

Supplementary Materials for  
**lncRNA-GM targets Foxo1 to promote T cell–mediated autoimmunity**

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Supplementary Materials and Methods  
Figs. S1 to S9  
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## **Supplementary Materials and Methods**

### **Antibodies, recombinant cytokines, and reagents**

The following reagents and antibodies were used: for surface staining, anti-CD19 (1D3, eBioscience), anti-CD3 (145-2C11, Biolegend), anti-CD4 (RM4-5, Biolegend), anti-CD8 $\alpha$  (53-6.7, Biolegend), anti-CD25 (PC61, Biolegend), anti-CD44 (IM7, Biolegend), anti-CD62L (MEL-14, Biolegend), anti-Ly-6C (HK1.4, Biolegend), anti-Ly-6G (1A8, Biolegend), anti-CD11b (M1/70, Biolegend), anti-B220 (RA3-6B2, Biolegend); for intracellular staining, anti-IL17A (TC11-18H10, BD), anti-IL4 (11B11, Biolegend), anti-IFN $\gamma$  (XMG1.2; eBioscience), anti-Foxp3 (150D/E4, eBioscience). For mouse T cell stimulation, anti-CD3 (145-2C11) and anti-CD28 (37.51) were from BD; recombinant mouse IL-2 (402-ML), IL-6 (406-ML), IL-4 (404-ML), IL-12 (419-ML), IL-1 $\beta$  (401-ML), IL-23 (1887-ML) and recombinant human TGF- $\beta$ 1 (7754-BH) were from R&D Systems; neutralizing anti-mouse IFN- $\gamma$  (XMG1.2) was from Biolegend and anti-mouse IL-4 (11B11) was from BioXcell. For human T cell stimulation, recombinant human IL-4, IL-12, IL-6, IL-1 $\beta$ , and IL-23 were from PeproTech; neutralizing anti-human IFN- $\gamma$  (B27), anti-human IL-4 (MP4-25D2) were from Biolegend; Anti-human CD3 (UCHT1) and CD28 (CD28.2) were from Biolegend. mTOR inhibitor Rapamycin (Beyotime Biotech), mTOR activator MHY1485 (MedChemExpress), H3K9Ac inhibitor CPI-637 (Selleck), Foxo1 inhibitor AS1842856 (MedChemExpress) were used for T cell treatment.

### ***In vitro* T cell differentiation**

For mouse T cell differentiation, mouse CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were purified from total splenocytes using positive selection (Miltenyi, CD4<sup>+</sup> T Cell Isolation Kit), with purity of CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells > 95%. The purified CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were stimulated with 5 µg/ml anti-mouse CD3 and 2 µg/ml anti-mouse CD28, and supplemented with a series of cytokines for T cell subsets differentiation as followed, 20 ng/ml IL-12 and 10 µg/ml anti-IL4 for Th1 differentiation; 20 ng/ml IL-4 and 10 µg/ml anti-IFN $\gamma$  for Th2 differentiation; 30 ng/ml IL-6, 3 ng/ml h-TGF- $\beta$ 1, 10 ng/ml IL-1 $\beta$ , 20 ng/ml IL-23, 10 µg/ml anti-IFN $\gamma$  and 10 µg/ml anti-IL4 for optimal pathogenic Th17 differentiation; 30 ng/ml IL-6, 3 ng/ml h-TGF- $\beta$ 1, 10 µg/ml anti-IFN $\gamma$  and 10 µg/ml anti-IL4 for non-pathogenic Th17 differentiation; 30 ng/ml IL-6, 10 ng/ml IL-1 $\beta$ , 20 ng/ml IL-23, 10 µg/ml anti-IFN $\gamma$  and 10 µg/ml anti-IL4 for pathogenic Th17 differentiation; 10 ng/ml IL-2, 10 ng/ml h-TGF- $\beta$ 1, 10 µg/ml anti-IFN $\gamma$  and 10 µg/ml anti-IL4 for iTreg differentiation. After 3-day stimulation, cells were collected for later analysis.

For human T cell differentiation, human CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell subsets were collected from human peripheral blood PBMC, and then were stimulated with 5 µg/ml anti-human CD3 and 2 µg/ml anti-human CD28, and a series of cytokines for T cell subsets differentiation as followed, 20 ng/ml h-IL-12 and 10 µg/ml anti-human IL4 for Th1 differentiation; 20 ng/ml h-IL-4 and 10 µg/ml anti-human IFN $\gamma$  for Th2 differentiation; 20 ng/ml h-IL-6, 3 ng/ml h-TGF- $\beta$ 1, 10 ng/ml h-IL-1 $\beta$ , 20 ng/ml h-IL-23, 10 µg/ml anti-human IFN $\gamma$  and 10 µg/ml anti-human IL4 for Th17 differentiation; 100 U/ml h-IL-2, 10 ng/ml h-TGF- $\beta$ 1, 10 µg/ml anti-human IFN $\gamma$  and 10 µg/ml anti-human IL4

for iTreg differentiation.

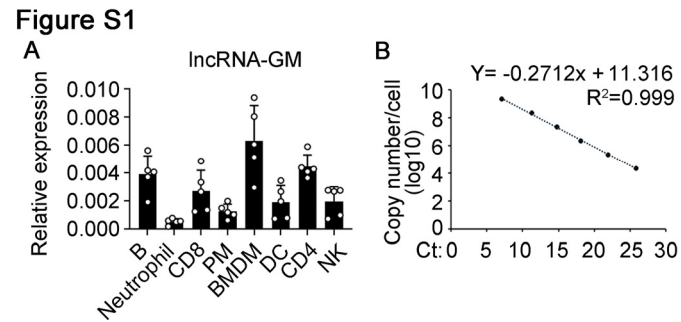
### **Real-time quantitative PCR**

Cells were collected at indicated times for RNA extraction. Total RNA was extracted with TRIzol reagent according to the manufacturer's methods. cDNA was synthesized from total RNA with Reverse Transcriptase M-MLV (RNase H-) Kit (Takara). Real-time quantitative PCR was analyzed by QuantStudio 6 or 7 Flex (Thermo, Applied Biosystems) using Premix Ex Taq II Kit (Takara). Cycle thresholds (CT) of different samples were normalized to  $\beta$ -Actin for mRNA or to U6 for lncRNA respectively.

