

Supplemental information

Single-cell chromatin accessibility landscape

identifies tissue repair program

in human regulatory T cells

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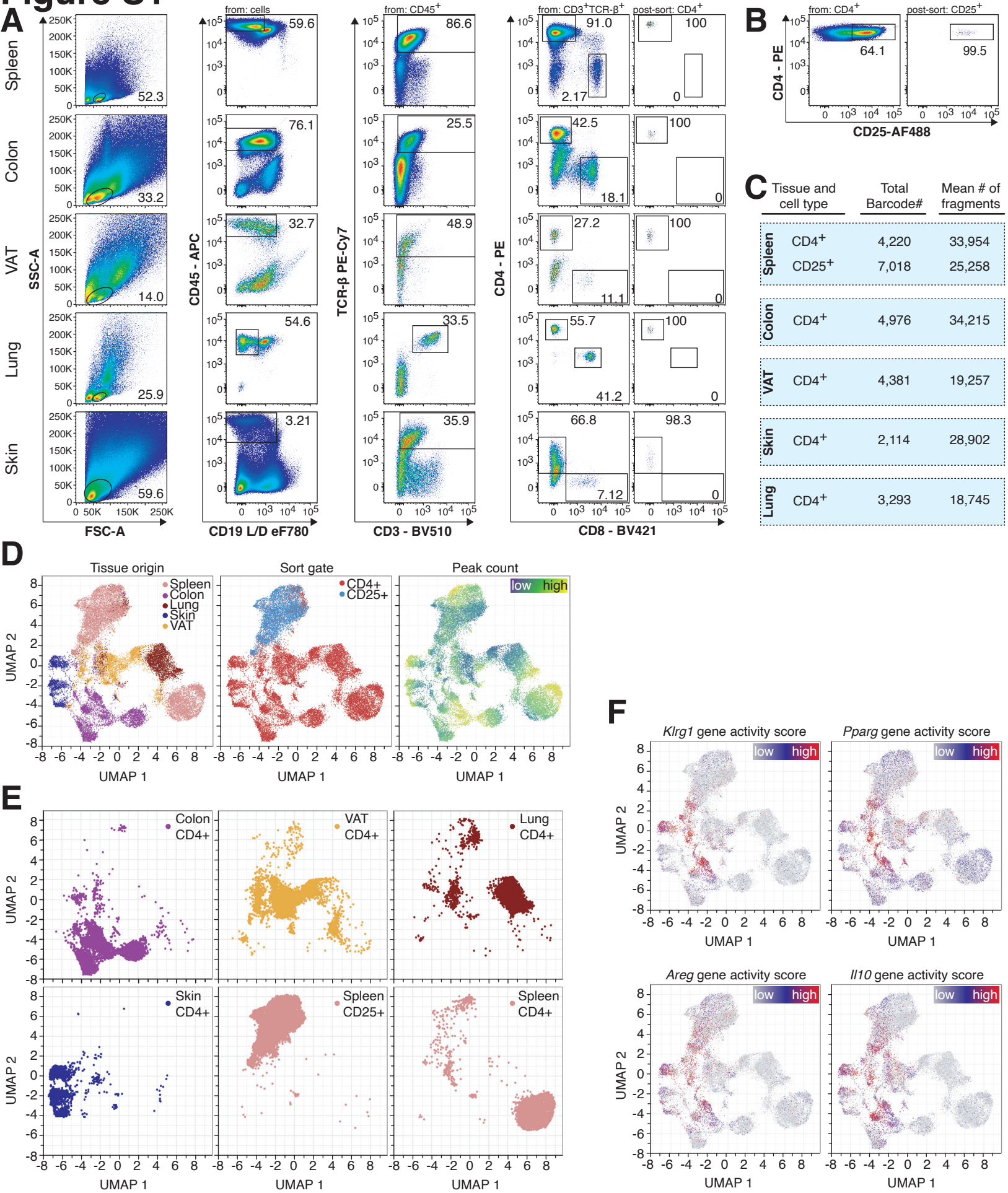
Figure S1

Figure S1. Single-cell ATAC landscape identifies repair signature in murine tissues and spleen. This is an extension of **Figure 1**. **(A)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD4⁺ T cells from murine spleen, colon, VAT, lung and skin for scATAC-Seq. **(B)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD25⁺ T cells from murine spleen for scATAC-Seq. **(C)** Total number of QC-passed and processed cells ("Barcode #") per tissue and cell type as well as mean # of fragments per cell. **(D)** UMAP of tissue T cells as in **Figure 1A** (left) with sort gate (CD4⁺ or CD25⁺, middle) and peak count (right). **(E)** Sample contribution to UMAP as in **Figure 1A**, with Colon CD4⁺, VAT CD4⁺, Lung CD4⁺, Skin CD4⁺, Spleen CD4⁺ and Spleen CD25⁺. **(F)** UMAP of scATAC-seq data with chromatin accessibility of the *Klrg1*, *Pparg*, *Areg*, and *Il10* gene loci, with blue=low and red=high accessibility.

