

## Supplemental Material

### PTPN2 links colonic and joint inflammation in experimental autoimmune arthritis

Wan-Chen Hsieh<sup>1</sup>, Mattias N.D. Svensson<sup>1, 2</sup>, Martina Zoccheddu<sup>1</sup>, Michael L. Tremblay<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Shimon Sakaguchi<sup>6,7</sup>, Stephanie M. Stanford<sup>1</sup>, and Nunzio Bottini<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medicine, UCSD School of Medicine, La Jolla, California, USA. <sup>2</sup>Department of Rheumatology and Inflammation Research, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden.

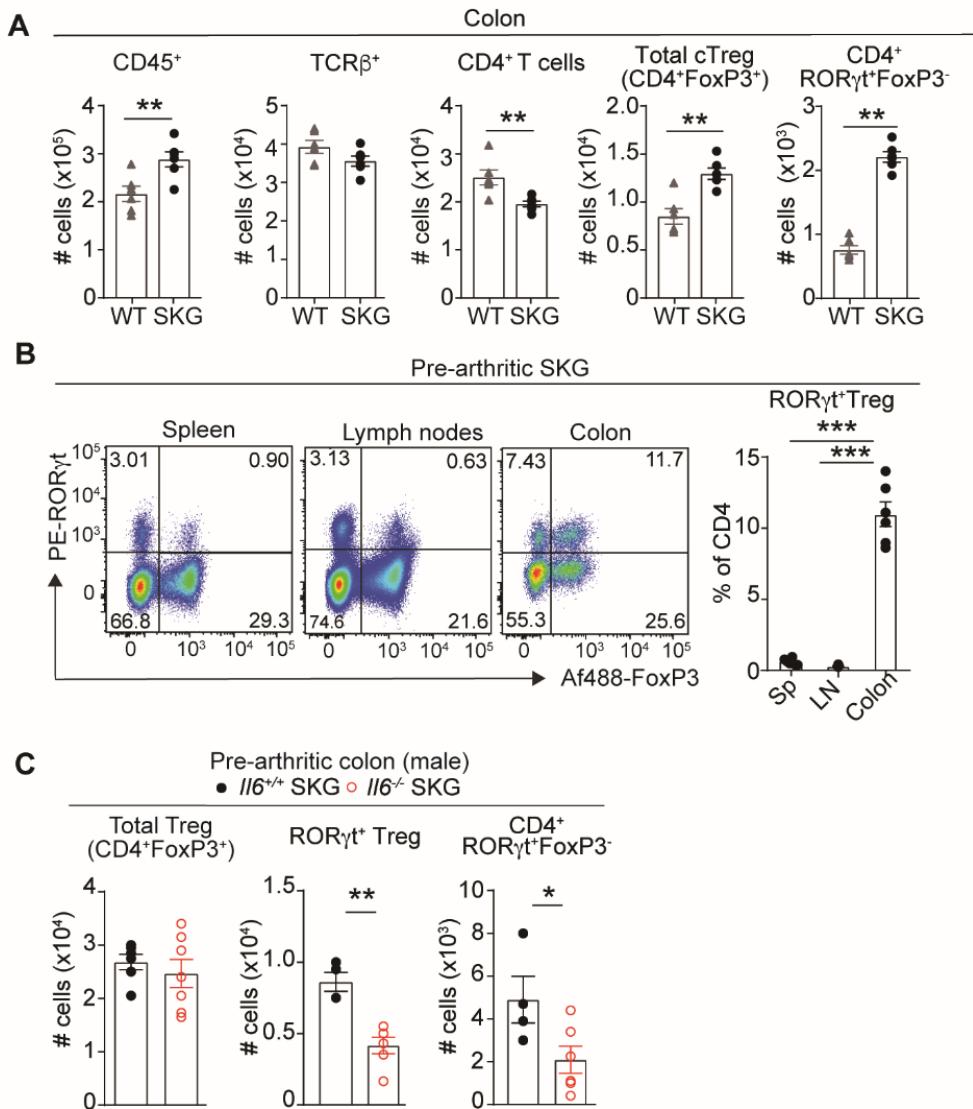
<sup>3</sup>Rosalind and Morris Goodman Cancer Research Centre, <sup>4</sup>Department of Biochemistry, and <sup>5</sup>Division of Experimental Medicine, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada.

<sup>6</sup>Laboratory of Experimental Immunology, Immunology Frontier Research Center, Osaka University, Suita, Japan.

<sup>7</sup>Department of Experimental Pathology, Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

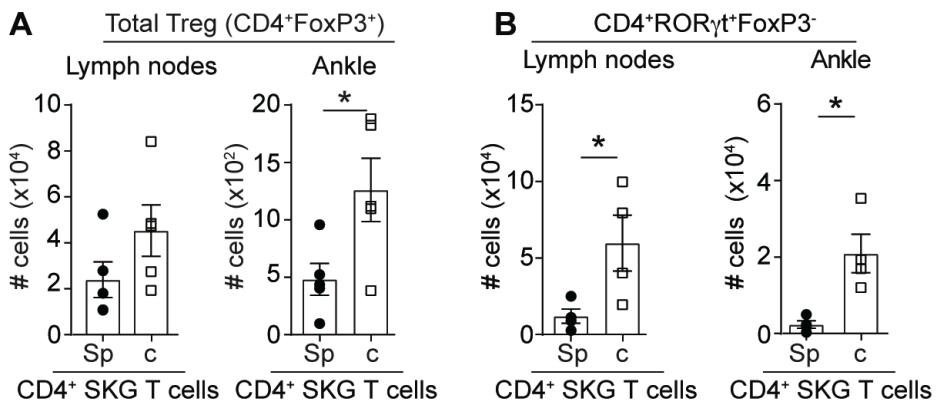
Address correspondence to: Nunzio Bottini, University of California, San Diego, Department of Medicine, 9500 Gilman Drive, MC0656, La Jolla, California, USA.  
Phone: 858.246.2398; Email: nbottini@health.ucsd.edu.