The primers used for qPCR as following, *mlncRNA-GM*, forward: TGC CAT AAC AGA GTC TGG AAC TC, reverse: AGA AAG GTA GGA ACT GTC CAG CC; *mll17*, forward: CTC AAA GCT CAG CGT GTC CAA ACA, reverse: TAT CAG GGT CTT CAT TGC GGT GGA; *mll17f*, forward: CAG GAA GAC AGC ACC ATG AA, reverse: TCT TCT CCA ACC TGA AGG AAT TAG; *mRORc*, forward: AGG CCA TTC AGT ATG TGG TGG AGT, reverse: TGT GTG GTT GTT GGC ATT GTA GGC; *mll23r*, forward: CAC TGC CGA CCA AGG AAT CT, reverse: GCA TGA GGT TCC GAA AAG CC; *mTbx21*, forward: CTT GGA TCC TTC GCC TAC CC, reverse: CTT CCC AGA CAC CTC CAA CC; *mFoxo1*, forward: GAA GAG GCT CAC CCT GTC G, reverse: CCT CCC TCT GGA TTG AGC AT; *mFoxp3*, forward: GCG AAA GTG GCA GAG AGG TA, reverse: GAG GAG CTG CTG AGA TGT GA; *mll10rb*, forward: CTT CTG GTG CCA GCT CTA GG, reverse: GAA GTC GCA

CTG AGT CGA GG; *mGpr83*, forward: CGC CCT TCA CTT TGG TCA TC, reverse: CAGAGGGAGCGCACAATGTC; *mHaus3*, forward: TGC CAG TTG TAA AGG GCG AT, reverse: ACC AAA CTC TCT AGT TGC CGA; *mMxd4*, forward: TCG GTC AGG ACT CAA GTT GC, reverse: CGG ATC CTG CCG AGA TTT GT; *mGstm1*, forward: ATA CTG GGA TAC TGG AAC GTC C, reverse: AGT CAG GGT TGT AAC AGA GCA T; *mIfna4*, forward: TGA TGA GCT ACT ACT GGT CAG C, reverse: GAT CTC TTA GCA CAA GGA TGG C; *mIfnb1*, forward: TAC ACT GCC TTT GCC ATC CA; reverse: AGT TGA GGA CAT CTC CCA CG; *hAK026392.1 (h-lncRNA-GM)*, forward: AAC CTC CCA CTG CTC CCT GTC, reverse: GGC TCT GTT CTG CTT CTG TCT GC; *hIL17*, forward: GAG GAC AAG AAC TTC CCC CG, reverse: CTC TCA GGG TCC TCA TTG CG; *hBATF*, forward: GAA AAC CAG CGC GTT TCC AT, reverse: GCA GCC CAA GTT CCT ACA CT; *hIL17F*, forward: GAA AAC CAG CGC GTT TCC AT, reverse: GCA GCC CAA GTT CCT ACA CT; *hIL23R*, forward: GCC TGG CTC TGA AGT GGA AT, reverse: CCT CCA TGA CAC CAG CTG AA; *hIL21*, forward: TTG CTT CTT AGT TAC TCA CGG T, reverse: TGT CCA ACT GCA AGT TAG ATC CT; *hFOXP3*, forward: GGC CAC ATT TCA TGC ACC AG, reverse: GCT CCC TGG ACA CCC ATT C; *hIL10*, forward: GCT CTT GCA AAA CCA AAC CA, reverse: TCT CGA AGC ATG TTA GGC AGG; *hIL10RA*, forward: GTC TTG GCT CAG ACG CTC AT, reverse: CAG GGT CTG GCT ACA GTT GG; *hIL10RB*, forward: CCT TGC TGT GGT GCG TTT AC, reverse: TTG CCG CTC TCA GAG TCT TC.

## FIGURES AND FIGURE LEGENDS

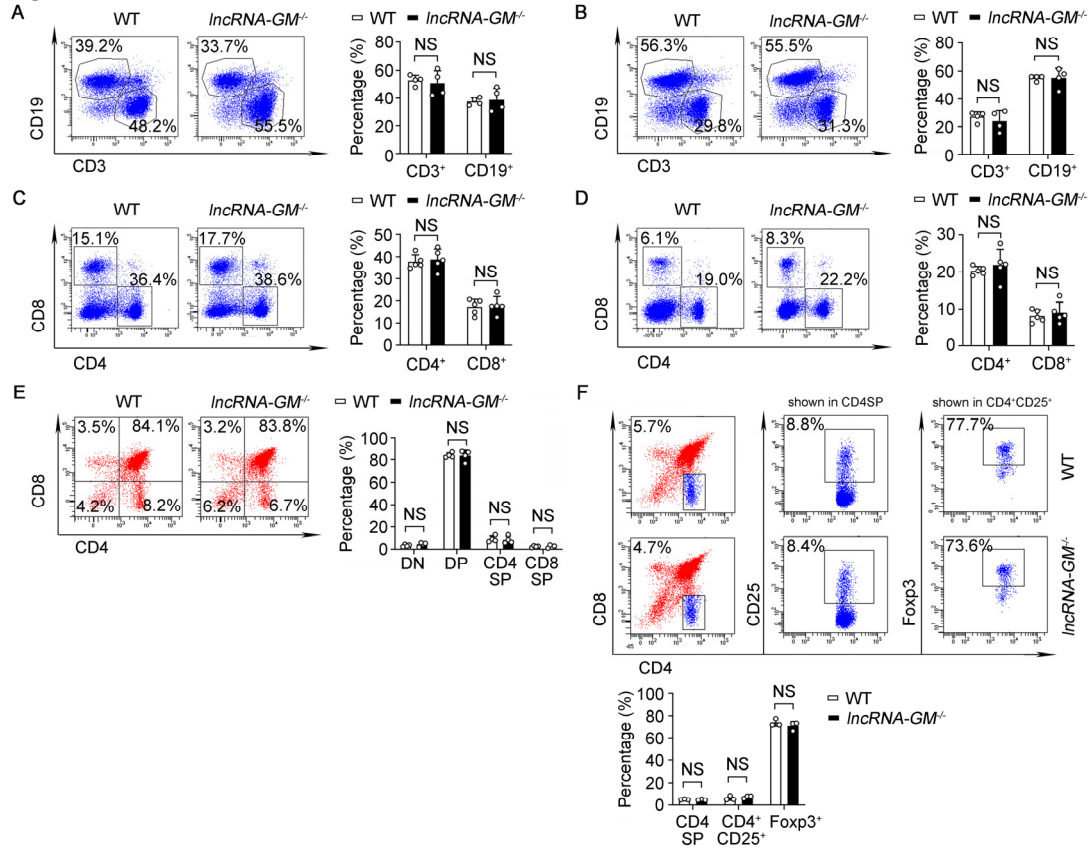


**Fig. S1. IncRNA-GM expression in immune cells.**

(A) qPCR analysis of IncRNA-GM mRNA expression in different immune cells (n=5).

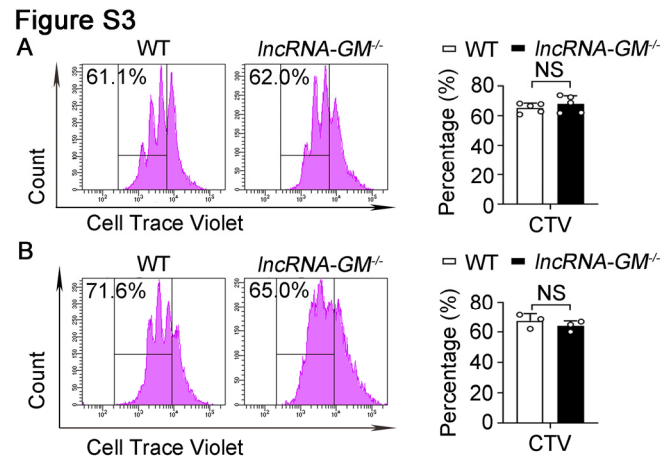
(B) The standard curve of copy numbers derived from plasmid DNA absolute expression measured by qPCR. Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD (A). One representative experiment of three is shown. PM, peritoneal macrophages; BMDM, bone marrow-derived macrophages; DC, dendritic cells; NK, natural killer cells.