Figure S2

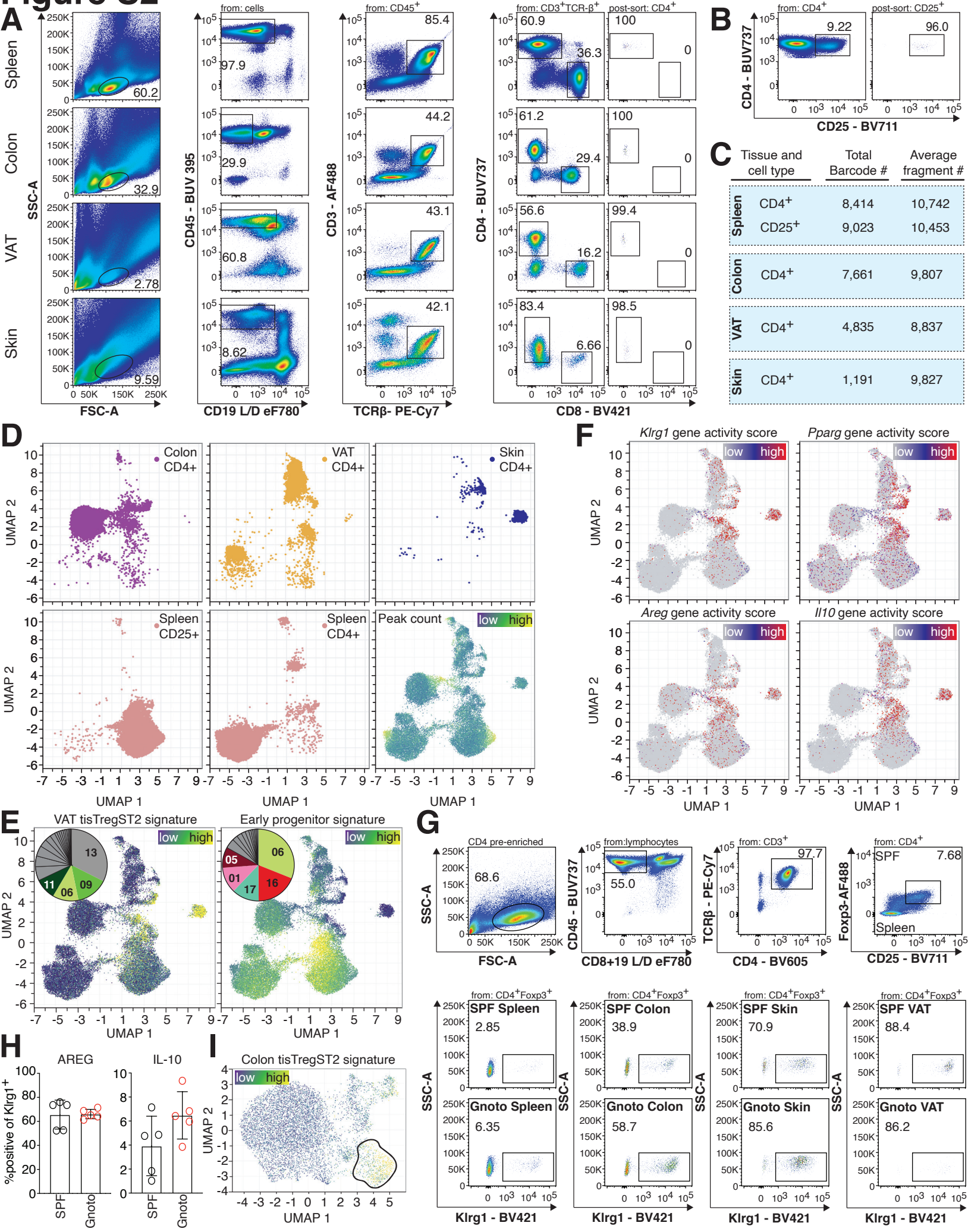


Figure S2. Repair signature in scATAC landscape of T cells from germ-free animals.

This is an extension of **Figure 2**. **(A)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD4⁺ T cells from murine spleen, colon, VAT and skin for scATAC-Seq. **(B)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD25⁺ T cells from murine spleen for scATAC-Seq. **(C)** Total number of QC-passed and processed cells ("Barcode #") per tissue and cell type as well as mean # of fragments per cell. **(D)** Sample contribution to UMAP as in **Figure 2A**, with Colon CD4⁺, VAT CD4⁺, CD4⁺, Skin CD4⁺, Spleen CD4⁺, Spleen CD25⁺ and peak count. **(E)** UMAP of scATAC-seq data where a bulk ATAC signature of VAT tisTregST2 an early tisTregST2 precursor signature were overlaid, with blue=low and yellow=high overlap. The contribution of each signature to the clusters is shown in a pie chart. **(F)** UMAP of scATAC-seq data with chromatin accessibility of the *Klrg1*, *Pparg*, *Areg*, and *Il10* gene loci, with blue=low and red=high accessibility. **(G)** Flow cytometry of VAT, skin, colon and spleen T cells from SPF vs gnotobiotic mice. Top, gating strategy. Bottom, *Klrg1* expression in SPF vs gnotobiotic mice. **(H)** Intracellular expression of *Areg* and IL-10 in *Klrg1*⁺ Treg cells from skin of SPF vs gnotobiotic mice (n=5). **(I)** UMAP of scATAC-data with colon T where a bulk ATAC signature of colon tisTregST2 was overlaid, with blue=low and yellow=high overlap. The outlined fraction shows the localization of tisTregST2.

