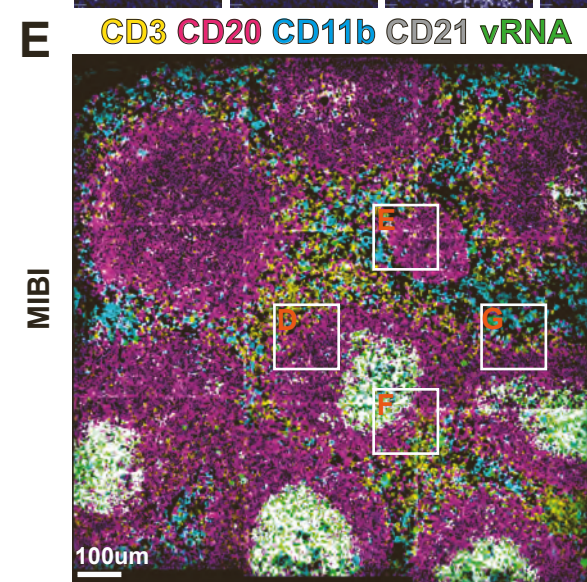
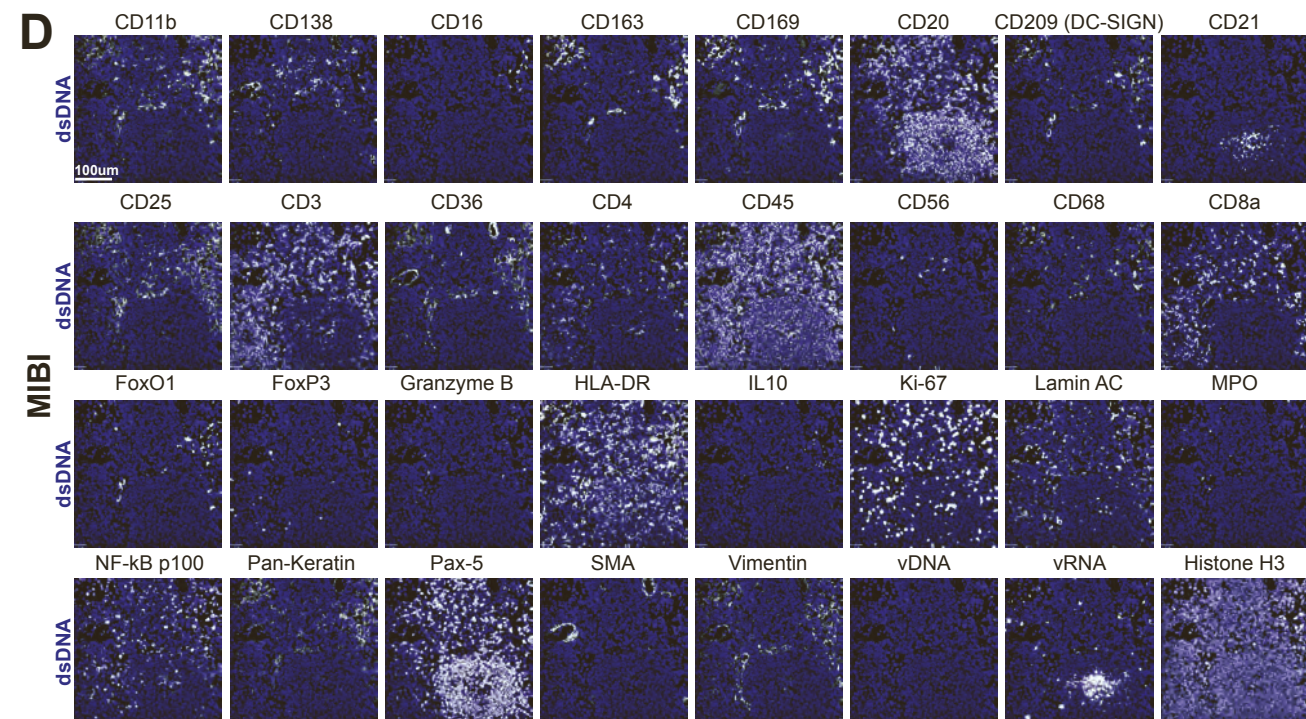
**Combined protein and nucleic acid imaging reveals
virus-dependent B cell and macrophage
immunosuppression of tissue microenvironments**