**Figure S2**



**Fig. S2. IncRNA-GM does not affect the development of T cells.**

(A and B) Flow cytometric analysis of CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD19<sup>+</sup> cells in lymph node (A) and spleen (B) from wide-type (WT) and *IncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* mice (n=4). (C and D) Flow cytometric analysis of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> cells in lymph node (C) and spleen (D) (n=5). (E) Flow cytometric analysis of T cells in thymus (n=4). (F) Flow cytometric analysis and quantification of nTreg (CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup> Foxp3<sup>+</sup>) thymocytes (n=3). Results are presented as mean ± SD (A to F). One representative experiment of three is shown. NS, not significant.

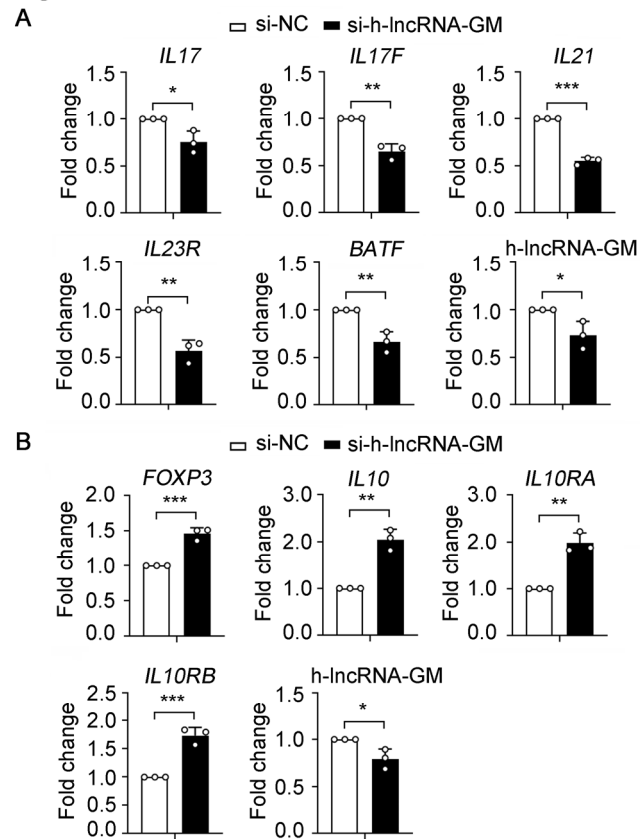


**Fig. S3. lncRNA-GM does not affect the proliferation of T cells.**

(**A** and **B**) CD4<sup>+</sup> (**A**) and CD8<sup>+</sup> (**B**) T cells proliferation after treatment with anti-CD3 (5 µg/ml) and anti-CD28 (2 µg/ml) 3 days (n=3 to 5). Results are presented as mean ± SD (**A** and **B**). One representative experiment of three is shown. NS, not significant.



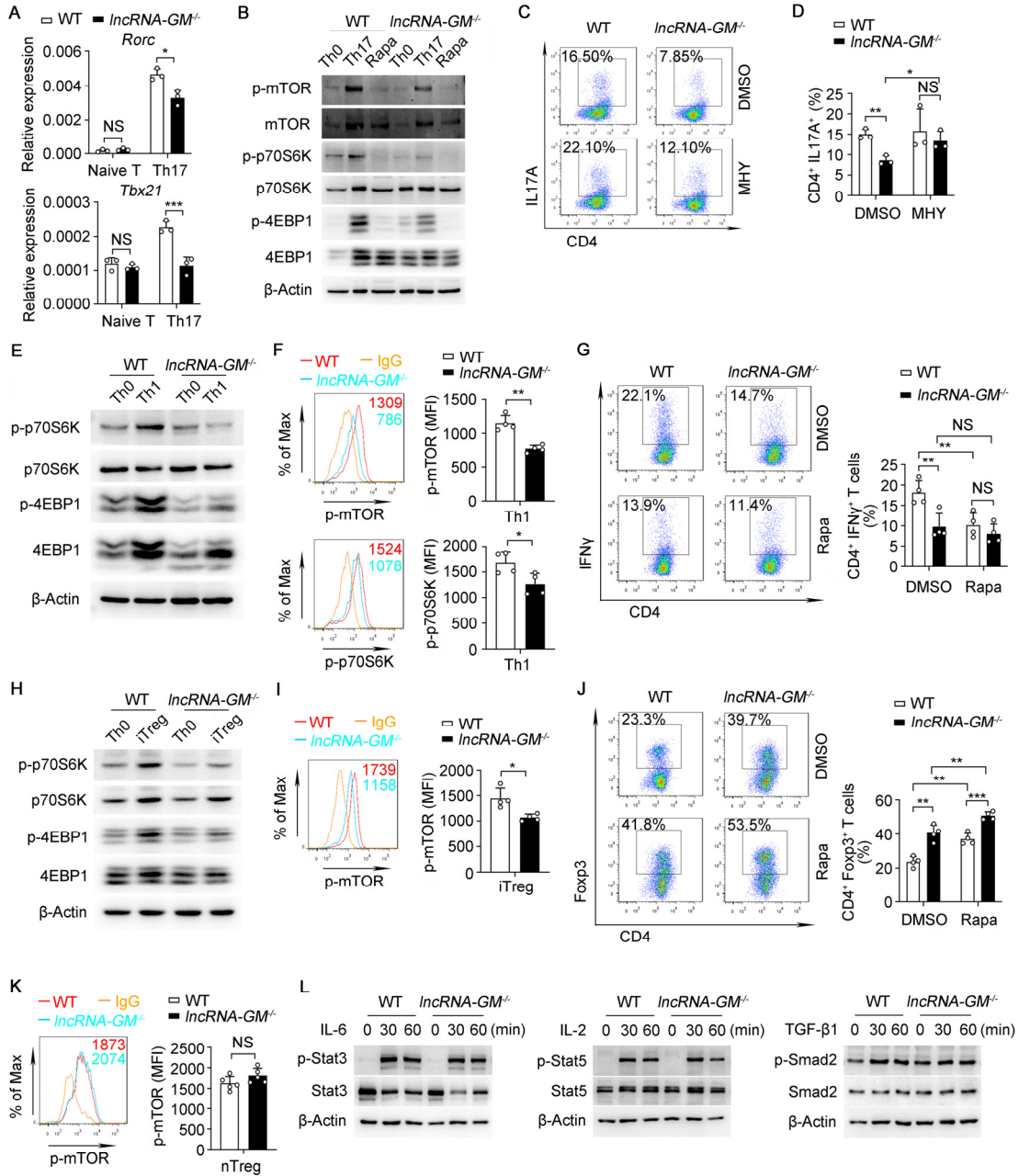
**Figure S4**



**Fig. S4. Silencing of human *lncRNA-GM* inhibits Th17-related gene expression and promotes Treg-related gene expression.**