Figure S3

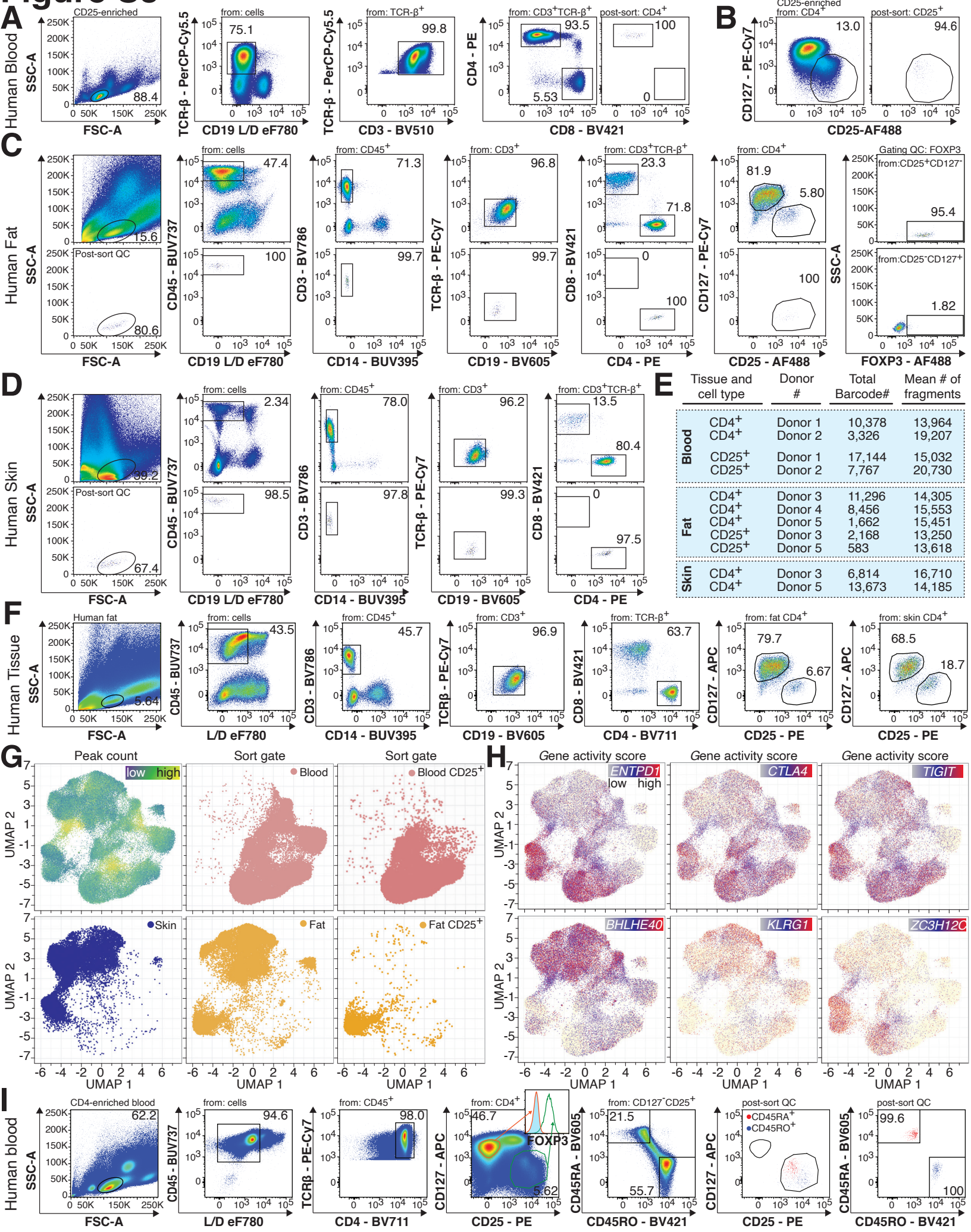
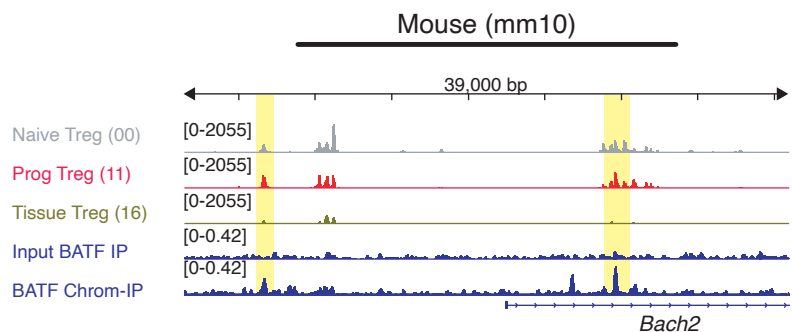
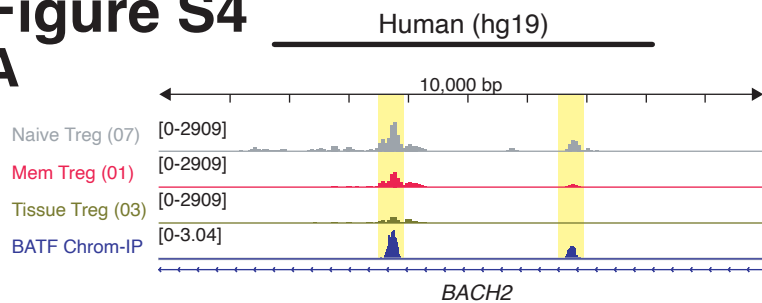