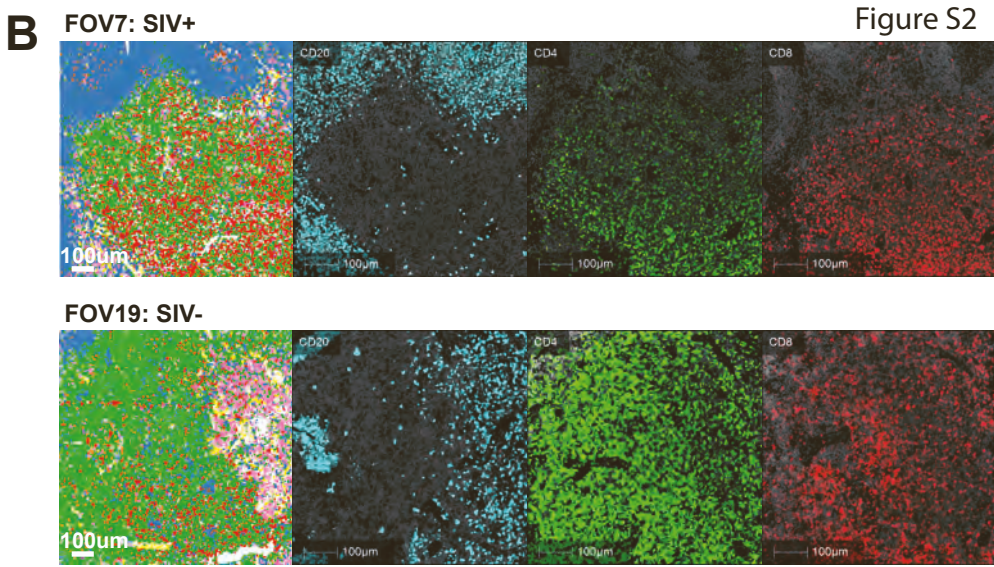
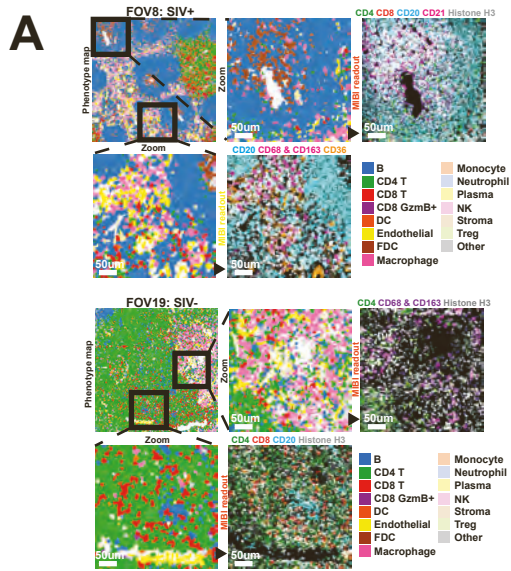
Sizun Jiang, Chi Ngai Chan, Xavier Rovira-Clavé, Han Chen, Yunhao Bai, Bokai Zhu, Erin McCaffrey, Noah F. Greenwald, Candace Liu, Graham L. Barlow, Jason L. Weirather, John Paul Oliveria, Tsuguhisa Nakayama, Ivan T. Lee, Matthias S. Matter, Anne E. Carlisle, Darci Philips, Gustavo Vazquez, Nilanjan Mukherjee, Kathleen Busman-Sahay, Michael Nekorchuk, Margaret Terry, Skyler Younger, Marc Bosse, Janos Demeter, Scott