(A) qPCR analysis of *IL17*, *IL17F*, *IL21*, *IL23R* and *BATF* mRNA expression in human Th17 cells (n=3). (B) qPCR analysis of *FOXP3*, *IL10*, *IL10RA* and *IL10RB* mRNA expression in human Treg cells (n=3). Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD (A and B). \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

**Figure S5**

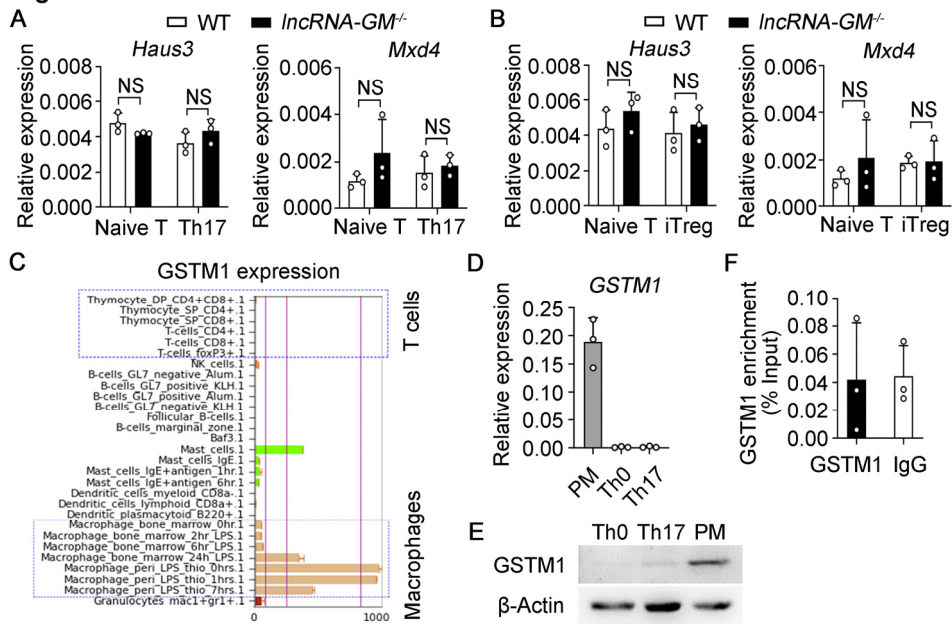


**Fig. S5. IncRNA-GM promotes Th1/Th17 cell and inhibits iTreg cell development by enhancing mTORC1 signaling.**

(A) qPCR analysis of *Rorc* and *Tbx21* mRNA expression in naïve T and Th17 cells (n=3). (B) Immunoblot analysis of mTOR and downstream signaling pathway in WT and *IncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* Th17 cells after treatment with DMSO or 50 nM Rapamycin (Rapa). (C and D) Flow cytometric analysis (C) and quantification (D) of IL17A<sup>+</sup>

cells in WT and *lncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* Th17 cells after treatment with DMSO and 10  $\mu$ M MHY1485 (MHY) (n=3). (E) Immunoblot analysis of mTOR downstream signaling pathway in WT and *lncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* Th0 ( $\alpha$ -CD3/CD28) and Th1 cells cultured for 3 days. (F) Phosphorylation of mTOR and p70S6K was measured by flow cytometry from WT and *lncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* Th1 cells (n= 4). (G) Flow cytometric analysis and quantification of IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> cells in WT and *lncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* Th1 cells after treatment with DMSO and 200 nM rapamycin (Rapa) (n=4). (H) Immunoblot analysis of mTOR downstream signaling in WT and *lncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* iTreg cells. (I) Phosphorylation of mTOR was measured by flow cytometry from WT and *lncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* iTreg cells (n= 4). (J) Flow cytometric analysis and quantification of Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells in iTreg cells after treatment with DMSO and 50 nM rapamycin (Rapa) (n=4). (K) Phosphorylation of mTOR was measured by flow cytometry from nTreg (CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup>) thymocytes stimulated with anti-CD3 (5  $\mu$ g/ml), anti-CD28 (2  $\mu$ g/ml) and rIL-2 (10 ng/ml) 3 days (n=5). (L) Immunoblot analysis of indicated protein levels in naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells after treatment with 30 ng/ml IL-6 (left), 10 ng/ml IL-2 (middle) and 10 ng/ml TGF- $\beta$ 1 (right). Naive CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were cultured *in vitro* under optimal pathogenic Th17 cell polarizing conditions for 3 days. Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD (A, D, F, G, I, J and K). One representative experiment of three is shown. \* $P$  < 0.05; \*\* $P$  < 0.01; \*\*\* $P$  < 0.001; NS, not significant.

