

- 2 Supplementary Figure 1. Flow cytometric and immunohistochemistry analysis of CD4⁺ and
- 3 **CD8⁺ T cells (A)** Representative flow cytometry gating strategy for characterising CD4⁺ and
- 4 CD8⁺ T cells in DMNCs from an HIV-uninfected control. DMNCs were stained with

1	fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies against surface markers of interest. The flow
2	cytometry dot plots were obtained by gating on singlets, lymphocytes, live/dead aqua- CD3+
3	cells, then CD8+ cells or CD4+ cells (B) Comparison of the frequency of CD4 ⁺ T cells in the
4	duodenal mucosa and peripheral blood from ART-untreated and ART-treated PLHIV. (C)
5	Comparison of the frequency of $CD8^+$ T cells in the duodenal mucosa and peripheral blood
6	from ART-untreated and ART-treated PLHIV. Data were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis test
7	and adjusted for multiple comparisons (Two-stage Benjamini, Krieger, & Yekutieli) for
8	different participant groups. (D) Immunohistochemistry images of duodenal biopsy section
9	showing CD4 (red), CD8 (green) and DAPI (blue). (E) Density of $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells within
10	duodenal tissue from PLHIV (ART-, n=2; ART+, n=2) and HIV-uninfected (n=3) individuals.
11	Data were analyzed using Mann-Whitney test.
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1 Supplementary Figure 2. Characterization of CD69 and CD103 expressing CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T 2 3 cell populations. (A) Representative flow cytometry gating strategy to identify duodenal 4 CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell populations expressing different patterns of CD69 and CD103. DMNCs 5 were stained with fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies against surface markers of interest. The flow cytometry dot plots were obtained by gating on singlets, lymphocytes, live/dead 6 aqua- CD3+ cells, CD8+ cells or CD4+ cells, then CD69 vs CD103 (B) Pie charts representing 7 the median proportion of peripheral CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells expressing different 8 combinations of CD69 and CD103 in different participant groups (HIV-, n = 13; ART-, n = 13; 9 ART+, n=10). 10 11





2 Supplementary Figure 3. Immunohistochemistry analysis of the spatial localisation of

duodenal CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells. Representative Immunohistochemistry images of duodenal

- biopsy sections showing CD4 (green), CD103 (orange) and DAPI (blue) staining within the
- delineated compartments defined as the intraepithelial (IE) region and the lamina propria(LP)
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Supplementary Figure 4. Representative flow cytometry gating strategies for identifying pre-formed perforin and granzyme B co-expression by duodenal CD8⁺ T cells. (A) Flow cytometry gating strategy to identify bulk duodenal CD8⁺ T cell populations expressing different patterns of perforin and granzyme B. DMNCs were stained with fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies against surface markers of interest. The flow cytometry dot plots were obtained by gating on singlets, lymphocytes, live/dead aqua- CD3+ cells, CD8- cells, then perforin vs granzyme B (B) Representative flow cytometry gating strategy to identify intraepithelial (IE) and lamina propria (LP) CD8⁺ T cell populations expressing different patterns of perforin and granzyme B. The flow cytometry dot plots were obtained by gating on singlets, lymphocytes, live/dead aqua- CD3+ cells, CD8- cells, then CD69+CD103hi and CD69+CD103-/lo, followed by perforin vs granzyme B









Supplementary Figure 6. Detection of HIV-specific CD8⁺ T cells. (A) Representative flow

cytometry plot showing detection of duodenal IFNy producing CD8⁺ T cells. DMNCs from

PLHIV were stimulated with pooled HIV Gag, Pol and Nef peptides for 6 hours. The

stimulated cells were stained with fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies against surface

markers of interest. The flow cytometry dot plots were obtained by gating on singlets,

lymphocytes, live/dead aqua- CD3+ cells, CD8- cells, then IFNy+ cells. (B) Comparison of the

frequency of perforin and granzyme B co-expressing HIV-specific and bulk duodenal CD8⁺ T

cells (ART-, n=13; ART+, n=7). Data were analyzed using Wilcoxon test.