J. Rodig, Alexandar Tzankov, Yury Goltsev, David Robert McIlwain, Michael Angelo, Jacob D. Estes, and Garry P. Nolan



C

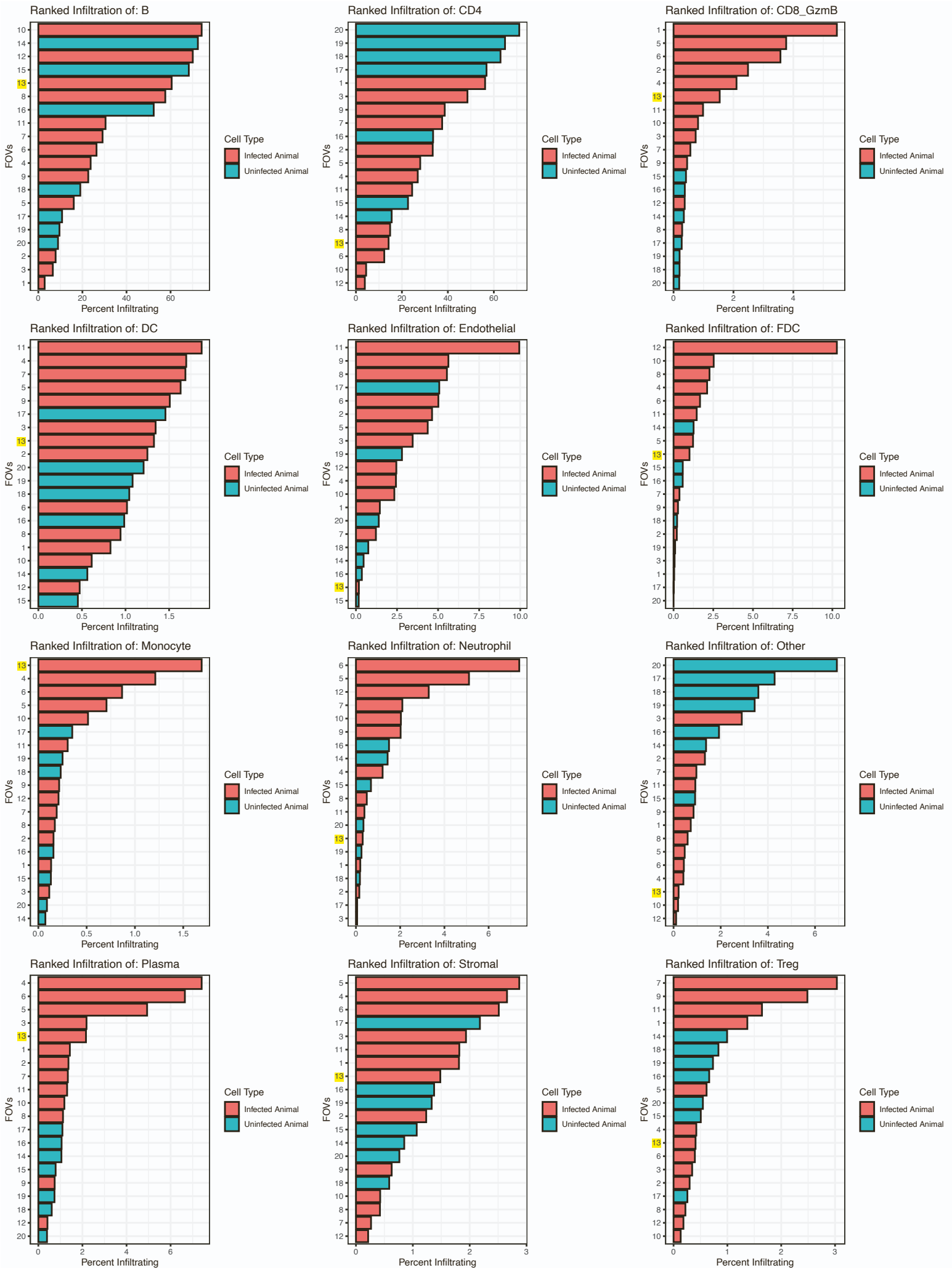
Structural Markers	Lymphocytic Markers	Nuclear Factors	Macrophage Markers	Functional Markers	Other Immune	Nucleic Acids
dsDNA Histone H3 Pan-Keratin SMA Vimentin	CD20 CD3 CD4 CD8a	FoxO1 FoxP3 Ki-67 Lamin AC NF-kB p100 Pax-5	CD11b CD16 CD68 CD163 DC-SIGN	IL10 Granzyme B CD25 CD169	CD21 CD36 CD45 CD56 CD138 HLA-DR MPO	vDNA vRNA