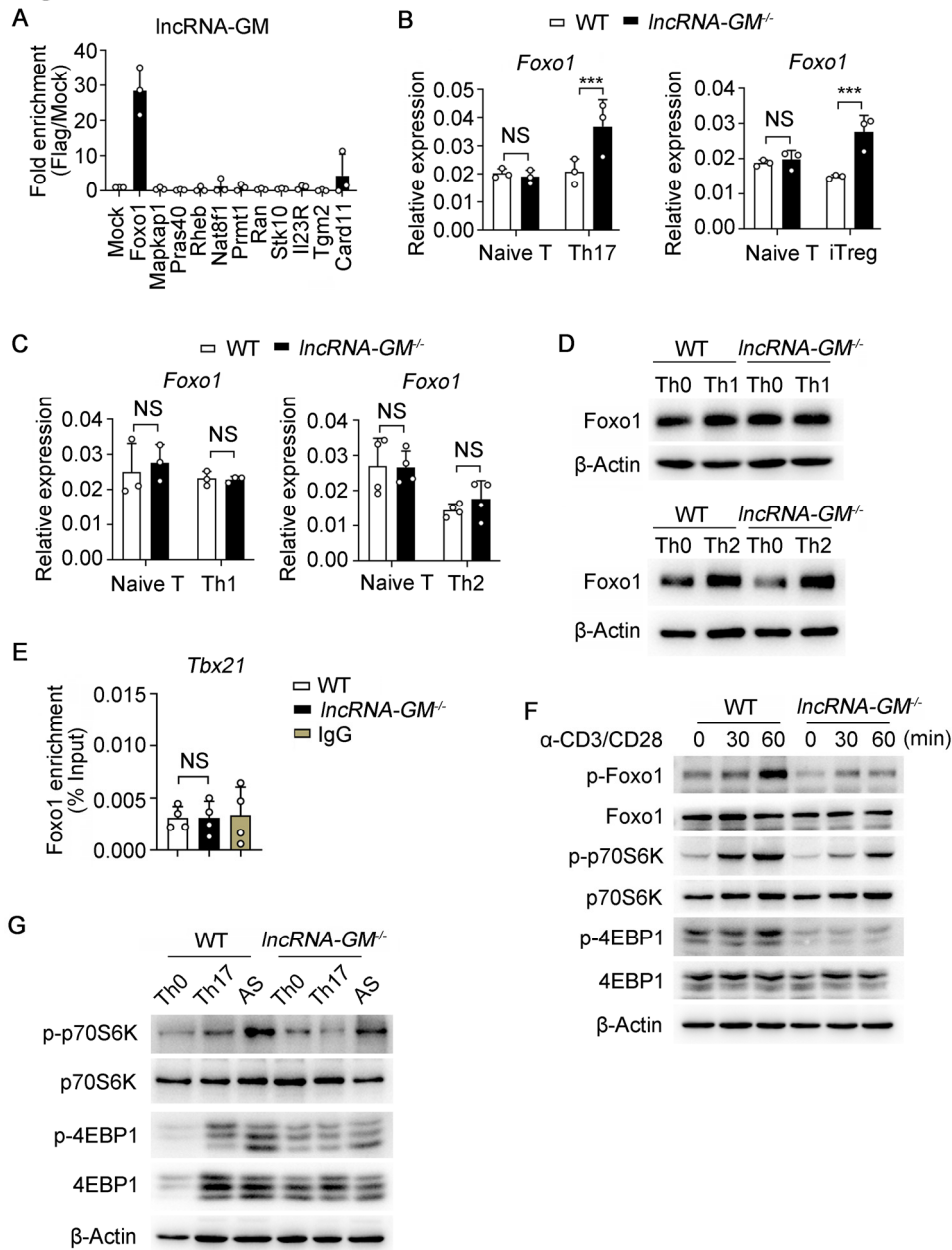
**Figure S6**



**Fig. S6. *IncRNA-GM* promotes Th17 cell differentiation independent of *in cis* function and *GSTM1*.**

(A and B) qPCR analysis of *Haus3* and *Mxd4* mRNA expression in Th17 (A) or iTreg (B) cells from WT and *IncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* mice (n=3). (C) Analysis of *GSTM1* expression in different immune cells at BioGPS website. (D and E) qPCR (D) and immunoblot (E) analysis of *GSTM1* expression in macrophages and T cells (n=3). (F) RIP-qPCR analysis of *IncRNA-GM* immunoprecipitated by *GSTM1* antibody in Th17 cells (n=3). Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD (A, B, D and F). One representative experiment of three is shown. NS, not significant.

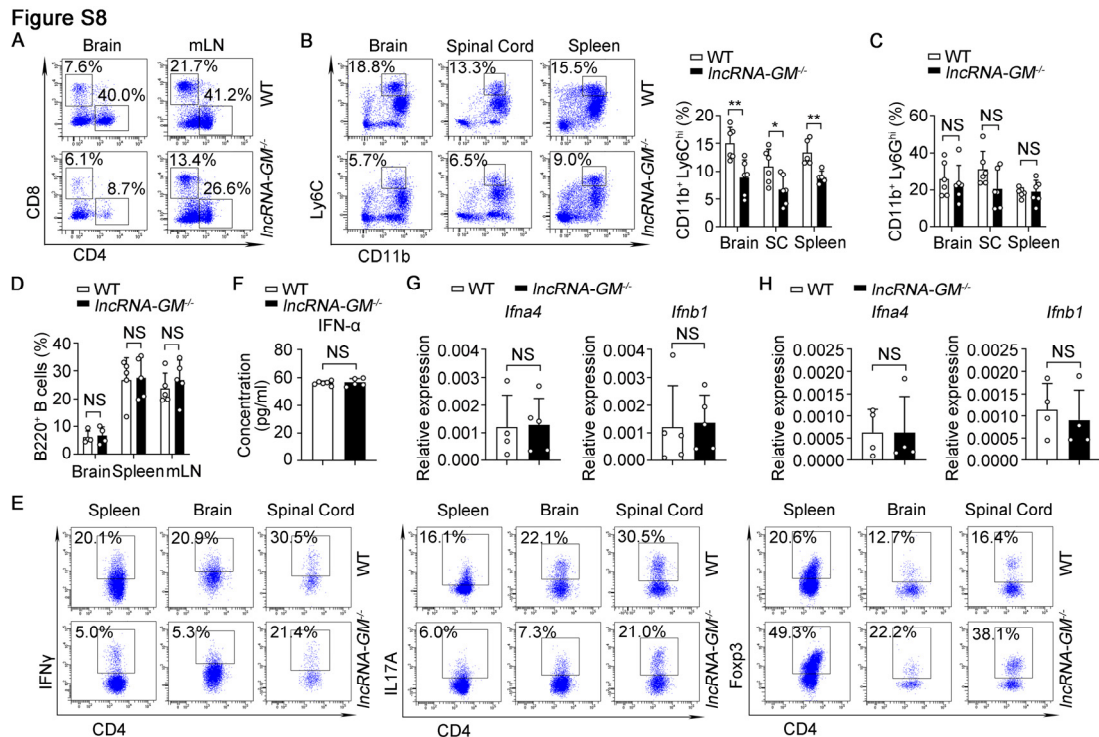
**Figure S7**



**Fig. S7. IncRNA-GM directly binds to Foxo1 and reduces Foxo1 expression.**

(A) RIP-qPCR analysis of IncRNA-GM immunoprecipitated by Flag antibody in HEK293T cells transfected with indicated plasmids (n=3). (B) qPCR analysis of *Foxo1* mRNA expression in Th17 (left) or iTreg (right) cells (n=3). (C and D) qPCR (C) and immunoblot (D) analysis of Foxo1 levels in WT and *IncRNA-GM*<sup>-/-</sup> Th1 and Th2 cells (n=3 to 4). (E) ChIP-qPCR analysis the recruitment of Foxo1 to *Tbx21*

promoter regions in Th1 cells (n=4). **(F)** Immunoblot analysis of p-Foxo1 (Ser256), p-p70S6K (Thr421/Ser424) and p-4EBP1 (Thr37/46) levels in naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells after treatment with anti-CD3 (5 µg/ml) and anti-CD28 (2 µg/ml) for indicated minutes. **(G)** Immunoblot analysis of mTOR downstream signaling pathway in WT and *lncRNA-GM<sup>-/-</sup>* Th17 cells after treatment with DMSO or AS1842856 (AS). Naive CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were cultured *in vitro* under optimal pathogenic Th17 cell polarizing conditions for 3 days. Results are presented as mean ± SD (**A**, **B**, **C** and **E**). One representative experiment of three is shown. \*\*\**P* < 0.001; NS, not significant.



