

Supplementary Materials for  
**NAC1 modulates autoimmunity by suppressing regulatory  
T cell–mediated tolerance**

Jin-Ming Yang *et al.*

Corresponding author: Jin-Ming Yang, [jyang@uky.edu](mailto:jyang@uky.edu); Jianlong Wang, [jw3925@cumc.columbia.edu](mailto:jw3925@cumc.columbia.edu);  
Jianxun Song, [jus35@tamu.edu](mailto:jus35@tamu.edu)

*Sci. Adv.* **8**, eabo0183 (2022)  
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abo0183

**This PDF file includes:**

Extended Methods  
Generation of bone marrow chimera  
Figs. S1 to S7  
Table S1

## **Extended Methods**

### ***Reagents***

H-2K<sup>b</sup> VACV B8R (TSYKFESV) Tetramer (#TB-M538-1, MBL), anti-mouse CD36 antibody (clone HM36, BioLegend), anti-human/mouse/rat NAC1 antibody (clone SWN-3, BioLegend), anti-human FoxP3 antibody (clone 206D, BioLegend), and L-(+)-Lactic acid (#ICN19022805, MP Biomedicals).

### ***Murine Melanoma Model***

WT or NAC1<sup>-/-</sup> Tregs (1 x 10<sup>5</sup>) were injected *s.c.* in the flank region of the recipient mice inoculated with 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> B16 tumor cells. Tumor sizes were measured by a caliper and tumor volumes were calculated as:  $V = \text{long diameter} \times \text{short diameter}^2 \times 0.52$  (37).

### **Generation of bone marrow chimera**

To prepare B6. Thy1.1<sup>+</sup> Tg recipient mice for irradiation, drinking water was removed 12 hrs prior to irradiation. The mice were then X-ray irradiated (1000 rad) with a RS200 X-ray irradiator (Rad Source Technologies Inc. GA, USA). The bone marrow cells were harvested from femur of C57BL/6 Thy1.2<sup>+</sup> WT and NAC1<sup>-/-</sup> mice, using standard procedures. Red blood cells (RBCs) were lysed, and CD4<sup>+</sup> cells and CD8<sup>+</sup> cells were depleted by the negative selection using biotin conjugated anti-CD4 and anti-CD8 antibodies and streptavidin nanobeads. CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup>-depletions were analyzed by flow cytometry. Ten millions of CD4/CD8-depleted WT and NAC1<sup>-/-</sup> bone marrow cells were *i.v.* injected into the irradiated B6.Thy1.1<sup>+</sup> recipient mice. Sulfatrim (sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim oral suspension)-containing drinking water (5ml/200ml) was

given to the irradiated animals for 2 weeks. After 6 weeks, the spleen, LNs and thymus were isolated, and cells were analyzed by flow cytometry to evaluate the development of Tregs.

## Legends to Extended Data

**Figure S1.  $NAC1^{-/-}$  mice have a decreased percentage of TCRV $\beta$  cells in DN4 stage.** The thymocytes from WT or  $NAC1^{-/-}$  mice were analyzed by flow cytometry and calculated for numbers or percentages. **(A)** CD117 and TCR V $\beta$ . The DN populations were analyzed for CD117 and TCRV $\beta$ . Data shown are the representative of three identical experiments. **(B)** TCRV $\beta$  and CD25. The DN4 populations were analyzed for TCR V $\beta$  and CD25. Data are the representative of three identical experiments (N = 5). \*,  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*,  $p < 0.001$ , Student's unpaired *t*-test.

**Figure S2.  $NAC1^{-/-}$  CD8 $^{+}$  T cells are defective in cytokine production and survival.** **(A-B)** Percentages **(A)** and numbers **(B)** of CD8 $^{+}$  T cells from the pooled LNs and spleen of WT or  $NAC1^{-/-}$  mice. Data shown are the representative of three identical experiments. The values represent mean  $\pm$  S.D. (N = 3). \*,  $p < 0.05$ , Student's unpaired *t*-test. **(C-D)** Purified CD8 $^{+}$  T cells from the pooled LNs and spleen of WT or  $NAC1^{-/-}$  mice were stimulated with anti-CD3 plus CD28 antibodies. **(C)** Cytokine production. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , Student's unpaired *t*-test. The values represent the mean  $\pm$  S.D. (N = 3). **(D)** Cell recovery on various days. The numbers of T cells present on day 0 were assigned a value of 100%, and numbers surviving on various days were used to calculate the percentage recovery relative to day 0. Data shown are the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of percentage change of a representative of three identical experiments (N = 3). \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ , Nested *t*-test).