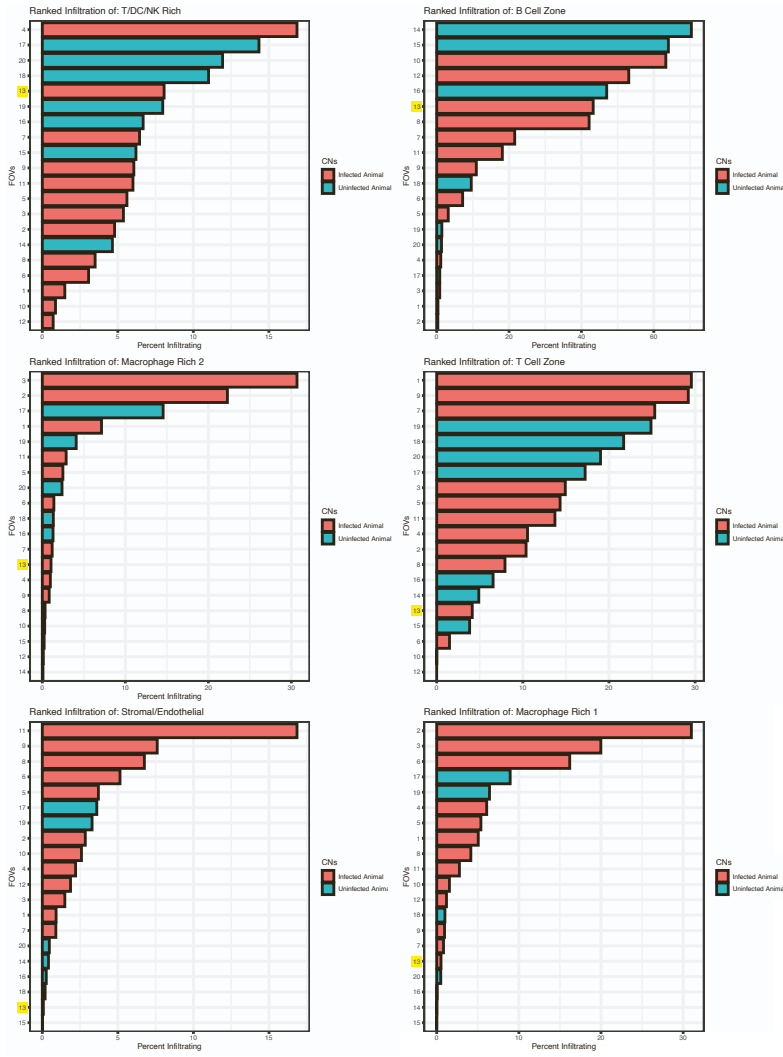


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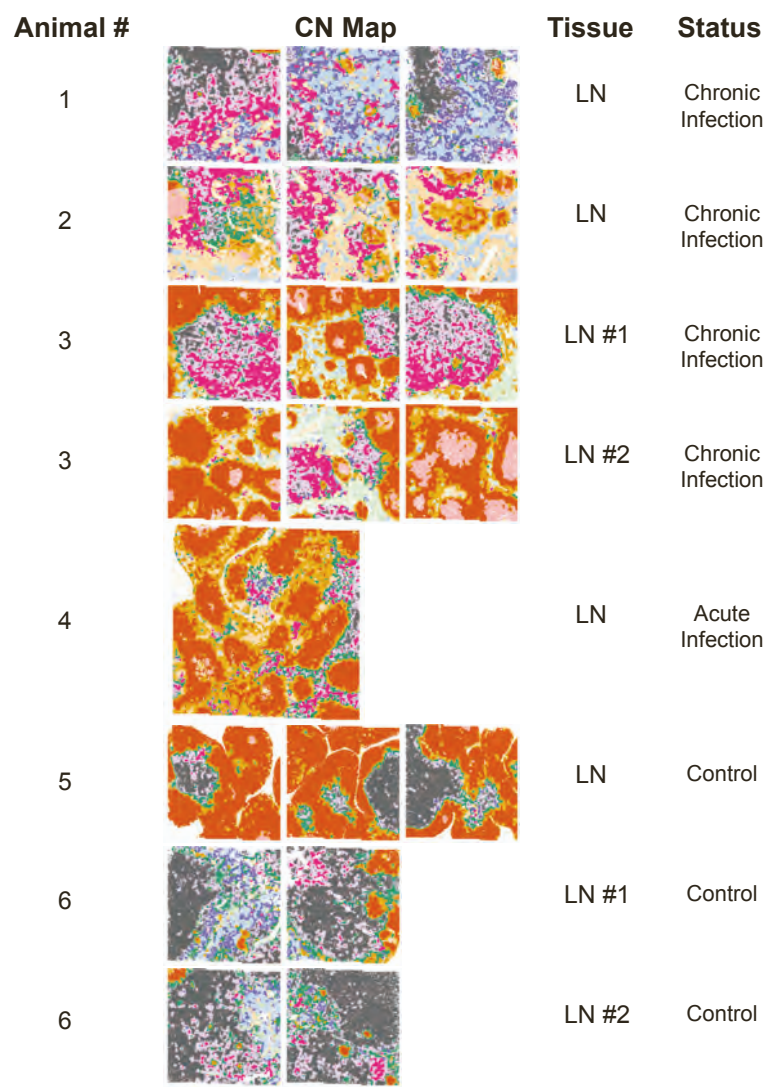
Animal #	Phenotype Map	Tissue	Status
1		LN	Chronic Infection
2		LN	Chronic Infection
3		LN #1	Chronic Infection
3		LN #2	Chronic Infection
4		LN	Acute Infection
5		LN	Control
6		LN #1	Control
6		LN #2	Control