### Supplemental Figure 1



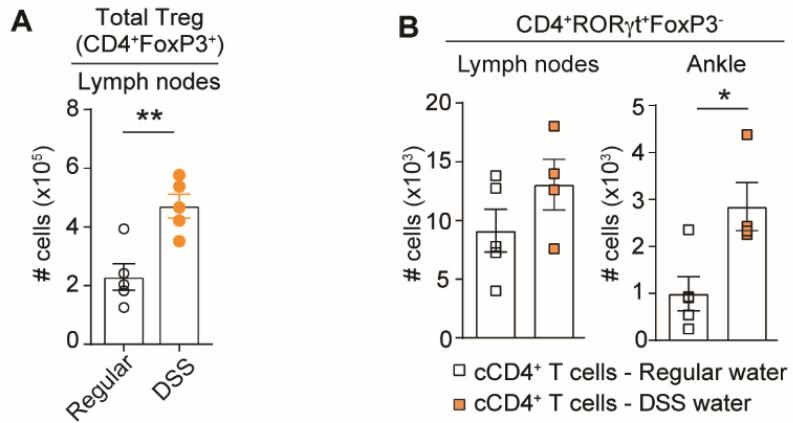
**Supplemental Figure 1. Additional T cell counts in mice assessed in Figure 1.** (A) Number of leukocytes (CD45<sup>+</sup>), total T cells (TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>), CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>), total Tregs (TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>) and ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (CD45<sup>+</sup>TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> FoxP3<sup>-</sup>) in colon isolated from mice in **Figure 1A**. (B) Representative flow cytometric staining for FoxP3- and ROR $\gamma$ t-expressing CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in spleen, lymph nodes and colons of pre-arthritic SKG mice (n=7). (C) Number of total Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>), ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>) and ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>) in colons of pre-arthritic male  $\text{II}6^{+/+}$  (n=6) and  $\text{II}6^{-/-}$  (n=7) SKG mice. Each symbol in A-C represents an individual mouse. Graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*\*P < 0.01, \*\*\*P < 0.001 by unpaired t-test (A and C) or 1-way ANOVA (B).

## Supplementary figure 2



**Supplemental Figure 2. Total Tregs and ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell counts in lymph nodes and ankles of arthritic Rag2-KO mice. (A-B)** Flow cytometric analysis of **Figure 1D-F**. (A) Total Tregs (TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>) and (B) ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (CD45<sup>+</sup>TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>) cells in lymph nodes and ankles of arthritic Rag2-KO mice. Compiled data from 2 independent experiments are shown. Each symbol represents an individual mouse. Graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*P < 0.05 by unpaired t-test.