**Figure S3. Both  $NAC1^{-/-}$  iTregs and naturally occurring Tregs (nTregs) produce more suppressive cytokines than WT iTregs and nTregs.** WT or  $NAC1^{-/-}$  iTregs and nTregs were examined productions of suppressive cytokines (IL-10 and TGF- $\beta$ ) by intracellular staining and flow cytometric analysis. **(A)** Productions of IL-10 and TGF- $\beta$ . **(B)** MFI of IL-10 and TGF- $\beta$ . Data

shown are the representative of three identical experiments. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\*,  $P < 0.0001$ , \*\*\*,  $P < 0.00001$ , Student's unpaired  $t$ -test.

**Figure S4. NAC1<sup>-/-</sup> Tregs show enhanced suppressive function.** WT or NAC1<sup>-/-</sup> Tregs ( $1 \times 10^5$ ) were injected *s.c.* in the flank region of the recipient mice with  $1 \times 10^6$  B16 tumor cells on various days. **(A)** Tumor growth. Data shown are the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of tumor sizes of a representative of three identical experiments (N = 6). \*\*\*,  $P < 0.0001$ , simple linear regression. **(B)** Survival curves. Data shown are the representative of three identical experiments (N = 6). ns,  $P > 0.05$ , Log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test.

**Figure S5. FoxP3 elements regulated by NAC1 are located between Exon 2 and Exon 8.** ChIP-seq analysis of naive CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> Tregs from the pooled LNs and spleen of WT mice. NAC1-enriched islands are shown. Representative genomic regions (Exon 2 and Exon 8) show NAC1 enrichment. Normalized ChIP-seq reads (bigWig) and enriched islands (bed) are shown. Results shown are the representative of three identical experiments

**Figure S6. Co-localization of NAC1 and FoxP3 in the nuclei of Tregs.** Immunofluorescent staining of DAPI, NAC1 and FoxP3 in Tregs generated *in vitro*. Arrows indicate overlays with DAPI, NAC1 and FoxP3. Data shown are the representatives of three identical experiments.

**Figure S7. Thymic development of NAC1<sup>-/-</sup> Tregs in the bone marrow chimeras.** Bone marrow cells (CD4<sup>-</sup>CD8<sup>-</sup>; Thy1.2<sup>+</sup>) from WT and NAC1<sup>-/-</sup> mice were transferred into X-ray irradiated mice (Thy1.1<sup>+</sup>). Six weeks later, the mice were euthanized, and the spleen, LNs and thymus were

isolated to examine Treg development using flow cytometry. (A) CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup> cells. Data shown are the representatives of two identical experiments (N = 10). (B) Thy1.1<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup> cells. Data shown are the representatives of two identical experiments (N = 10). (C) Total numbers of cells. Data shown are the mean ± S.E.M. of a representative of two identical experiments (N = 10). \*\*\*,  $p < 0.001$ ; ns, no statistical difference, Student's unpaired *t*-test).