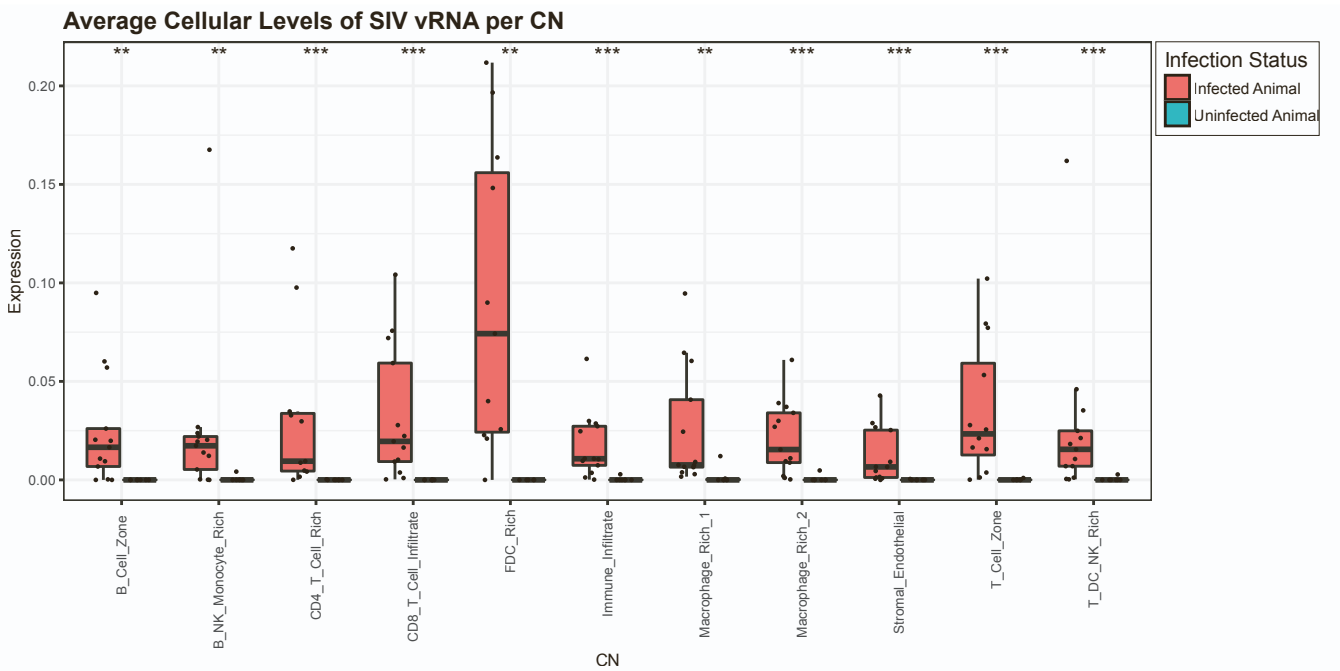
A

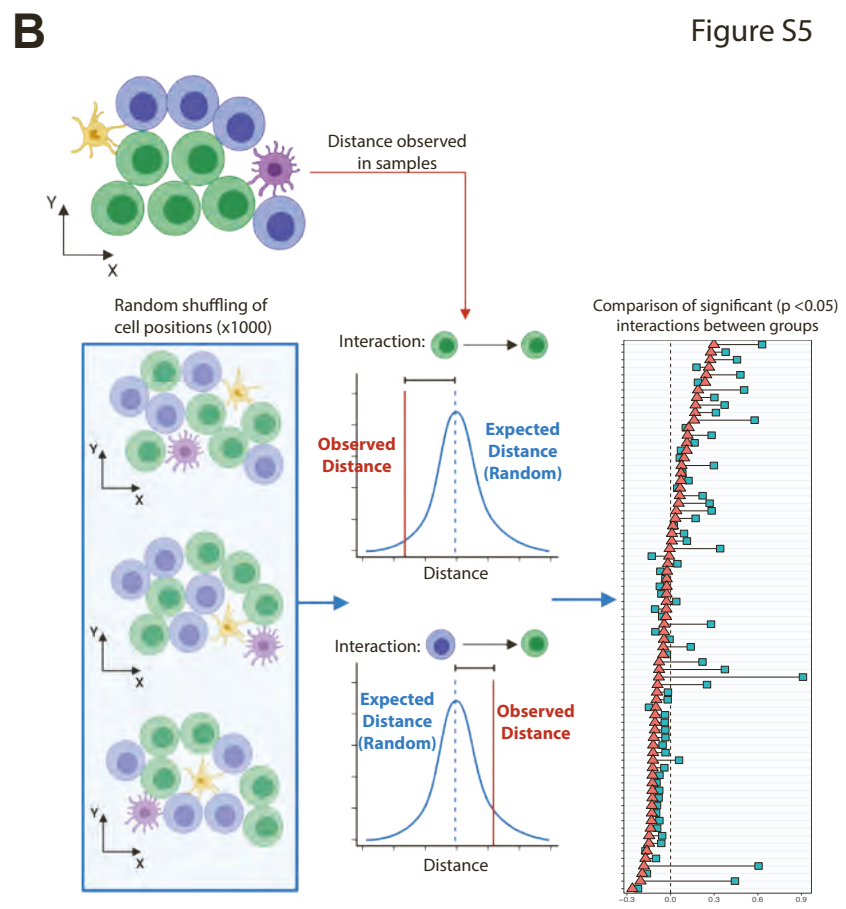
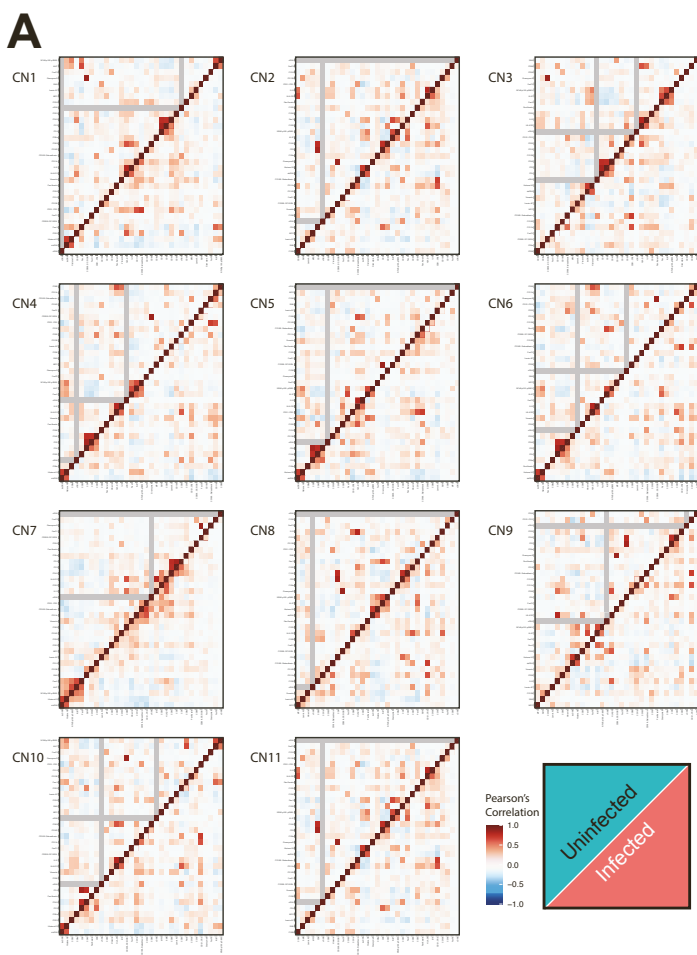