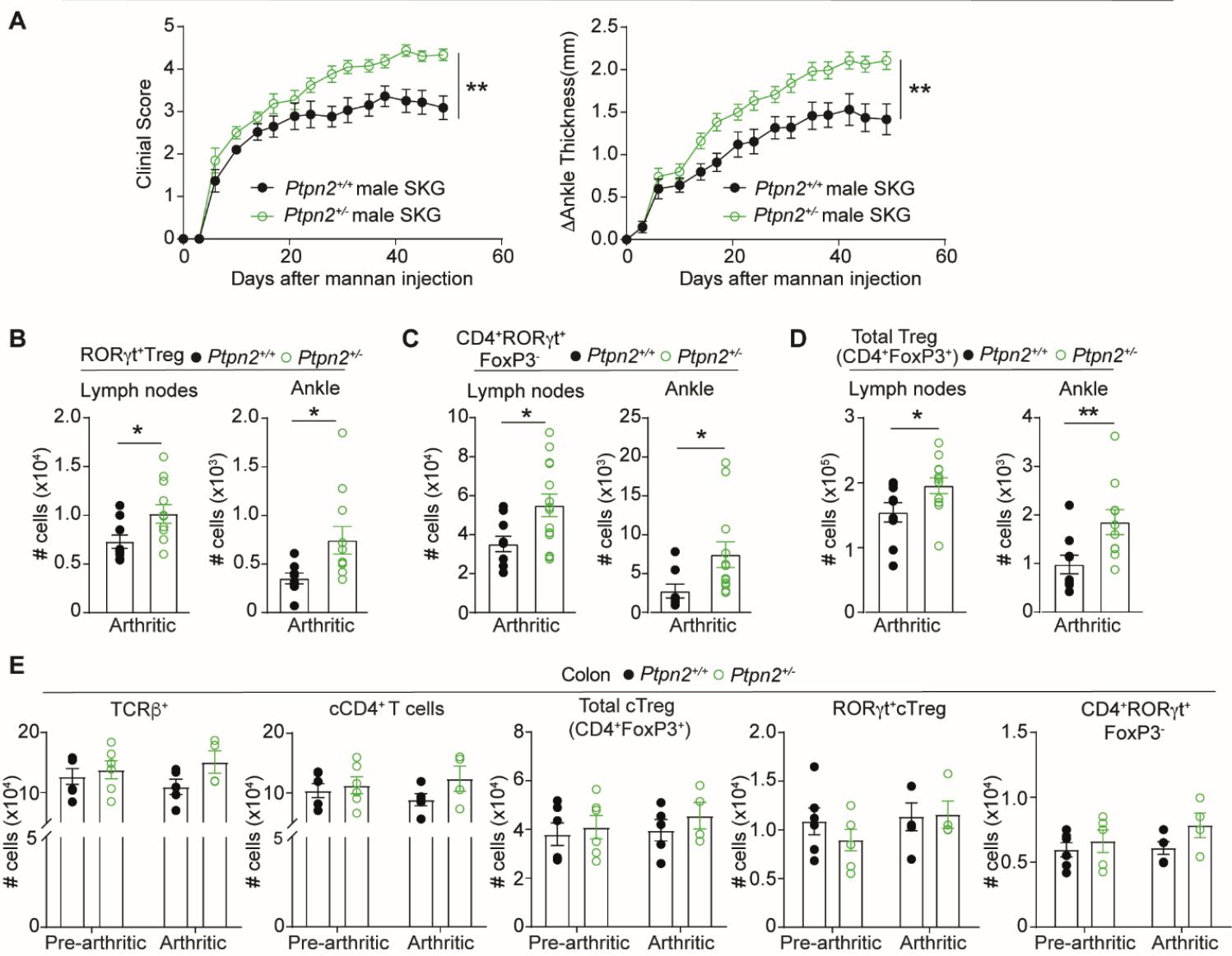
### Supplemental Figure 3



**Supplemental Figure 3. Total Tregs and ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell counts in lymph nodes and ankles of DSS-induced arthritic mice.** (A) Number of total Tregs (CD45.1<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>) in lymph nodes isolated from mice in **Figure 2A-E**. (B) Flow cytometric analysis of ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (CD4<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>) in lymph nodes and ankles of arthritic Rag2-KO mice in **Figure 2F-H**. Compiled data from 2 independent experiments are shown in **A**. Each symbol in **A** and **B** represents an individual mouse. Graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P$  < 0.05, \*\* $P$  < 0.01 by unpaired t-test (**A** and **B**).

### Supplemental Figure 4

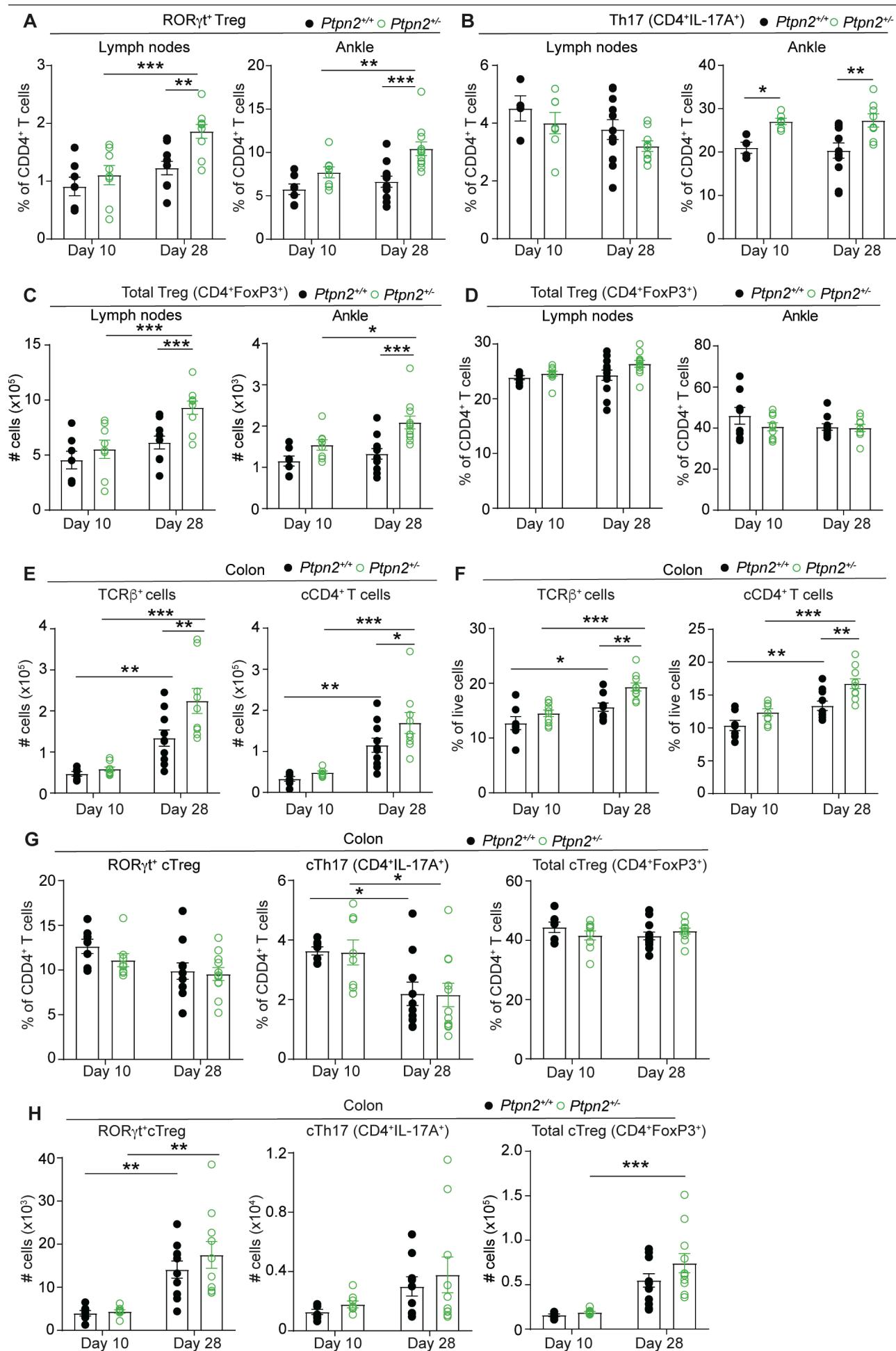
Mannan-induced arthritis - SKG mice



**Supplemental Figure 4. Ptpn2 haploinsufficiency promotes mannan-induced arthritis in male SKG mice.** (A-D) Male *Ptpn2*<sup>+/+</sup> (n=9) and *Ptpn2*<sup>-/-</sup> (n=15) SKG mice were injected intraperitoneally with mannan and arthritis development was monitored by clinical scoring and measurement of ankle swelling. Mice were analyzed at day 49. (A) Clinical score and change in ankle thickness. (B) Number of ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup> FoxP3<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>) in lymph nodes and ankles. (C) Number of ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in lymph nodes and ankles. (D) Number of total Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>) in lymph nodes and ankles. (E) Number of T cells (TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>), CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (TCR $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>), total Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>), ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>) and ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in the colon of pre-arthritic or 10-days post mannan SKG mice (*Ptpn2*<sup>+/+</sup> (n=6) and *Ptpn2*<sup>-/-</sup> (n=6) pre-arthritic SKG mice; *Ptpn2*<sup>+/+</sup> (n=5) and *Ptpn2*<sup>-/-</sup> (n=4) SKG mice 10-days post mannan mice). Compiled data from 4 independent experiments are shown in A-E. Each symbol in B-E represents an individual mouse. Clinical score and swelling ankles were quantified using the area under the curve. Graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01 by Mann-Whitney U test (A), unpaired t-test (B-D) or 2-way ANOVA (E).