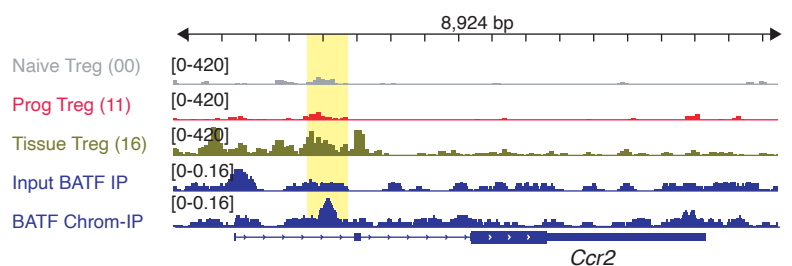
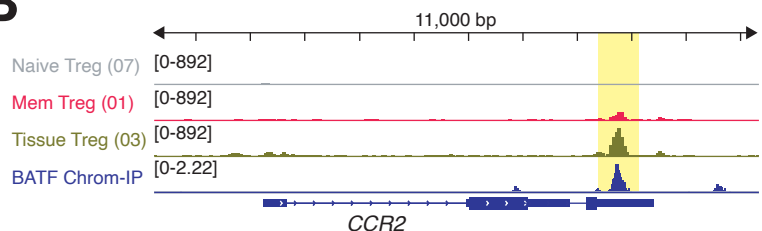
Figure S3. Single-cell ATAC and gene expression landscape of human blood, fat and skin CD4⁺ T cells. This is an extension of **Figure 3**. **(A)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD25-enriched T cells from human peripheral blood for scATAC-Seq. **(B)** Sort gates and post-sort QC of CD25-enriched T cells from human peripheral blood for scATAC-Seq of CD127⁻CD25⁺ Treg cells. **(C)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD4⁺ and CD127⁻CD25⁺ T cells from human fat tissue, including a Foxp3 staining control to verify Treg identity. **(D)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD4⁺ T cells from human skin tissue. **(E)** Total number of QC-passed and processed cells ("Barcode #") per tissue and cell type as well as mean # of fragments per cell. **(F)** Sort gates for CD127⁻CD25⁺ T cells from human skin and fat tissue for bulk RNA-seq. **(G)** Tissue contribution to UMAP as in **Figure 3A**, with fat, blood and skin, and peak count. **(H)** UMAP of scATAC-seq data with chromatin accessibility of the *ENTPD1*, *CTLA4*, *TIGIT*, *BHLHE40*, *KLRG1* and *ZC3H12C* gene loci. **(I)** Sort gates and post-sort QC of CD4-enriched T cells from human peripheral blood for bulk RNA-seq.