B



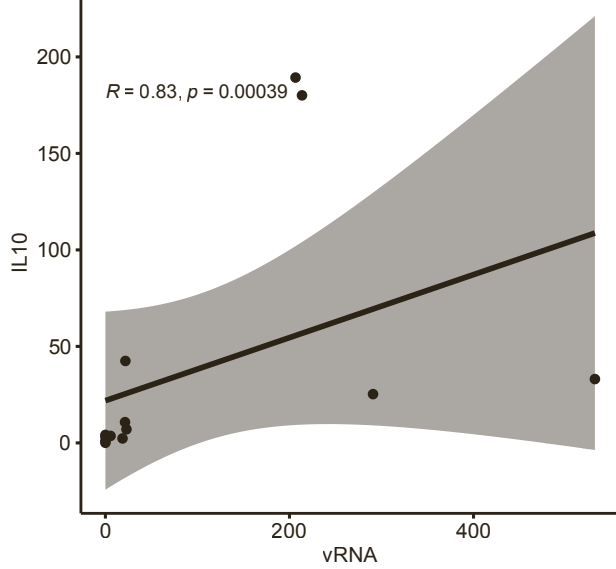
C



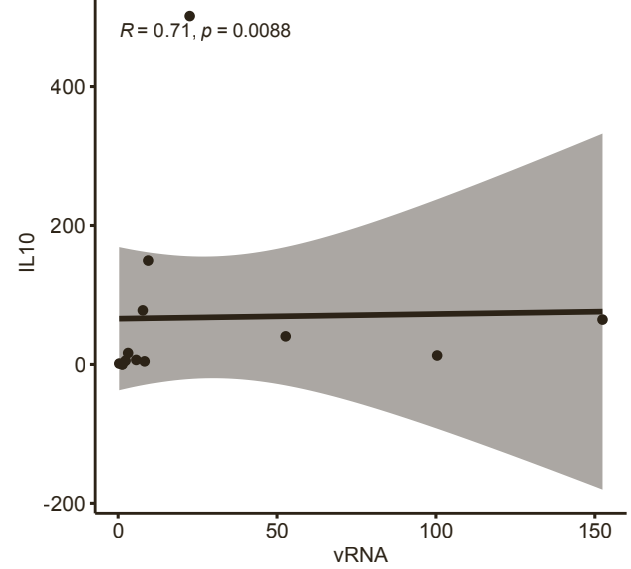


A

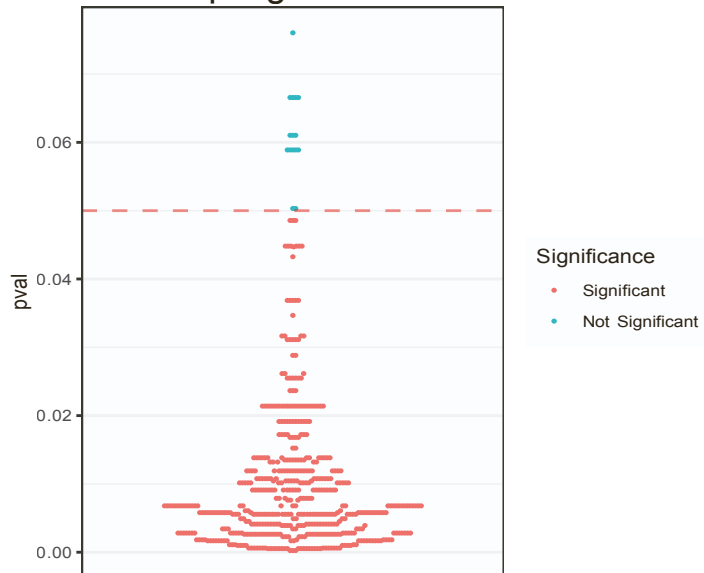
Spearman Correlation of total IL10 and vRNA
per FOV in CN2: B Cell Zone

**B**

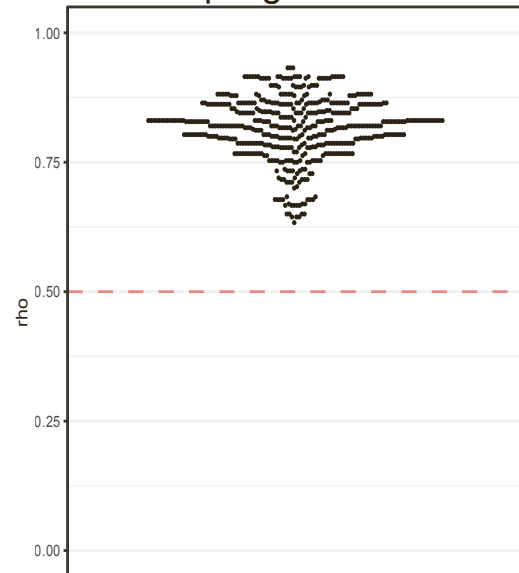
Spearman Correlation of total IL10 and vRNA
per FOV in CN8: Macrophage Rich 1