## Supplemental Figure 5

DSS-induced arthritis

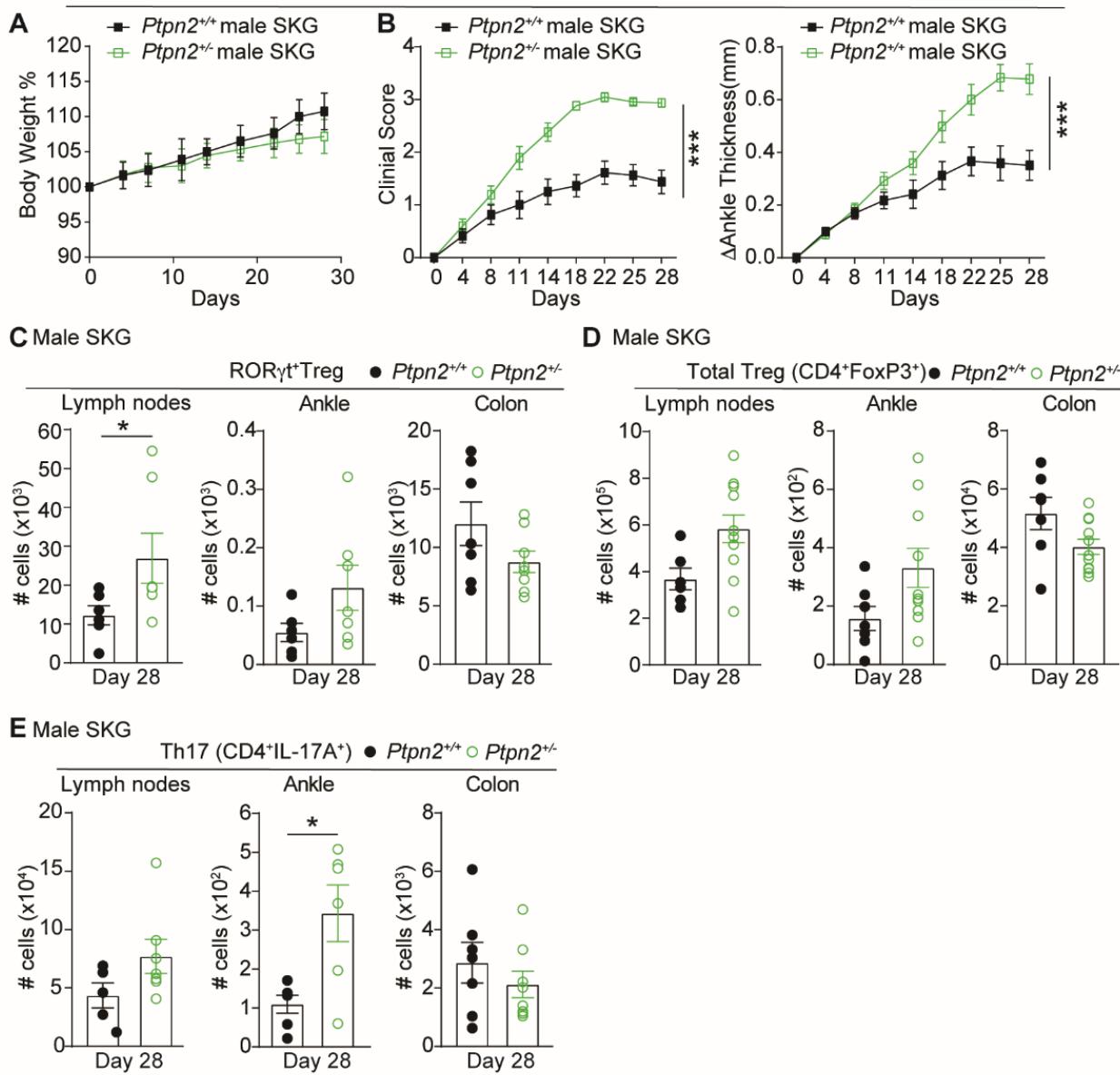


**Supplemental Figure 5. Frequency and number of total Tregs, ROR $\gamma$ t-expressing Tregs, Th17, T cells and CD4 $^{+}$  T cells in SKG mice with DSS-induced arthritis.**

**(A-H)** Cells isolated from each tissue 10 days or 28 days after start of 0.5% DSS water treatment of mice shown in **Figure 3**. **(A)** Frequency of ROR $\gamma$ t $^{+}$  Tregs (CD4 $^{+}$ FoxP3 $^{+}$  ROR $\gamma$ t $^{+}$ ) in lymph nodes and ankles. **(B)** Frequency of Th17 (CD4 $^{+}$ IL-17A $^{+}$ FoxP3 $^{-}$ ) cells in lymph nodes and ankles. **(C-D)** Number (**C**) and frequency (**D**) of total Tregs (CD4 $^{+}$  FoxP3 $^{+}$ ) in lymph nodes and ankles. **(E-F)** Number (**E**) and frequency (**F**) of T cells (TCR $\beta$  $^{+}$ ) and CD4 $^{+}$  T cells (TCR $\beta$  $^{+}$ CD4 $^{+}$ ) in colon. **(G-H)** Frequency (**G**) and number (**H**) of ROR $\gamma$ t $^{+}$  cTregs (CD4 $^{+}$ ROR $\gamma$ t $^{+}$ FoxP3 $^{+}$ ), cTh17 (CD4 $^{+}$ IL-17A $^{+}$ FoxP3 $^{-}$ ) and total cTregs (CD4 $^{+}$  FoxP3 $^{+}$ ) in colon. Compiled data from 6 independent experiments are shown in **A-H**. Each symbol represents an individual mouse. Graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P$  < 0.05, \*\* $P$  < 0.01, \*\*\* $P$  < 0.005 by 2-way ANOVA (**A-H**).