**Table S1. Detailed CpG analysis of mouse FoxP3 DNA methylation.** Seven CpG sites of FoxP3 regulators were analyzed.

Figure S1

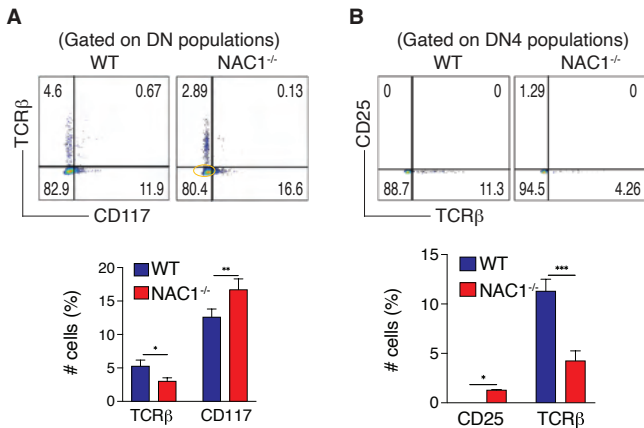


Figure S2

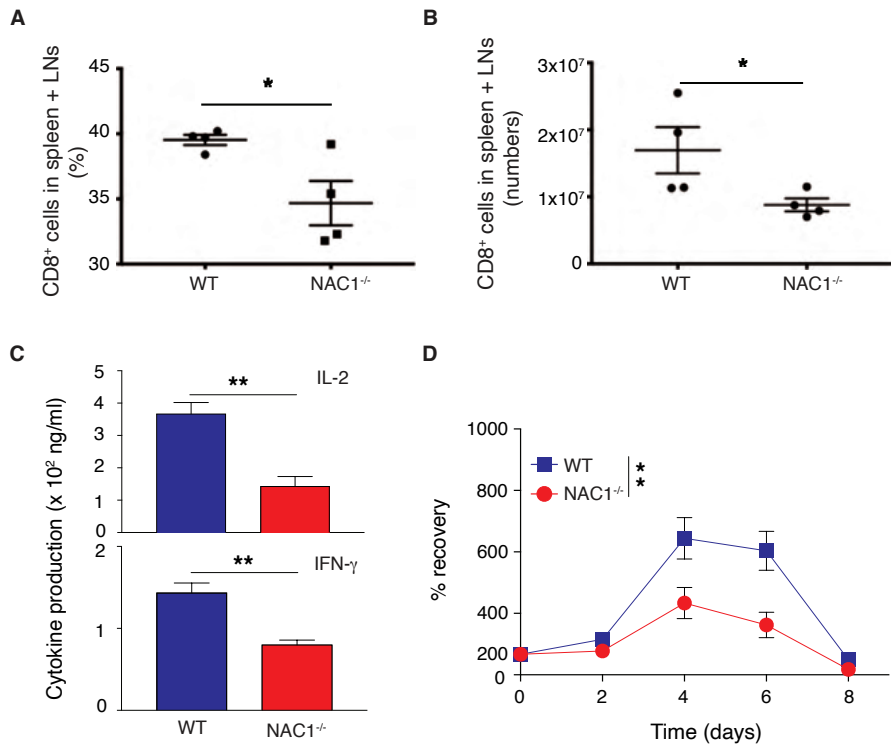
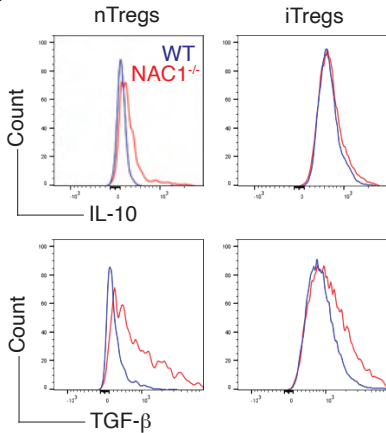




Figure S3

**A**



**B**

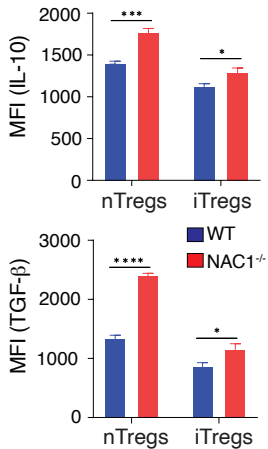
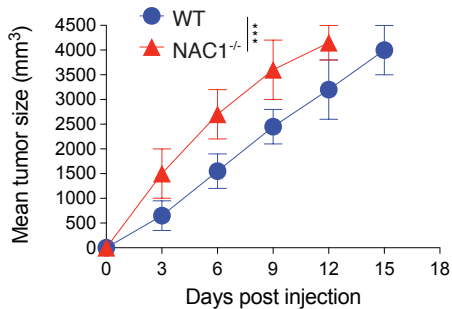