**C**

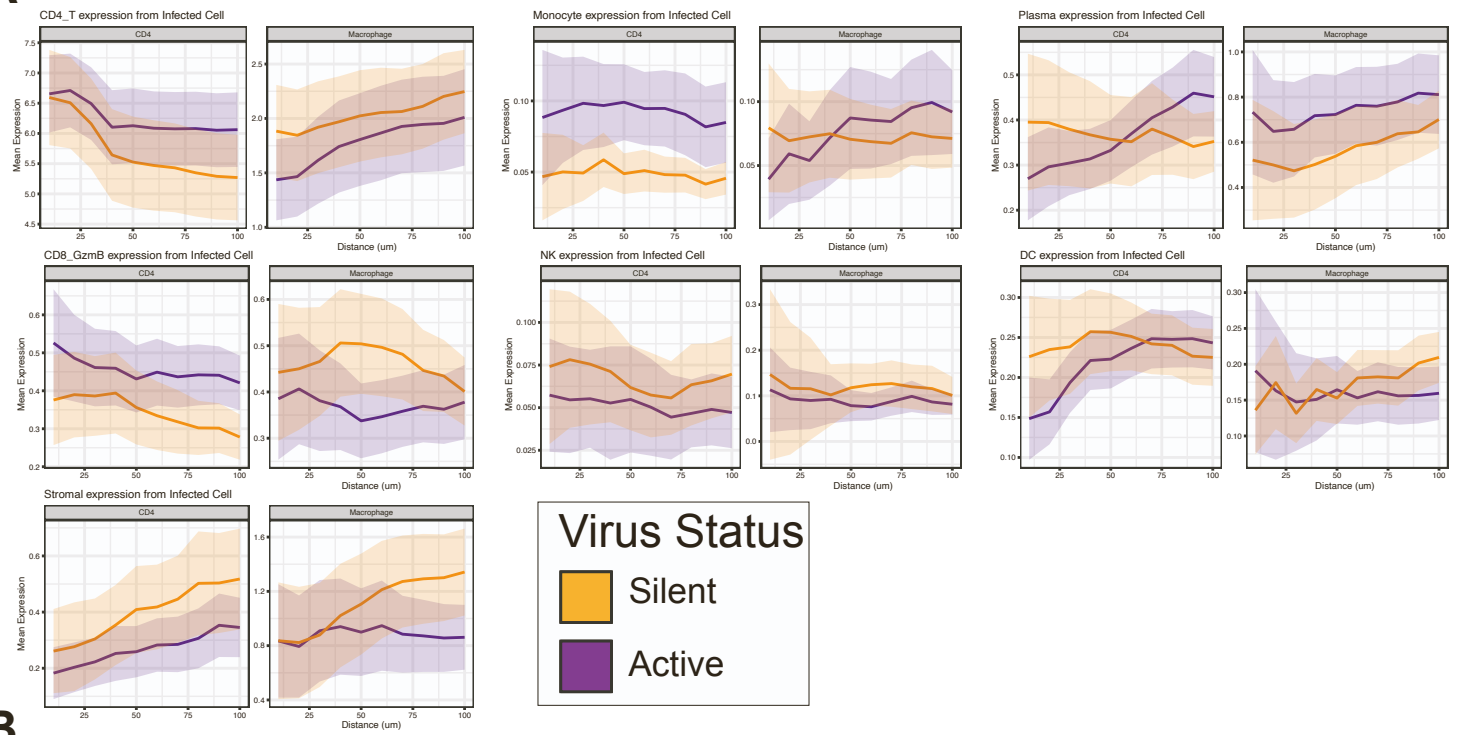
Spearman p-val from 500 iterations
Subsampling 0.75 Of Data

**D**

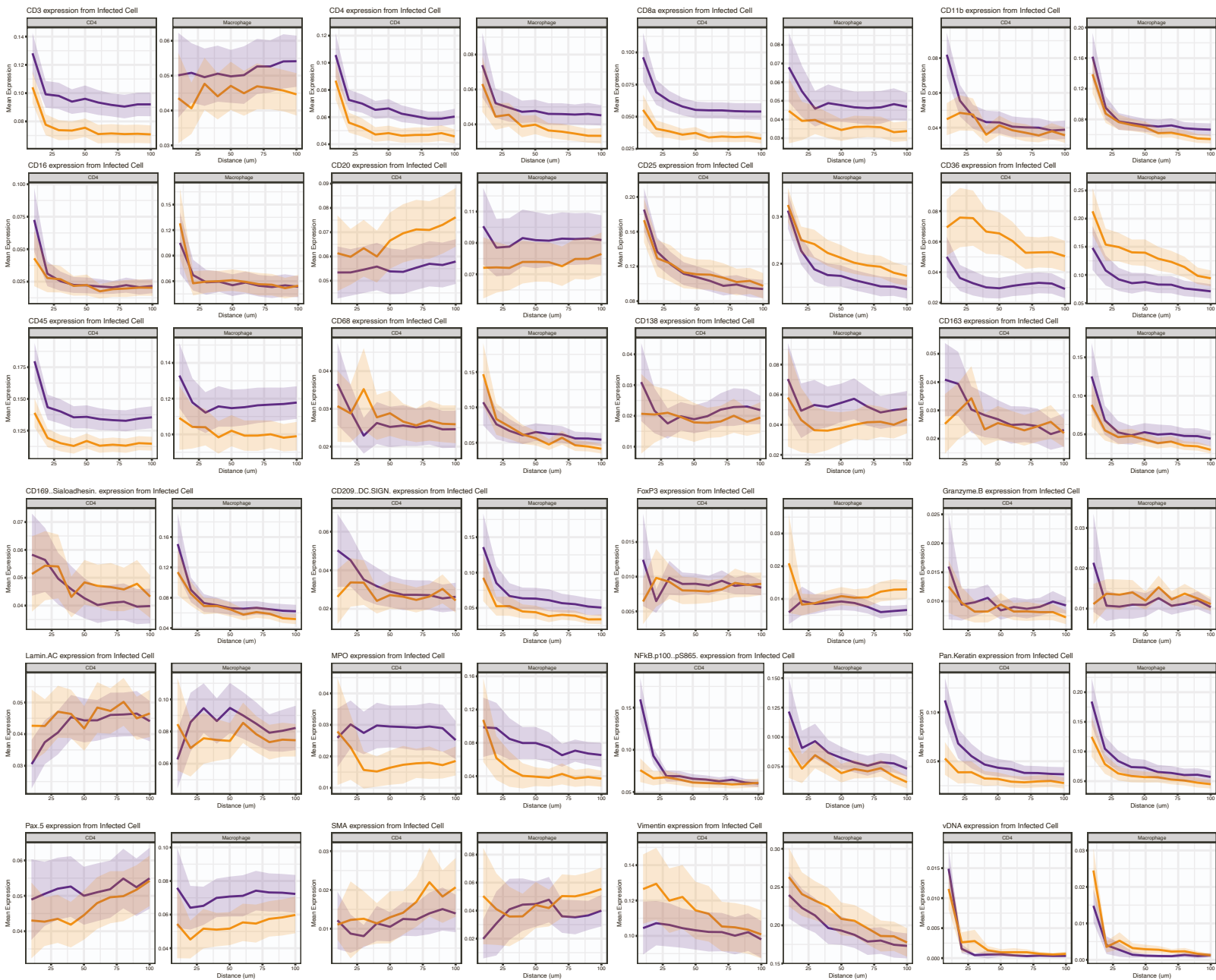
Spearman Rho from 500 iterations
Subsampling 0.75 Of Data