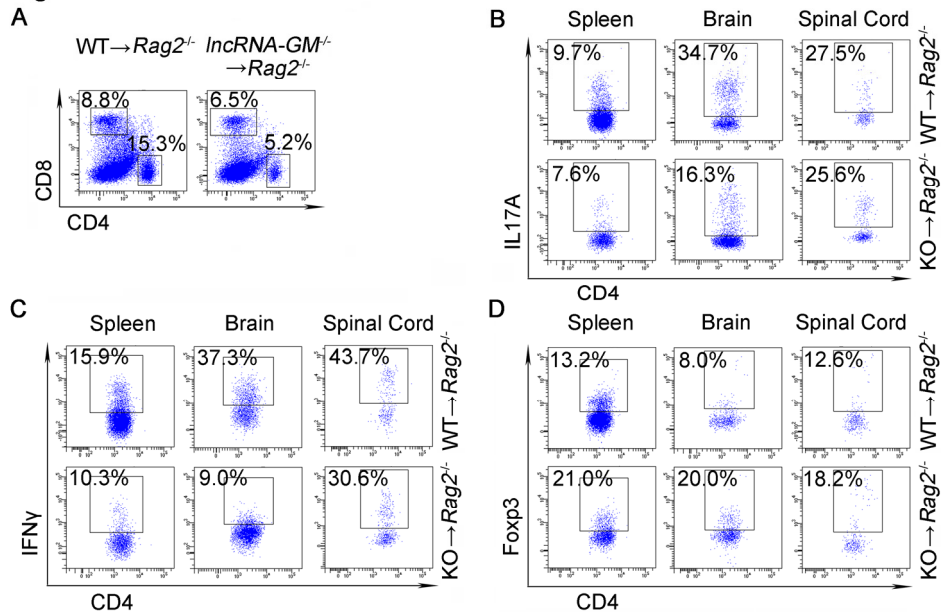
**Fig. S8. *IncRNA-GM* deficiency reduces inflammatory cell infiltration during EAE development, independently of type I IFN production.**

(A) Flow cytometric analysis of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells within total CD45<sup>hi</sup> cells in brain and mesenteric lymph node (mLN) from WT and *IncRNA-GM*<sup>-/-</sup> mice with EAE. (B) Flow cytometric analysis and quantification of monocytes (CD11b<sup>+</sup> Ly6C<sup>hi</sup>) within total CD45<sup>hi</sup> cells in spleen, brain and spinal cord (SC) (n=5 to 6). (C and D) Quantification of neutrophils (CD11b<sup>+</sup> Ly6G<sup>hi</sup>) within total CD45<sup>hi</sup> cells in brain, spleen and SC (C), and quantification of B cells (B220<sup>+</sup>) within total CD45<sup>hi</sup> cells in brain, spleen and mLN (D) (n=4 to 6). (E) Flow cytometric analysis of IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> (left), IL17A<sup>+</sup> (middle) and Foxp3<sup>+</sup> (right) cells within total CD45<sup>hi</sup> cells in spleen, brain and spinal cord. (F) ELISA detection of sera IFN- $\alpha$  from WT and *IncRNA-GM*<sup>-/-</sup> mice with EAE (n=5 to 6). (G and H) qPCR analysis of *Ifna4* and *Ifnb1* mRNA expression in brain (G) and mLN (H) from WT and *IncRNA-GM*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (n=4 to 5). Results are

presented as mean  $\pm$  SD (**B**, **C**, **D**, **F**, **G** and **H**). One representative experiment of three is shown. \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; NS, not significant.



**Figure S9**



**Fig. S9. Deficiency of *lncRNA-GM* reduces Th17 cell infiltration but promotes Treg cell infiltration during EAE by T cell adoptive transfer.**

(A) Flow cytometric analysis of CD4<sup>+</sup> T and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in spleen from Rag2<sup>-/-</sup> recipients of WT and *lncRNA-GM*<sup>-/-</sup> (KO) mice. (B to D) Flow cytometric analysis of IL17A<sup>+</sup> (B), IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> (C) and Foxp3<sup>+</sup> (D) cells within total CD45<sup>hi</sup> cells in spleen, brain and spinal cord from Rag2<sup>-/-</sup> recipients. One representative experiment of three is shown.

