Terminal differentiation and persistence of effector regulatory T cells essential for the prevention of intestinal inflammation

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SUMMARY

Regulatory T (Treg) cells represent a specialized $CD4^+$ T cell lineage with essential anti-inflammatory functions. Recent studies of Treg cell adaptation to non-lymphoid tissue environments to carry out specialized immunosuppressive and tissue supportive functions raises questions about the mechanisms underlying these different adaptions and whether they represent stable differentiation or reversible activation states. Using novel genetic tools, we characterized the transcriptional programs of distinct colonic effector Treg cell types. We show that attenuated T cell receptor (TCR) signaling and acquisition of substantial TCR independent functionality appears to facilitate the terminal differentiation of a population of colonic effector Treg cells distinguished by stable expression of immunomodulatory cytokine Interleukin (IL)-10. We show that this subset of colonic effector Treg cells, but not their expression of IL-10, was indispensable for preventing colitis. Our results suggest core features of terminal differentiation of effector Treg cells in non-lymphoid tissues and their function therein. (148 words)

INTRODUCTION

Regulatory T (Treg) cells, a specialized suppressive subset of T cells, are defined by sustained expression of the lineage-specifying transcription factor (TF) Foxp3 (Josefowicz et al., 2012; Sakaguchi et al., 2020). Treg cells are first and foremost essential for the prevention and control of autoimmunity as congenital deficiency due to inactivating mutations in *Foxp3,* or experimental depletion of these cells results in fulminant and ultimately fatal systemic autoimmune and inflammatory disease (Bennett et al., 2001; Brunkow et al., 2001; Chatila et al., 2000; Fontenot et al., 2003; Hori et al., 2003; Kim et al., 2007; Sakaguchi et al., 1995). However, more recent work has uncovered additional essential functions of Treg cells, including but not limited to modulating organismal metabolism, supporting tissue growth and regeneration, and enforcing tolerance to innocuous environmental and microbiota derived antigens (Ali et al., 2017; Arpaia et al., 2015; Bapat et al., 2015; Burzyn et al., 2013; Campbell and Rudensky, 2020; Campbell et al., 2018; Cipolletta et al., 2012; Hadis et al., 2011; van Wijk et al., 2007). In cancerous settings, both the immunomodulatory and tissue supportive functions of Treg cells have been co-opted to promote tumor growth and subvert anti-tumor immunity (Bos et al., 2013; Green et al., 2017; Sawant et al., 2019; Turnis et al., 2016).

The processes governing Treg cell generation from less differentiated thymocytes and naïve $CD4^+$ T cells in the thymus and periphery, respectively, have been well characterized (Josefowicz et al., 2012). However, the activation and subsequent differentiation of mature Treg cells upon entering secondary lymphoid organs (SLOs) and particularly non-lymphoid tissues, which result in a manifest diversification of Treg cell fate and function, have only recently begun to be explored. Distinct Treg cell populations in the periphery have been described as having ‘resting’ versus ‘activated’ or ‘effector’ phenotypes. The former share features with naïve or central memory $CD4^+$ T cells, while the latter have more potent suppressor activity, preferentially traffic to non-lymphoid tissue, and have been shown to expand under inflammatory conditions in response to TCR and cytokine stimulation (Cretney et al., 2011; van der Veeken et al., 2016). Exploring this distinction, several recent studies have leveraged genomic techniques to assess changes in gene expression and chromatin accessibility to identify transcription factors associated with the transition of Treg cells within the SLOs to those carrying out various

functions in non-lymphoid tissues. One study suggests that stepwise expression of the TFs Nfil3, Batf, and Gata3 facilitates the acquisition of ‘effector’ molecules and migration to non-lymphoid tissues, while another points to increased expression of Rorα and Gata3 as drivers of a ‘non-lymphoid’ Treg cell phenotype (Delacher et al., 2020; Miragaia et al., 2019). In an elegant follow-up, the first group has shown that this BATF activity associated process can also be observed in human Treg cells as well (Delacher et al., 2021).