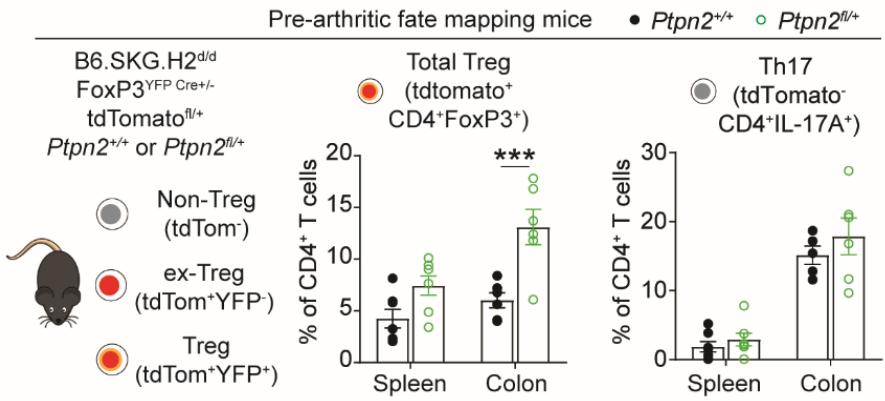
## Supplemental Figure 6

DSS-induced arthritis - SKG mice



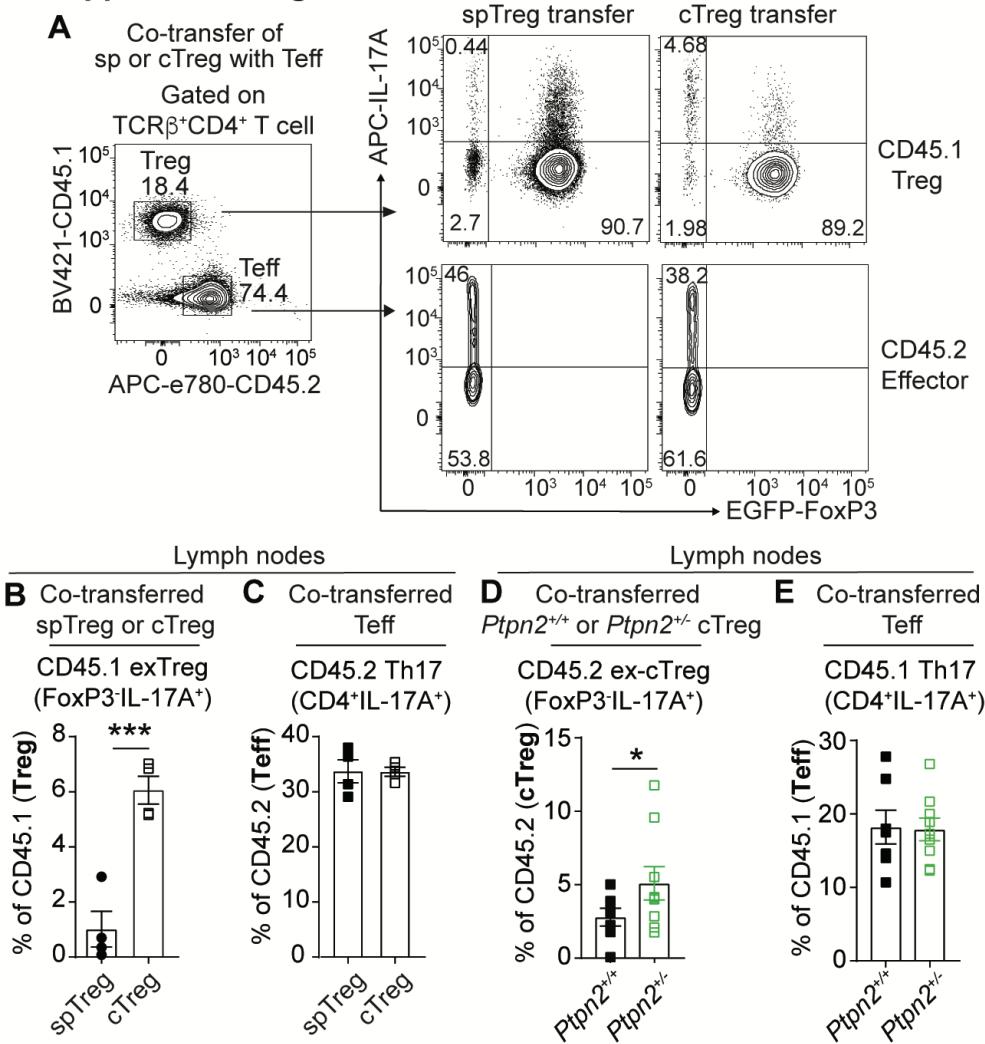
**Supplemental Figure 6. Ptpn2 haploinsufficiency enhances susceptibility to DSS-induced arthritis in male SKG mice.** (A-E) Male Ptpn2<sup>+/+</sup> (n=8) and Ptpn2<sup>+/−</sup> (n=11) SKG mice received 0.5% DSS in their drinking water as in **Figure 3A**. (A) Change in body weight. (B) Clinical score and change in ankle thickness. (C-E) Number of ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> Tregs (C; CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>), total Tregs (D; CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>) and Th17 (E; CD4<sup>+</sup>IL-17A<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>−</sup>) in lymph nodes, ankles, and colon. Compiled data from 7 independent experiments are shown in A-E. Each symbol in C-E represents an individual mouse. Arthritis severity was quantified using the area under the curve. Graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*P < 0.05, \*\*\*P < 0.001 by Mann-Whitney U test (B), or unpaired t-test (C-E).