# Original Data

Fig. 3G

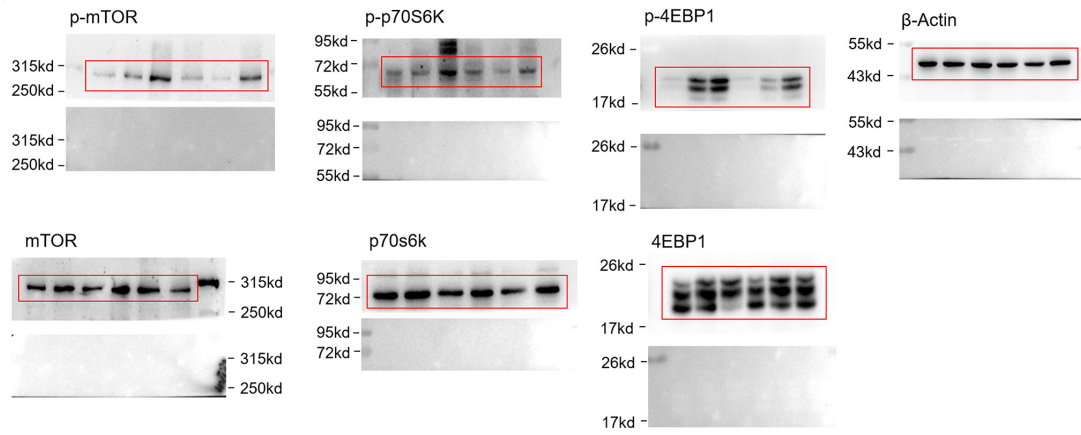


Fig. 4D

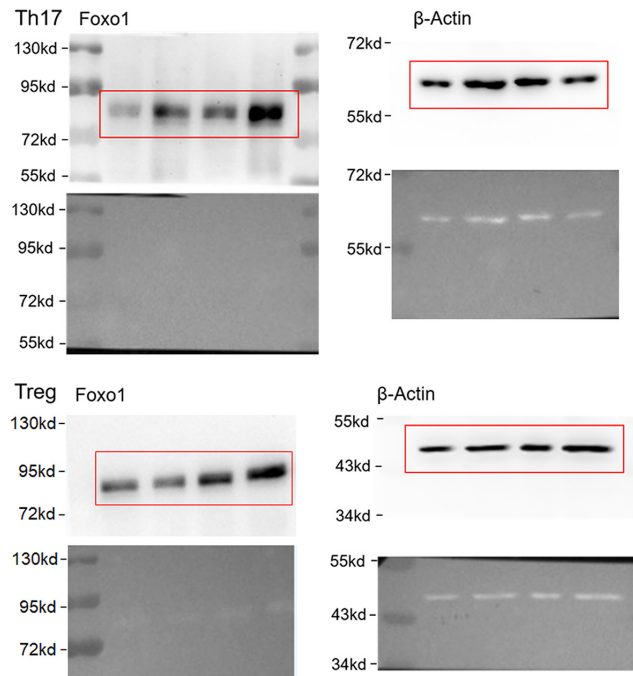


Fig.4H

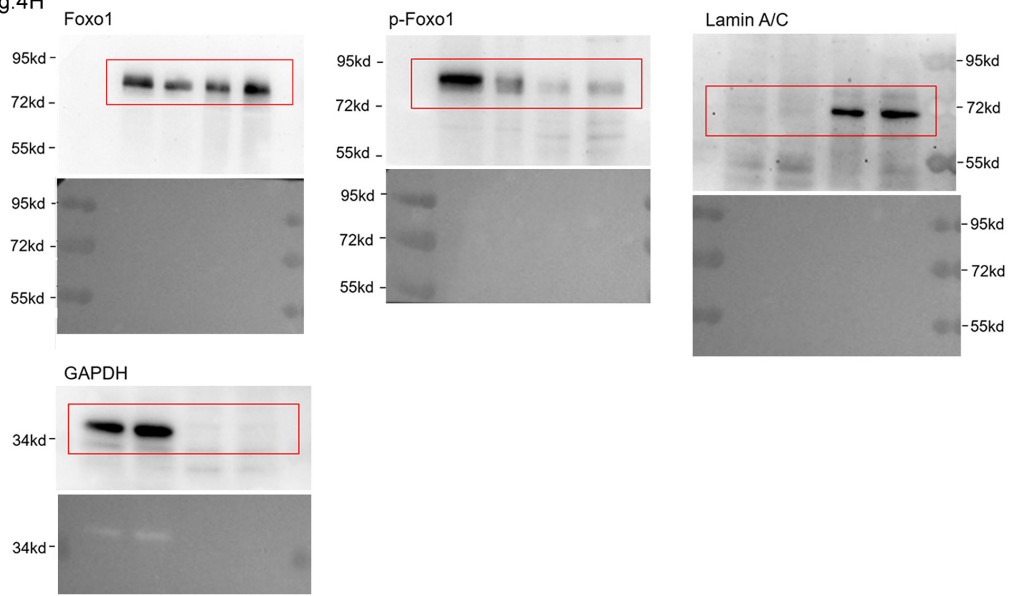


Fig.4J

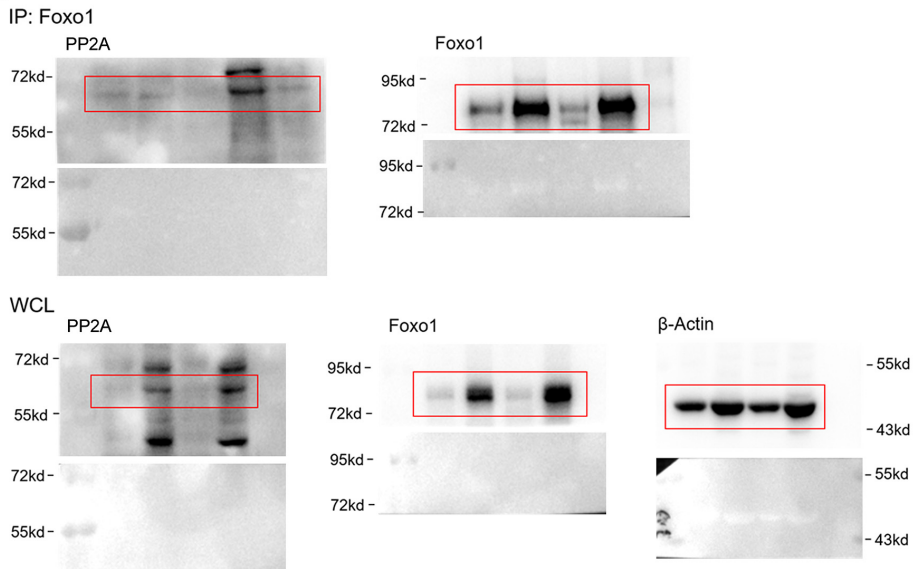


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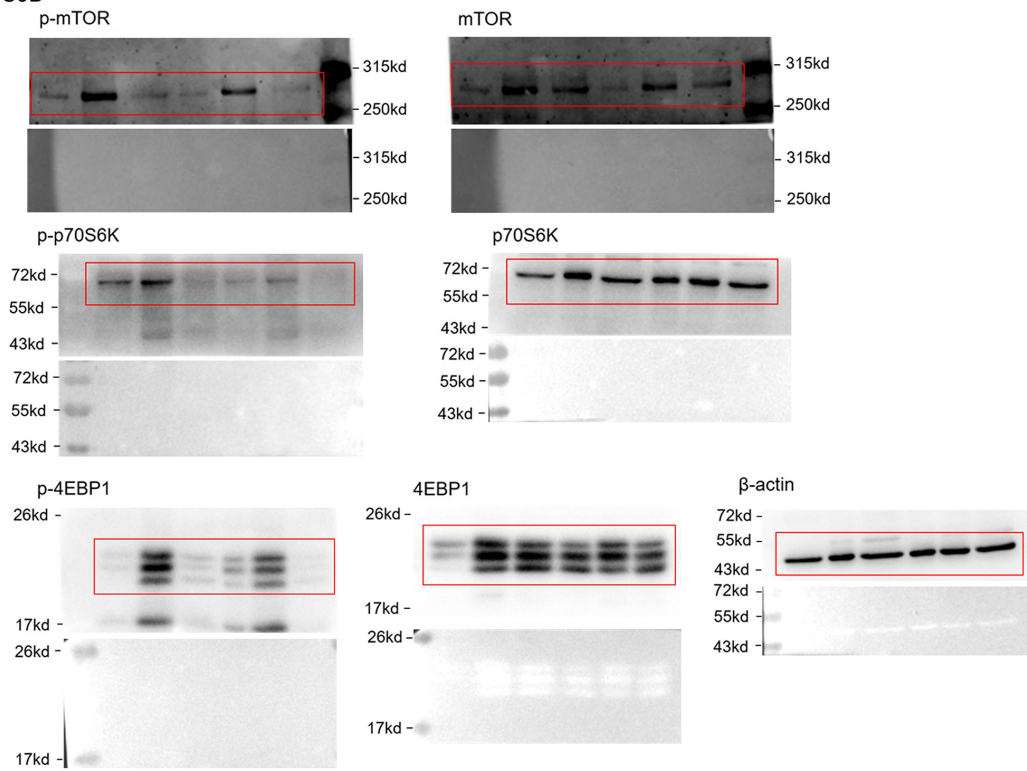