However, it remains unclear whether mature Treg cells are truly undergoing differentiation in the periphery into multiple effector states, akin to conventional $CD4^+$ T cells. Alternatively, these cells may merely adopt distinct transient gene expression programs specified by ongoing environmental conditioning. In the latter scenario, Treg cells, retaining plasticity, would return to a ‘resting’ state upon the withdrawal of these conditioning stimuli and potentially adopt a different state of activation in response to distinct stimuli. Previous studies have suggested that this indeed occurs for Treg cells under a variety of perturbations including systemic autoimmunity, viral infection, as well as within tumors (Sawant et al., 2019; van der Veeken et al., 2016). At the same time, recent work has identified a population of Treg cells which durably express the TF T-bet and specifically control type I immune responses (Levine et al., 2017a). Importantly, these cells were inefficient at controlling two other major types of immune responses, suggesting a highly specialized function with diminished plasticity and therefore potential terminal differentiation of this population.

A caveat of many comparative studies of ‘effector’ and ‘resting’ Treg cells is that they contrasted Treg cells residing in SLOs with those in non-lymphoid organs, or those within SLOs bearing markers suggesting preferential retention versus exit from that tissue (Cretney et al., 2011; Delacher et al., 2020; Miragaia et al., 2019). Since T cells in SLOs are overall more quiescent than those from non-lymphoid tissues, quiescence can be readily conflated with a less differentiated state in at least some of these studies (Konjar and Veldhoen, 2019). For this reason, we wished to study Treg cell differentiation specifically within a non-lymphoid tissue by contrasting the populations found therein. Additionally, we wanted to directly identify a Treg cell effector state using a functional marker not functionally associated with preferential homing to lymphoid versus non-lymphoid tissues. Using a fate-mapping approach tied

to expression of the immunomodulatory cytokine interleukin (IL)-10, we found distinct, specialized populations of Treg cells in the colonic lamina propria, which were apparently terminally differentiated, and acquired a specialized gene expression program at least partly on the basis of attenuating signaling through the T cell receptor (TCR). Specific depletion of this specialized IL-10 expressing colonic Treg cell subset revealed its essential function in preventing colonic inflammation, while induced ablation of IL-10 itself suggested its redundancy for Treg cell function in this context.

RESULTS

Identification of a stable effector Treg cell population

In order to track the fate of effector Treg cells, we generated a mouse strain to allow the identification and genetic labeling of Treg cells expressing the immunosuppressive cytokine IL-10. We chose IL-10 as Treg cells have been shown to specifically deploy this cytokine to modulate various immune responses in diverse settings (Laidlaw et al., 2015, 2017; Rubtsov et al., 2008). We generated this reporter allele by inserting the coding sequence for a tdTomato fluorescent reporter, fused by a T2A self-cleaving peptide with a tamoxifen-inducible Cre recombinase into the 3' UTR of the *Il10* gene, with independent translation driven by an IRES sequence (Figure S1A). In these *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}creER}$ mice, cells expressing IL-10 are detectable due to tdTomato expression and harbor a tamoxifen-inducible Cre recombinase. To enable tracking of Treg cells, we crossed these mice to *Foxp3*$^{thy1.1}$ reporter mice (Liston et al., 2008). Analysis of tdTomato fluorescence demonstrated increased IL-10 expression by Treg cells versus conventional activated or naïve CD4^{+} T cells, as well as by activated (CD44^{hi}CD62L^{-}) versus resting (CD44^{lo}CD62L^{+}) Treg cells across a variety of lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues (Figure 1A). Importantly, high frequencies of tdTomato (IL-10)$^{+}$ colonic macrophages and plasma cells, populations known to be important *in vivo* sources of IL-10, as well as differential intensity of tdTomato fluorescence among various IL-10 expressing cell types, suggested that this mouse strain was a sensitive and faithful reporter of endogenous IL-10 expression (Figure S1B-D).

To assess the stability of IL-10 expression using genetic fate-mapping in Treg cells we introduced a *Gt(ROSA)26Sor*$^{LSL\text{-}YFP}$ recombination reporter allele into *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}creER}$*Foxp3*$^{thy1.1}$ mice to generate IL-10