## Supplemental Figure 7



**Supplemental Figure 7. Frequency of total Tregs and Th17 in pre-arthritic fate-mapping SKG mice.** Frequency of total Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>tdTomato<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>YFP</sup><sup>+</sup>) and tdTomato- Th17 (CD4<sup>+</sup>tdTomato<sup>−</sup>IL-17A<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>YFP</sup><sup>−</sup>) in spleen and colon isolated from mice shown in **Figure 4A**. Compiled data from 2 independent experiments are shown. Each symbol represents an individual mouse. Graphs show mean ± SEM. \*\*\*P < 0.001 by unpaired t-test.

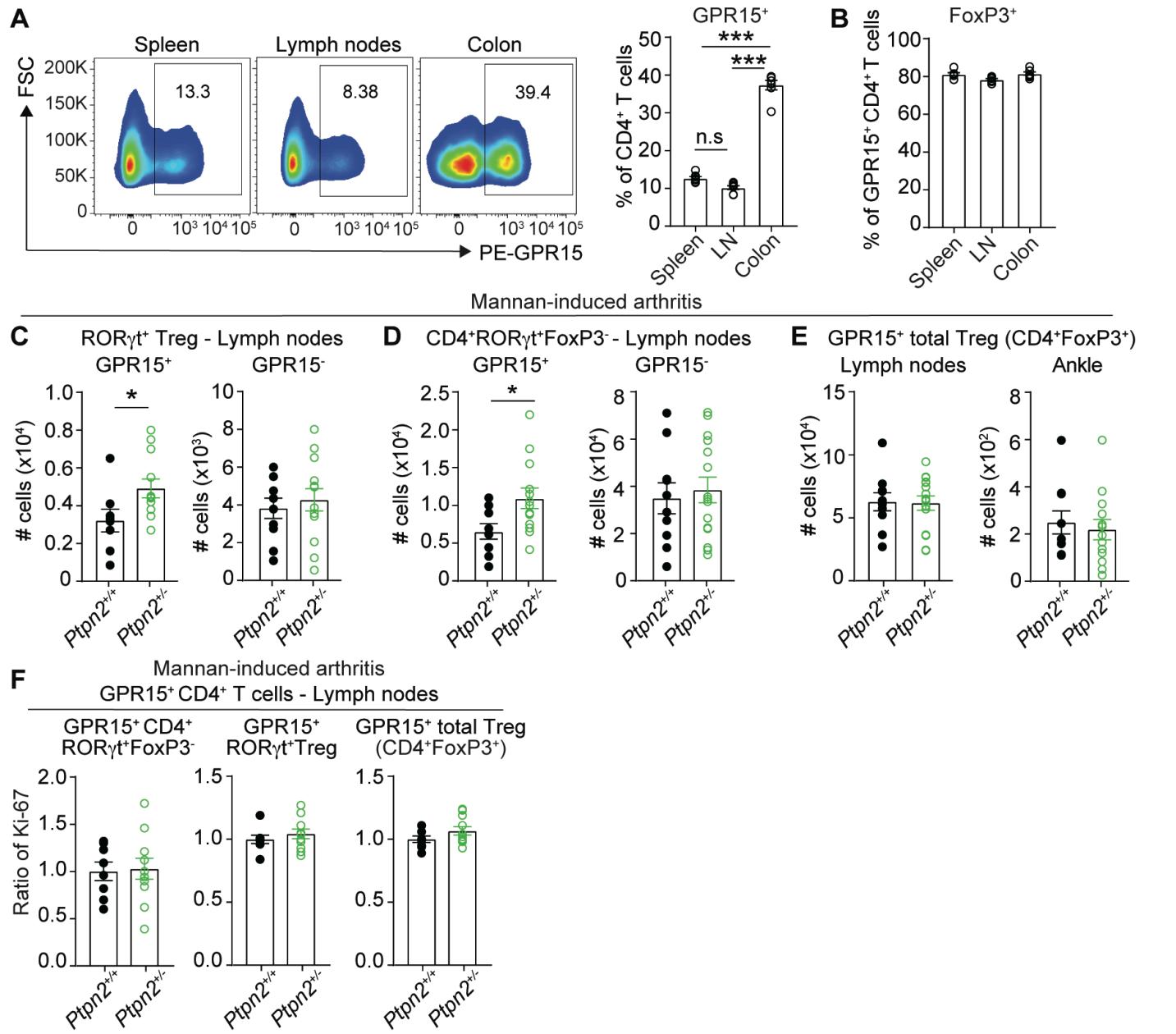
## Supplemental Figure 8



**Supplemental Figure 8. SKG cTregs are more arthritogenic than SKG spTregs after transfer into Rag2-KO mice. (A-C)** Analysis of transferred Tregs and Teff by flow cytometry from recipient Rag2-KO mice in **Figure 4D-E** receiving either SKG splenic (sp) or colonic (c) Tregs. **(A)** Representative gating strategy. **(B)** Frequency of exTregs (CD45.1 $^+$ CD4 $^+$ IL-17 $^+$ FoxP3 $^-$ ) in lymph nodes of recipient mice. **(C)** Frequency of Th17 (CD4 $^+$ IL17A $^+$ FoxP3 $^-$ ) among transferred CD45.2 SKG CD4 $^+$ CD25 $^-$  Teffs in lymph nodes of recipient mice. **(D-E)** Analysis of transferred Tregs and Teff by flow cytometry from recipient Rag2-KO mice in **Figure 4H-I** receiving cTregs from *Ptpn2<sup>+/+</sup>* or *Ptpn2<sup>+/-</sup>* SKG mice. **(D)** Frequency of *Ptpn2<sup>+/+</sup>* and *Ptpn2<sup>+/-</sup>* ex-cTreg (CD45.2 $^+$ CD4 $^+$ IL-17 $^+$ FoxP3 $^-$ ) cells in lymph nodes of recipient mice. **(E)** Frequency of Th17 cells (CD4 $^+$ IL17A $^+$ FoxP3 $^-$ ) among transferred CD45.1 SKG CD4 $^+$ CD25 $^-$  *Ptpn2<sup>+/+</sup>* (WT) Teffs in lymph nodes of recipient mice. Compiled data from 2 independent experiments are shown in **B-E**. Each symbol in **B-E** represents an individual mouse. Graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM. \**P* < 0.05, \*\*\**P* < 0.001 by unpaired t-test.

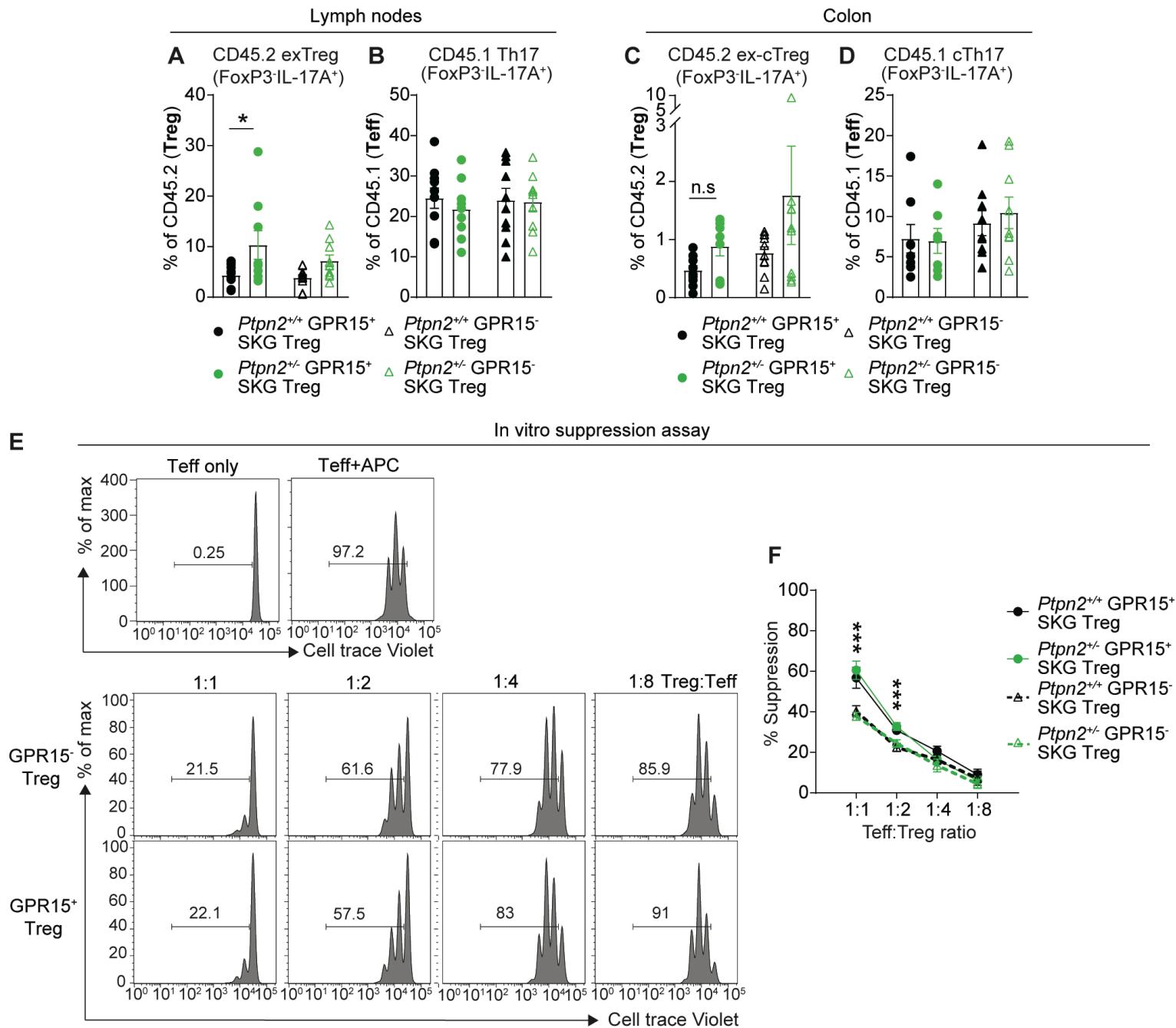