Figure S4

**A**



**B**

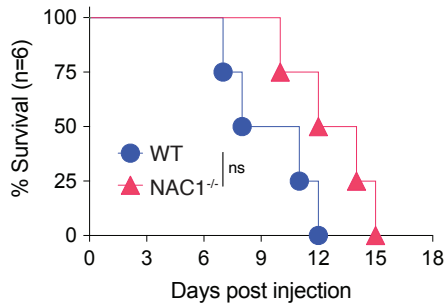


Figure S5

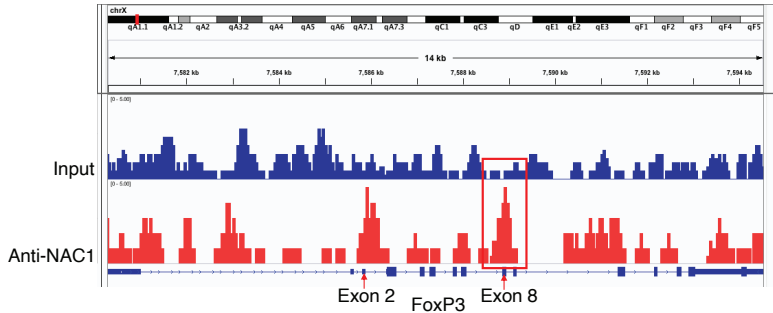
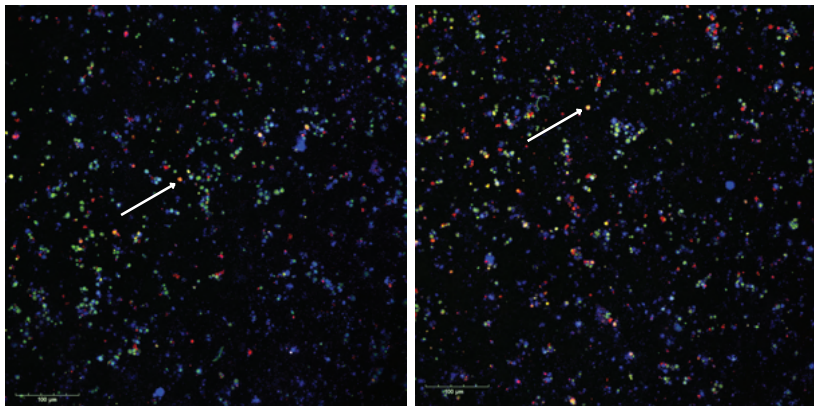
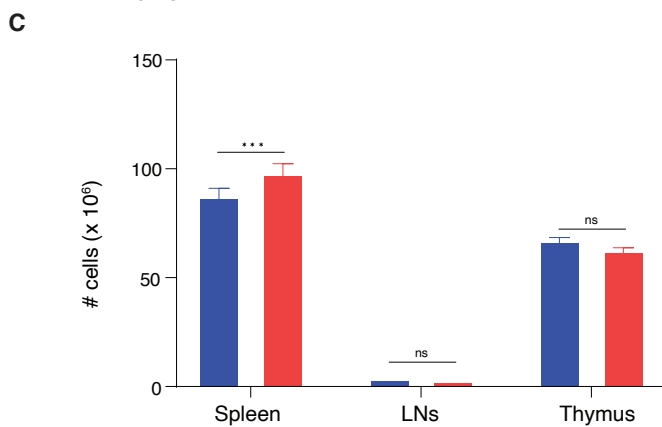
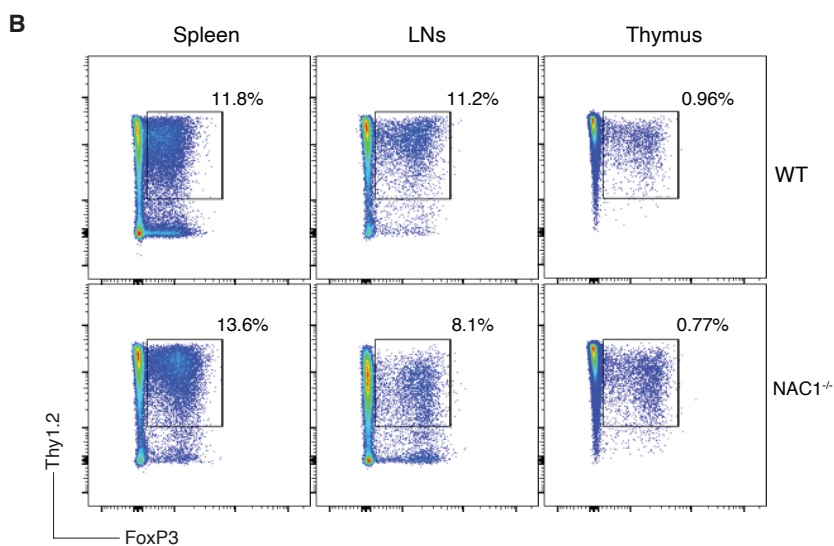
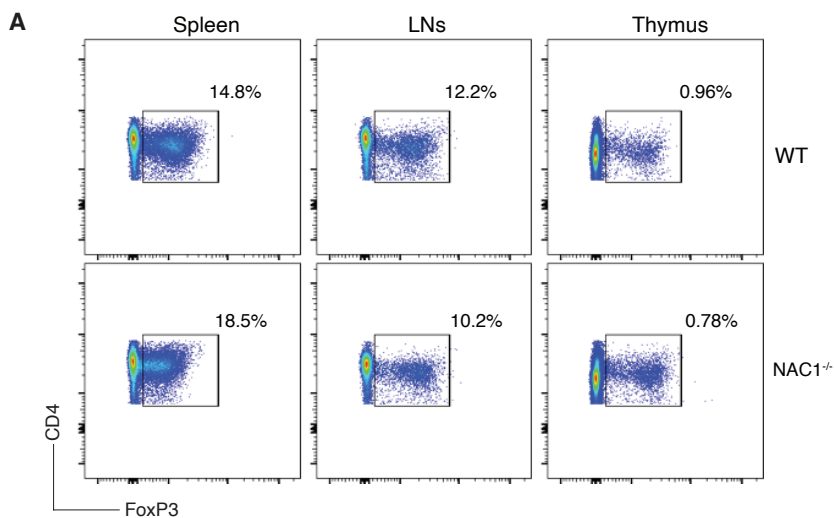