Figure S4

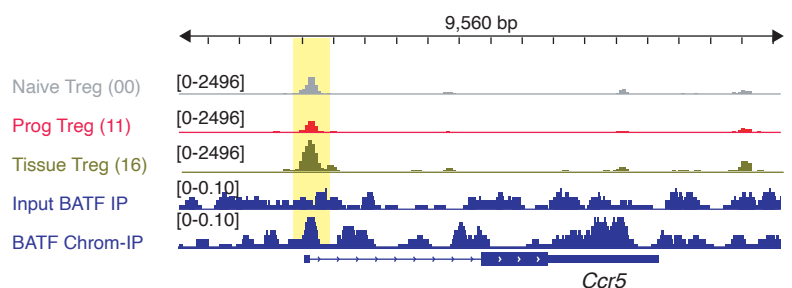
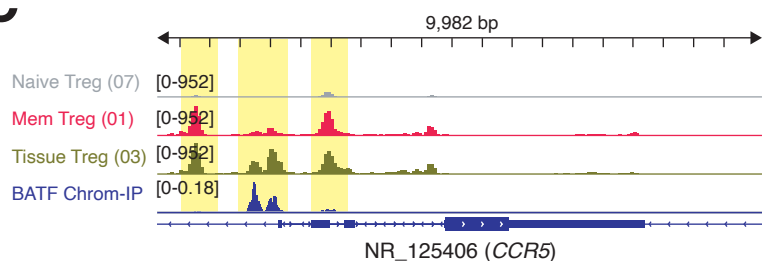
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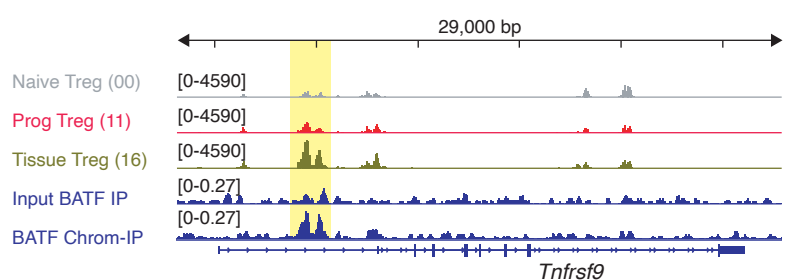
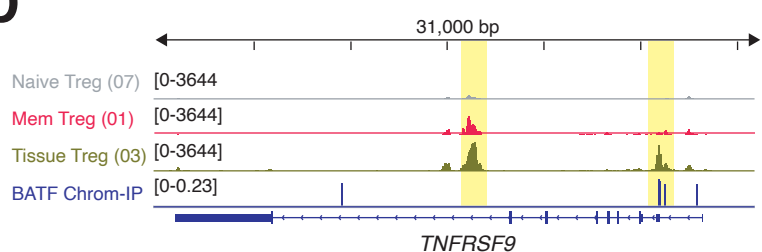
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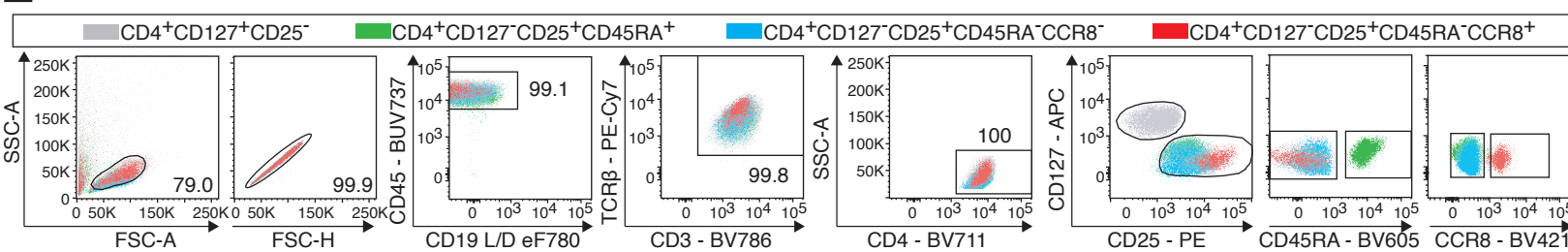
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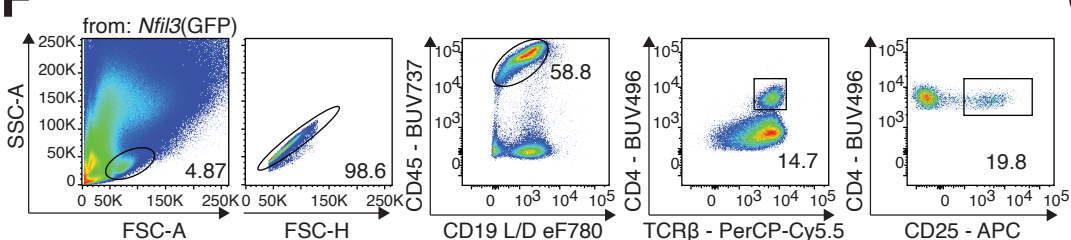
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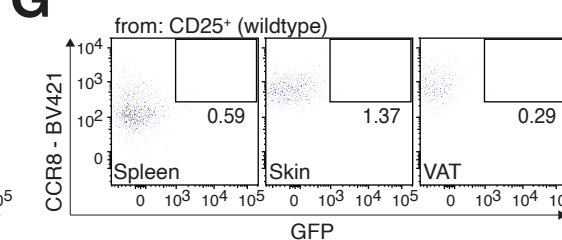
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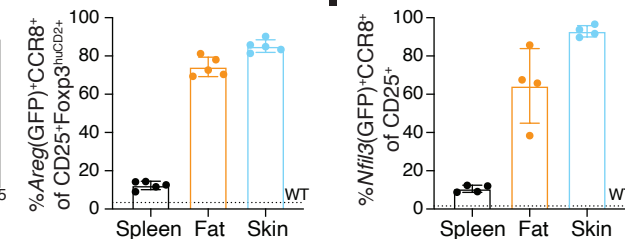
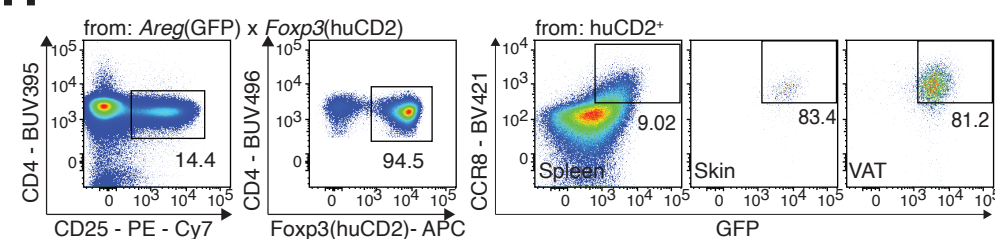
F