## Supplemental Figure 9

Pre-arthritic SKG - Gated on CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells



**Supplemental Figure 9. Enrichment of GPR15<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells correlates with enhanced arthritis in *Ptpn2* haploinsufficient SKG mice.** (A) Representative gating (left) and frequency (right) of GPR15<sup>+</sup> expressing cells among CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in spleen (Sp), lymph nodes (LN) and colon of pre-arthritic SKG mice (n=7). (B) Frequency of FoxP3<sup>+</sup> cells among GPR15<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in 9 week-old pre-arthritic SKG mice (n=7). (C-F) Cells isolated from *Ptpn2*<sup>+/+</sup> (n=9) and *Ptpn2*<sup>+/-</sup> (n=13) SKG mice with mannan-induced arthritis from **Supplemental Figure 4**. Mice were analyzed at day 49 after mannan injection. (C) Number of GPR15<sup>+</sup> and GPR15<sup>-</sup> ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>) in lymph nodes. (D) Number of GPR15<sup>+</sup> and GPR15<sup>-</sup> ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> FoxP3<sup>-</sup>CD4 T cells (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> GPR15<sup>+</sup> or GPR15<sup>-</sup>) in lymph nodes. (E) Number of GPR15<sup>+</sup> total Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>GPR15<sup>+</sup>) in lymph nodes and ankles. (F) Ki-67 MFI ratio in GPR15-expressing ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>GPR15<sup>+</sup>), ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup> Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>ROR $\gamma$ t<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>GPR15<sup>+</sup>) and total Tregs (CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>GPR15<sup>+</sup>) in lymph nodes. Compiled data from at least 2 independent experiments are shown. Each symbol in A-F shows individual mice. Graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*P < 0.05, \*\*\*P < 0.005 by 1-way ANOVA (A) or unpaired t-test (C-D).