Figure S6



DAPI/NAC1/FoxP3

Figure S7



**Table S1 Detailed CpG analysis of mouse FoxP3 DNA methylation**

Gene	Mouse FoxP3 DNA Methylation					
	Assay ID	Assay Location	From ATG	From TSS	Coordinates	# of CpG
Foxp3	ADS657	5-Upstream	-12434 to -12224	-5755 to -5545	ChrX:7573921 - 7574131	25
Foxp3	ADS1183	5-Upstream	-6750 to -6714	-71 to -35	ChrX: 7579605 - 7579641	5
Foxp3	ADS569	5-Upstream	-12210 to -12059	-5531 to -5380	ChrX: 7574145 - 7574296	30
Foxp3	ADS443	Intron 1	-2405 to -2353	4275 to 4327	ChrX:7583950 - 7584002	3
Foxp3	ADS442	Intron 1	-2555 to -2533	4125 to 4147	ChrX: 7583800 - 7583822	2
Foxp3	ADS779	Intron 1	-2145 to -2075	4535 to 4605	ChrX: 7584210 - 7584280	2
Foxp3	ADS1184	3-Downstream	23773 to 23905	30452 to 30584	ChrX: 7610127 - 7610259	10

Assay ID	Assay Location	From ATG	From TSS	NCBI37/mm9	GRCm38/mm10	# of CpG
ADS657-FS1	Distal Promoter	-12434 to -12401	-5755 to -5722	ChrX: 7151047-7151080	ChrX: 7573921-7573954	6
ADS657-FS2	Distal Promoter	-12359 to -12353	-5680 to -5674	ChrX: 7151122-7151128	ChrX: 7573996-7574002	2
ADS657-FS3	Distal Promoter	-12335 to -12253	-5656 to -5574	ChrX: 7151146-7151228	ChrX: 7574020-7574102	15
ADS657-FS4	Distal Promoter	-12231 to -12225	-5551 to -5545	ChrX: 7151251-7151257	ChrX: 7574125-7574131	2
ADS569-FS1	Distal Promoter	-12210 to -12136	-5531 to -5457	ChrX: 7151271-7151345	ChrX: 7574145-7574219	15
ADS569-FS2	Distal Promoter	-12118 to -12059	-5439 to -5380	ChrX: 7151363-7151422	ChrX: 7574237-7574296	15
ADS1183-FS	Proximal Promoter	-6750 to -6714	-71 to -35	ChrX: 7156731-7156767	ChrX: 7579605-7579641	5
ADS442-FS	Intron 1	-2555 to -2533	+4125 to +4147	ChrX: 7160926-7160948	ChrX: 7583800-7583822	2
ADS443-FS	Intron 1	-2405 to -2353	+4275 to +4327	ChrX: 7161076-7161128	ChrX: 7583950-7584002	3
ADS443-FS2	Intron 1	-2319 to -2287	+4361 to +4393	ChrX: 7161162-7161194	ChrX: 7584036-7584068	3
ADS568-FS1	Intron 1	-2369 to -2287	+4311 to +4393	ChrX: 7161112-7161194	ChrX: 7583986-7584068	5
ADS568-FS2	Intron 1	-2238 to -2207	+4442 to +4473	ChrX: 7161243-7161274	ChrX: 7584117-7584148	4
ADS779-FS1	Intron 1	-2075 to -2145	+4605 to +4535	ChrX: 7161406-7161336	ChrX: 7584280-7584210	2
ADS1184-FS1	3' downstream	+23773 to +23784	+30452 to +30463	ChrX: 7187253-7187264	ChrX: 7610127-7610138	2
ADS1184-FS2	3' downstream	+23802 to +23840	+30481 to +30519	ChrX: 7187282-7187320	ChrX: 7610156-7610194	5
ADS1184-FS3	3' downstream	+23863 to +23905	+30542 to +30584	ChrX: 7187343-7187385	ChrX: 7610217-7610259	3