G



H



I

Figure S4. Species-conserved tissue Treg peakset identifies CCR8⁺ Treg population in human blood. This is an extension of **Figure 4**. **(A-D)** Left, chromatin accessibility of *BACH2*, *CCR2*, *NR_125406* (*CCR5*) and *TNFRSF9* in human Treg clusters 01, 03 and 07 with BATF ChIP-Seq data (GSM803538). Right, chromatin accessibility of *Bach2*, *Ccr2*, *Ccr5* and *Tnfrsf9* in murine Treg clusters 00, 11 and 16 combined with publicly available Batf ChIP-Seq data (GSE54191). Cluster datasets group-normalized to maximum peak height. **(E)** CCR8⁺ Treg cells (CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺CD45RA⁻CCR8⁺, red), CCR8⁻ Treg cells (CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺CD45RA⁻CCR8⁻, blue), naive Treg cells (CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺CD45RA⁺, green) and Tconv cells (CD4⁺CD127⁺CD25⁻, blue) from human blood have been sorted followed by fixation, permeabilization and BATF/FOXP3 staining. Cells have been re-acquired and color code indicates cell type. **(F)** Gating strategy to identify Treg cells in *Nfil3*(GFP), *Areg*(GFP) reporter mice or wildtype animals. **(G)** CCR8 and GFP expression in wildtype animals. **(H)** Gating strategy to identify Treg cells in *Areg*(GFP) x *Foxp3*(huCD2) animals and percentage of *Areg*(GFP)⁺CCR8⁺ cells of Treg cells (left, n=5, 2x repeated). **(I)** Percentage of *Nfil3*(GFP)⁺CCR8⁺ cells of Treg cells (right, n=4, 2x repeated).