## Supplemental Figure 10

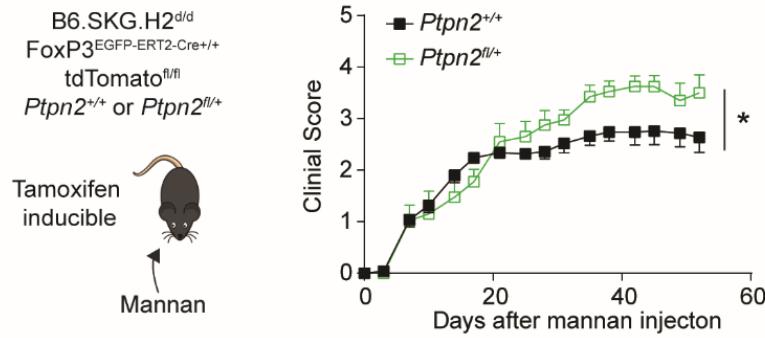


**Supplemental Figure 10. *Ptpn2* haploinsufficiency causes increased conversion of GPR15<sup>+</sup> SKG Tregs to IL-17<sup>+</sup> exTregs during arthritis.** (A-D) Frequency of IL-17 producing exTregs (CD45.2<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>IL-17A<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>) and Th17 (CD45.1<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>IL-17A<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>-</sup>) in lymph nodes (A-B) and colon (C-D) of Rag2-KO recipient mice shown in **Figure 5E-H**. (E-F) Percent suppression of naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell proliferation in vitro by GPR15<sup>+</sup> and GPR15<sup>-</sup> Tregs isolated from either *Ptpn2*<sup>+/+</sup> (n=3) or *Ptpn2*<sup>+/−</sup> (n=3) FoxP3<sup>EGFP</sup> SKG mice. (E) Representative gating strategy for analysis of in vitro suppression assay by flow cytometry in (F). Compiled data from 3 independent experiments are shown. Each symbol in A-D represents an individual mouse. Graphs show mean ± SEM. \*P < 0.05, \*\*\*P < 0.001 by 2-way ANOVA (A) unpaired t-test (F). Non-significant (n.s.).

### Supplemental Figure 11

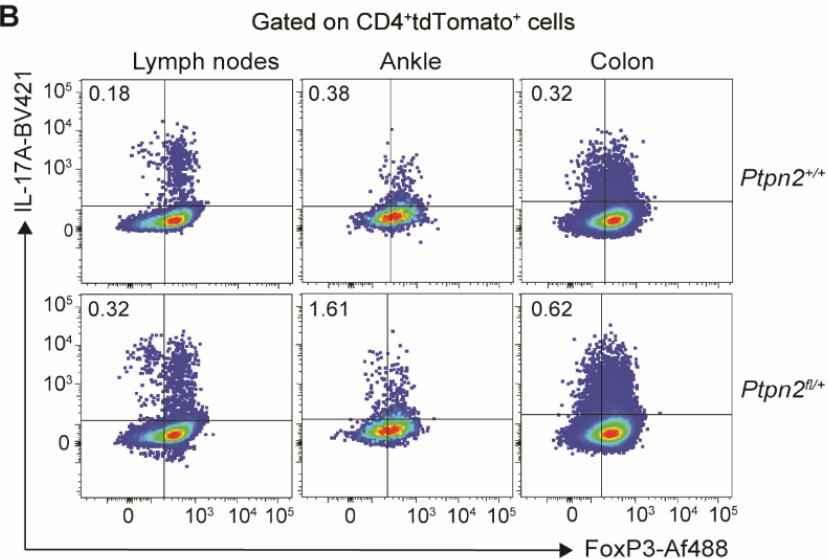
#### Mannan-induced arthritis

**A**



#### DSS-induced arthritis

**B**



**Supplemental Figure 11. Inducible Treg-specific *Ptpn2* haploinsufficiency aggravates severity of DSS-induced arthritis.** **(A)** Clinical score of female B6.SKG.H2<sup>d/d</sup> FoxP3<sup>EGFP-ERT2-Cre+/+</sup> tdTomato<sup>fl/fl</sup> *Ptpn2*<sup>+/+</sup> (n=5) or *Ptpn2*<sup>fl/fl</sup> (n=4) inducible Treg fate-mapping mice after intraperitoneal injection of mannan. Treg fate-mapping mice were administered 100  $\mu$ L tamoxifen (20 mg/ml) via i.p. injection for 5 consecutive days to induce Cre expression. After the last treatment with tamoxifen, mice were rested for 2 weeks before induction of arthritis by mannan injection. **(B)** Representative flow cytometric gating of IL-17 producing cells among tdTomato<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from B6.SKG.H2<sup>d/d</sup> FoxP3<sup>EGFP-ERT2-Cre+/+</sup> tdTomato<sup>fl/fl</sup> *Ptpn2*<sup>+/+</sup> or *Ptpn2*<sup>fl/fl</sup> inducible Treg fate-mapping mice shown in Figure 6. Clinical score was quantified using the area under the curve. Graphs shows mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*P < 0.05 by Mann-Whitney U test (A).