A



B



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1: Validation of the PANINI Approach and Antibody Staining Specificity. Related to Figure 1

(A) Representative images of SIV-positive lymph nodes subjected to standard protease digestion step (top) after epitope retrieval or no protease treatment (middle and bottom) after epitope retrieval. SIV vDNA (red) and vRNA (green) were detected using ISH followed by hapten deposition, and subsequently imaged using either IF or MIBI. Cells harboring integrated virus are indicated with red arrows.

(B) Top: single-plex brightfield *in situ* hybridization for SARS-CoV-2 Spike mRNA on COVID-19 positive and negative lung tissues, as indicated at the bottom of the columns. Bottom: CODEX on lung samples from the same tissues shown above for the SARS-CoV-2 Spike mRNA (SARS-CoV-2, white), neutrophil marker (CD15, red), macrophage marker (CD68, blue), type II pneumocytic marker (MUC1, magenta) and epithelia marker pan-cytokeratin (PanCK, yellow).

(C) The validated rhesus macaque compatible marker panel used in this study.

(D) Images for each of the 33 markers depicted in pairwise fashion with dsDNA (blue). The field-of-view (FOV) represented here is a germinal center within an SIV-positive lymph node.

(E) A large FOV representing a 1.2 mm x 1.2 mm region of a SIV-positive lymph node with several lineage-specific markers. White boxes indicated regions magnified in the following panels.

(F) A magnified region of panel C containing CD4⁺ and FoxP3⁺ T cells.

(G) A magnified region of panel C containing CD8⁺ and granzyme B⁺ T cells.

(H) A magnified region of panel C containing CD20⁺, CD21⁺ and Ki-67⁺ B cells and FDCs.

(I) A magnified region of panel C containing CD68⁺, CD163⁺, and FoxO1⁺ macrophages.

Figure S2: Validation of the Unsupervised Computational Approach for Cell Type Identification from PANINI-MIBI Multiplexed Imaging Data. Related to Figure 2

(A) Phenotype maps of two FOVs with two magnified regions of both the phenotype map and the paired pseudo-colored MIBI image with lineage-specific markers to validate the computationally determined cell phenotypes.

(B) Representative FOVs from an SIV-positive and a control lymph node with three subjacent tissue sections that were stained for CD20 (blue), CD4 (green), and CD8 (red) and imaged using an IF microscope for orthogonal validation of PANINI-MIBI staining. The antibody clones and staining conditions used for the IF validation were identical to PANINI-MIBI.

(C) Phenotype maps of all 20 FOVs and their associated tissue sources. All FOVs are 1.2 mm x 1.2 mm with the exception of that from Animal 4 (2 mm x 2 mm).

Figure S3: Orchestrated Immune Composition and Responses to SIV Infection. Related to Figure 3

Ranked bar plots showing the percent infiltration of each cell type for the 20 FOVs with bars colored by infection status. The yellow box indicates the acutely infected animal.

Figure S4: Cell Neighborhoods Capture Virus-Infection Induced Changes of Tissue Microenvironments. Related to Figure 4

(A) Ranked bar plots showing the percent infiltration of each CN across the 20 FOVs with bars colored by infection status.

(B) CN maps of all 20 FOVs and their associated tissue sources. All FOVs are 1.2 mm x 1.2 mm with the exception of that from Animal 4 (2 mm x 2 mm). The yellow box indicates the acutely infected animal.

(C) The mean SIV vRNA quantities per CN. Each dot represents an individual FOV from an infected (orange) or uninfected (teal) animal. Non-paired Wilcoxon test: ns, not significant; *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$.

Figure S5: Global Tissue Reorganization during SIV-infection. Related to Figure 5

(A) Heatmaps of pairwise Pearson's correlations of markers across each individual cell within each CN for infected (top left) and healthy (bottom right) animals.

(B) A cartoon representation for how the permutation test for cell-cell or CN-CN interaction is computed.

Figure S6: Statistical Confirmation that IL-10 positivity correlates with viral RNA quantities and Macrophage Polarization. Related to Figure 6

(A and B) Plots of Spearman's correlations between IL-10 and vRNA quantification in (A) CN2 and (B) CN8 after dropping out a postulated outlier.

(C and D) Plots of Spearman's correlation between IL-10 and vRNA quantification pertaining to their (C) p-values and (D) rho coefficients after 500 iterations of subsampling 75% of the data. Two- sample correlation test between Spearman correlations: Significant = $p < 0.05$.

Figure S7: Spatial Determinants for Retroviral Transcription State. Related to Figure 7

(A and B) Anchor plots of (A) mean cell type quantifications and (B) mean marker expression around infected CD4⁺ T cells (top) or macrophages (bottom). Orange indicates transcriptionally silent cells, and purple indicates transcriptionally active cells. The thick colored lines represent the mean values, and the light regions around these lines depict the 95% confidence intervals. The infected cells were anchored at 0 μm , and the plot ends at 100 μm