Figure S5

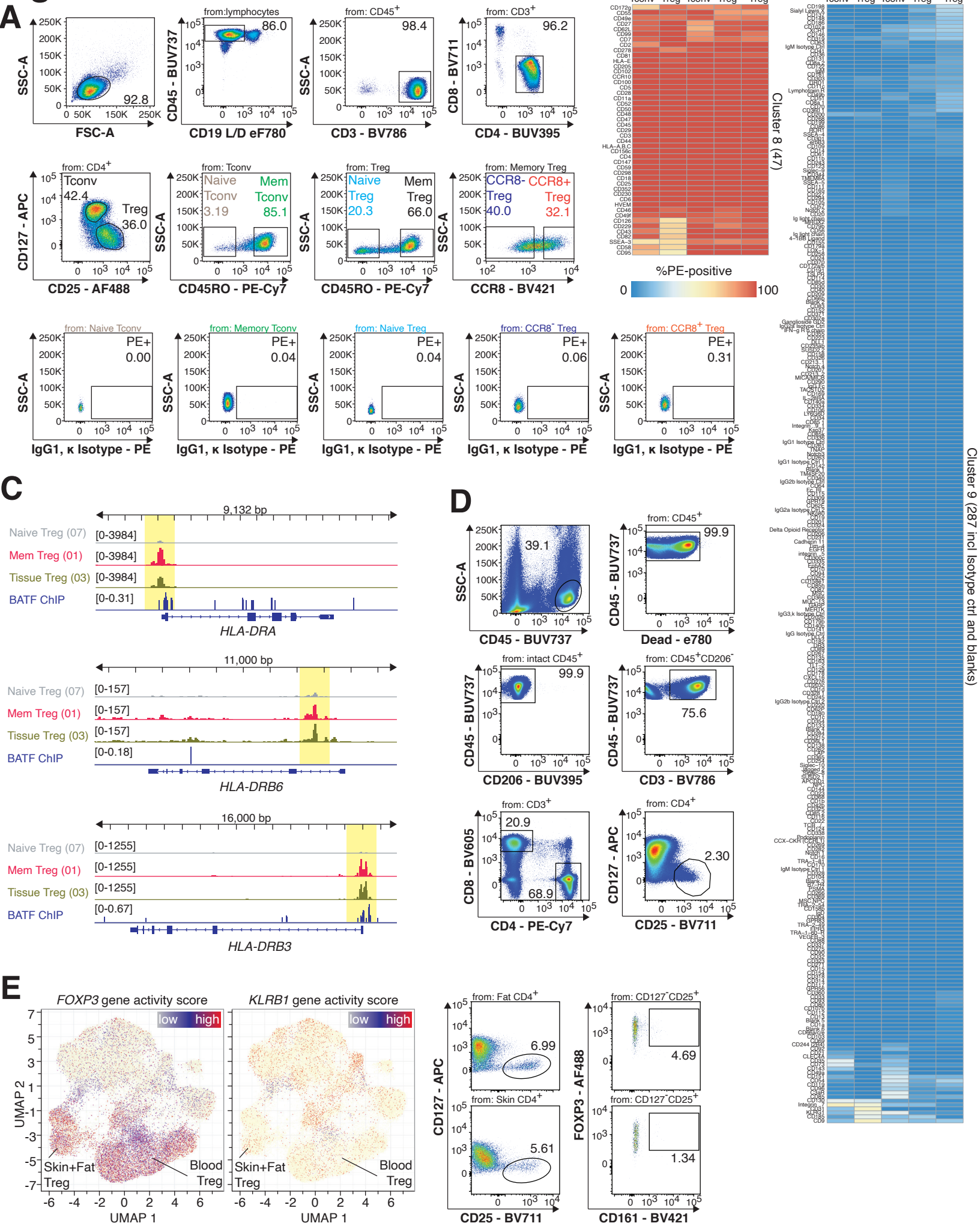


Figure S5. Surface protein, transcriptional and epigenetic analysis of human CCR8⁺ Treg cells in blood. This is an extension of **Figure 5**. **(A)** Five populations (CD3⁺CD4⁺CD127⁺CD25⁻CD45RO⁻ antigen-naive Tconv, CD3⁺CD4⁺CD127⁺CD25⁻CD45RO⁺ memory Tconv, CD3⁺CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺CD45RO⁻ antigen-naive Treg, CD3⁺CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺CD45RO⁺CCR8⁻ and CD3⁺CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺CD45RO⁺CCR8⁺ antigen-experienced Treg were gated and the expression of PE was analyzed. Data were subjected to “pheatmap” with 9 rows, yielding 9 groups. Isotype control staining for 5 groups shown below. **(B)** Group 8 and Group 9, as in **Figure 5**, with protein labels. **(C)** Chromatin accessibility of human *HLADRA*, *HLADRB3* and *HLADRB6*. Data are derived from antigen-naive Treg cells (Cluster 07), memory Treg cells (01) and fat and skin Treg cells (03). BATF ChIP-Seq signal below (GSM803538). **(D)** Gating scheme to identify Treg cells in human fat and skin tissue for CCR8 and HLA-DR measurement. **(E)** UMAP of scATAC-seq data with chromatin accessibility of the *FOXP3* and *KLRB1* gene. Expression of CD161 on skin and fat Treg cells displayed to the right.