fig.S5E

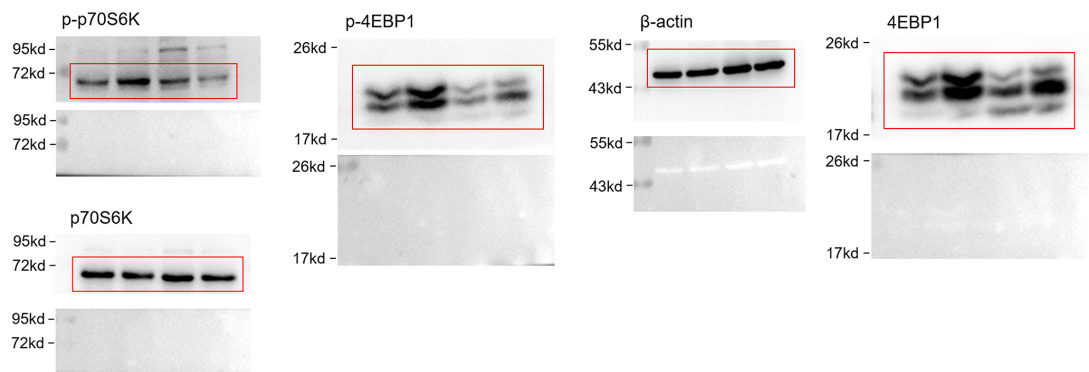


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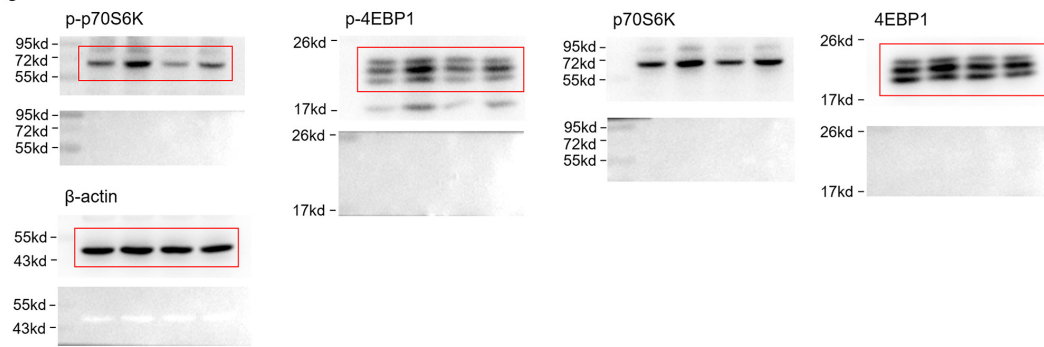


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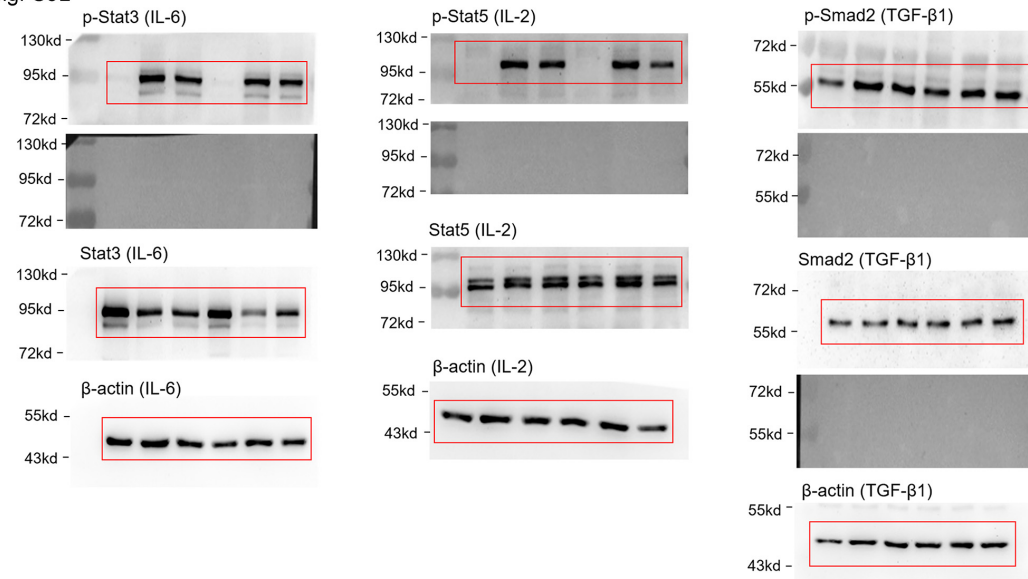


fig. 6E

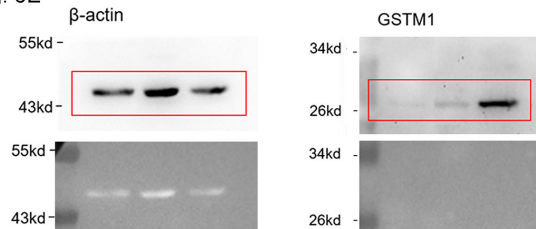


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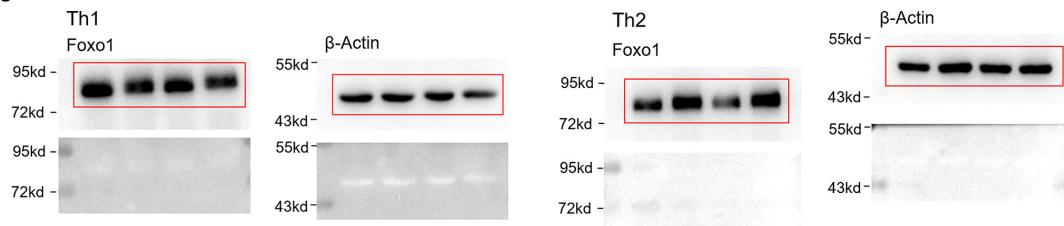


fig. S7F

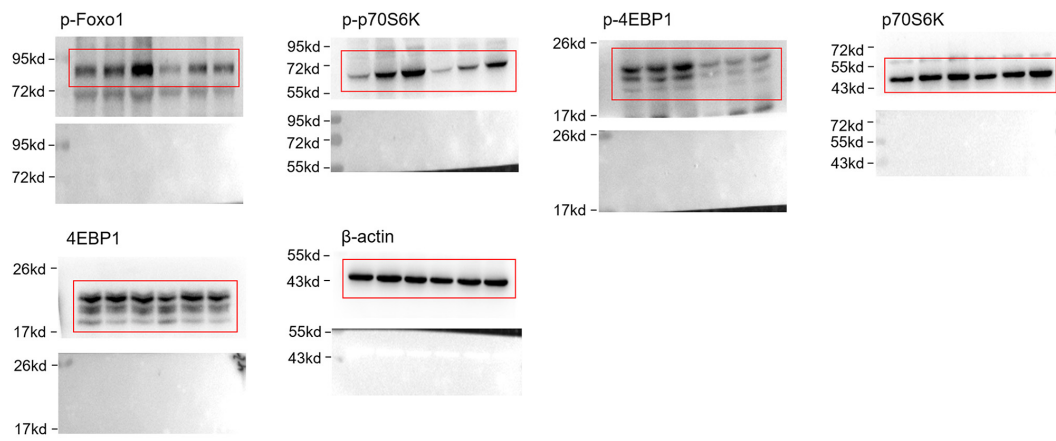


fig. S7G