Figure S6

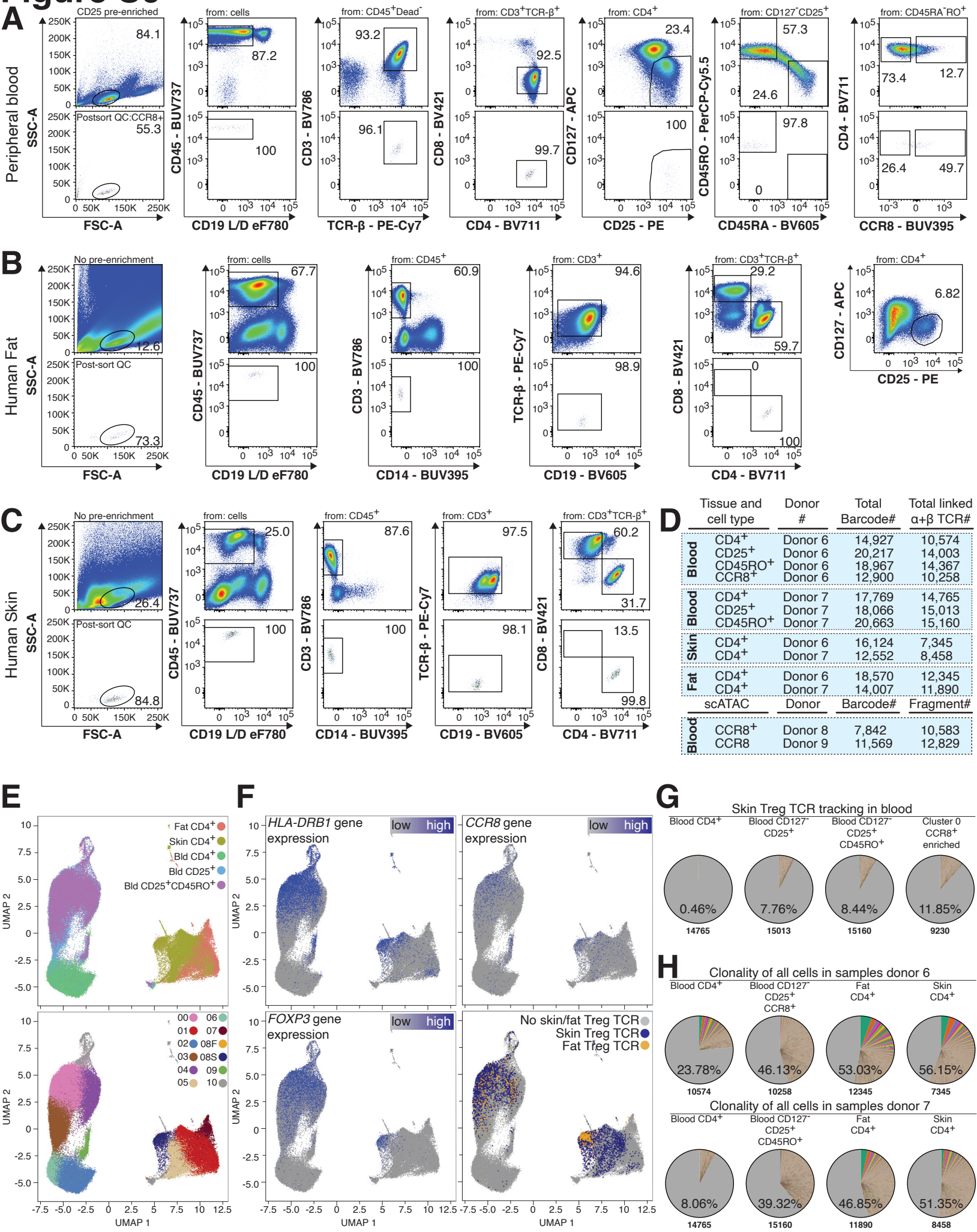


Figure S6. Single-cell RNA and TCR landscape of donor-matched human blood, fat and skin CD4⁺ T cells. This is an extension of **Figure 6**. **(A)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD25⁻ pre-enriched blood Treg (CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺), blood memory Treg (CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺CD45RA⁻CD45RO⁺), and blood memory CCR8 Treg (CD4⁺CD127⁻CD25⁺CD45RA⁻CD45RO⁺CCR8⁺) from human peripheral blood for scRNA/TCR-Seq. **(B)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD4⁺ T cells from human fat tissue. **(C)** Sort gates and post-sort QC for CD4⁺ T cells from human skin tissue. **(D)** Total number of QC-passed and processed cells (“Barcode #”) per tissue and cell type (data based on CellRanger output) as well as total # of linked alpha and beta TCRs per cell (data after additional internal QC filtering steps). **(E)** UMAP of scRNA-seq data derived from FACS-sorted CD4⁺ T cell populations of human peripheral blood, skin and fat of one individual donor (Donor 7). Top, cells color-coded based on sort strategy. Bottom, cells clustered and color-coded according to cluster. **(F)** Gene expression of *FOXP3*, *CCR8* and *HLA-DRB1* plotted on UMAP. Color code indicates expression strength. Bottom right, TCRs derived from all skin Treg cells (blue) and all fat Treg cells (yellow) were extracted and highlighted. **(G)** Tracking of skin Treg TCR clones in different sorted populations of peripheral blood of the same donor. Percentage indicates fraction of detected clones, with total number of clones shown below. **(H)** Clonality of all cells in samples donor 6 and donor 7. All TCR sequences listed in **Table S4**.

Figure S7. Treg cells in wound healing and cancer. This is an extension of **Figure 7**.

(A) Flow cytometry of Treg cells (CD4⁺CD25⁺CD127⁻) from human blood, fat and skin tissue with CD279 (PD-1) expression (n=4-5, one-way ANOVA with Tukey post-test). (B) Naive Treg cells treated for six days with IL-2 or IL-2, IL-12, IL-21, IL-23 and TGF- β *in-vitro*, followed by washing, overnight re-stimulation and flow cytometry for BATF, BCL-6, FOXP3 and cell count analysis. Expression analysis to the right (n=4). (C) Suppression Assay for *in-vitro* generated IL-2 or Tfh-like Tregs. Left: Division index of CD8 T cells cocultured with Tfh-like (red) or IL-2 (blue) Tregs. Right: Flow Cytometry data of CFSE stained CD8 T cells cocultured with Tfh-like (red) or IL-2 (blue) Tregs, indicating division. (D) Peaks from tissue Treg, Tfh-like Treg and tumor Tfh signatures annotated with their closest gene. Overlaps between unique genes in these signatures counted. (E) Tfh-like Treg cells or IL-2 treated Treg cells of several donors stimulated overnight and supernatant collected and used in a wound healing assay with HaCaT cells (n=3, 1+3 dilution, 1+7 dilution and 1+15 dilution of supernatant). (F) Tfh-like Treg cells or IL-2 treated Treg in a wound healing assay with HaCaT cells (1+7 dilution, individual donors shown). Bottom right, different dilutions of cytokine medium (Tfh mix) in wound healing assay. (G) Histological staining of human epidermal reconstruction model treated with Tfh-like Treg supernatant or IL-2 Treg supernatant. Top, unprocessed image. Bottom, processed image with *Stratum corneum* shown in green. Box in center = magnified area of interest. (H) UMAP of scATAC-seq data derived from CD4⁺ T cell populations of a murine HER2-transgenic breast carcinoma model. Far left plot indicates cell type by sort gate, left plot shows murine core tisTregST2 signature. Right; chromatin accessibility of the *Ikzf2* and *Ccr8* gene locus is shown. (I) Gating scheme for CCR8 vs CD45RA expression of Treg cells in skin, fat, NAT and liver tumor tissue from **Figure 7I**. (J)

Expression of BCL6 and BATF in all samples from **Figure 7J. (K)** UMAP of scATAC-seq data derived from FACS-sorted CD4⁺ T cell populations of human peripheral blood, skin and fat of individual female donors as in **Figure 3**. A tumor Treg signature (940 peaks) was overlaid and clusters 01 (memory Treg), 03 (fat and skin tissue Treg) and 07 (naive Treg) labeled.