fate-mapping (*Il10*^{FM}) mice, in which activation of the Cre recombinase in IL-10 expressing cells by punctual tamoxifen administration induces their irreversible marking by YFP expression (Madisen et al., 2010). Using *Il10*^{FM} mice, we sought to identify Treg cells which were expressing IL-10 at the time of tamoxifen treatment and maintained (*Il10*^{stable}) or lost IL-10 expression (*Il10*^{transient}); acquired IL-10 expression after tamoxifen administration (*Il10*^{recent}), or were not expressing IL-10 at the time of tamoxifen treatment or analysis (*Il10*^{neg}, Figure 1B). Analysis of YFP and tdTomato expression at different time points after tamoxifen administration revealed that all IL-10 expressing Treg cells in the colon stably maintained IL-10 expression, i.e. all tagged YFP^{+} cells continued to be tdTomato^{+}, over at least 8 weeks (Figure 1C). This was in contrast to cells from tissues other than the colon and from the colon draining mesenteric lymph node, where variable proportions of tagged YFP^{+} cells lost IL-10 expression (Figure 1C). Even though they underwent gradual turnover, colonic *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells were long lived, with a sizable population of YFP^{+} cells persisting at least 8 weeks after tamoxifen-induced tagging (Figure 1D). Analysis of other major IL-10 expressing cell types in the colon suggested that the observed stability was not an intrinsic feature of IL-10 expression in that tissue, as fate-mapped YFP^{+} plasma cells, macrophages, and conventional T cells were prone to lose IL-10 expression to varying degrees (Figure S1E).

The unique stability of IL-10 expression by colonic Treg cells, combined with their persistence, suggested that they might represent a specialized, terminally differentiated effector Treg cell population. In considering this notion, we entertained several possibilities. First, Treg cells in the colon may stably maintain IL-10 expression because the intestinal microbiota is a constant source of stimulation for colon resident immune cells, a variable absent in other microbe poor tissues such as the lung (Contijoch et al., 2019; Dickson et al., 2018; Sender et al., 2016). Thus, the unique phenotype of colonic Treg cells could be explained by the fact that these cells, unlike those in the lung, are exposed to chronic inflammatory stimuli and thus reflects fundamentally reversible albeit ongoing activation rather than terminal differentiation. To address this possibility, we induced chronic, fibrotic inflammation in the lungs of *Il10*^{FM} mice by intranasal bleomycin challenge. In order to assess the stability of IL-10 expression by Treg cells in the presence of this sustained inflammatory stimulation, *Il10*^{FM} mice were treated with

tamoxifen 15 days after bleomycin challenge to 'fate-map' IL-10 expressing cells, and analyzed for stability of IL-10 expression 21 days later (Figure 1E). Although bleomycin challenge increased the proportion of Treg cells expressing IL-10, they were still prone to lose IL-10 expression to some extent (Figure 1F).

To directly test the role of the intestinal microbiota in driving or maintaining the *Il10*^{stable} state, we administered tamoxifen to *Il10*^{FM} mice 3 days prior to treating them with broad-spectrum antibiotics in their drinking water (Figure 1E). YFP^{+} Treg cells in the colons of antibiotic treated *Il10*^{FM} mice maintained stable IL-10 expression comparably with cells in littermate controls receiving vehicle without antibiotics (Figure 1F). These results suggest that *Il10*^{stable} cells, once differentiated, largely maintain their phenotypic state even if the intestinal microbiota, which overall facilitates IL-10 expression in Treg cells, is depleted (data not shown). Finally, we examined whether IL-10 expressing Treg cells would maintain IL-10 expression during a severe inflammatory insult. To test this, we first labeled pre-existing IL-10 expressing cells by administering tamoxifen to *Il10*^{FM} mice, and then challenged them 10 days later with DSS in their drinking water for 7 days to induce colitis and analyzed them 8 days after DSS withdrawal (Figure 1E). Despite pronounced inflammation and intestinal Treg cell expansion, pre-existing YFP^{+} Treg cells retained IL-10 expression. Altogether these results suggest that rather than being a product of ongoing stimulation, *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells in the colon represent a terminally differentiated cell state robust to environmental perturbations.

Terminal differentiation of colonic Il10^{stable} *Treg cells*

To elucidate the distinguishing molecular features associated with durable IL-10 expression in colonic Treg cells, we performed RNA-seq analysis on *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells isolated from the colonic lamina propria of *Il10*^{FM} mice 21 days after tamoxifen induced labeling. Differential gene expression analysis contrasting *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{stable} cells revealed divergent expression of various immunomodulatory and tissue supportive mediators, suggesting that these Treg cell populations participate in distinct regulatory and physiological processes (Figure 2A). This observation, combined with differential expression of genes encoding receptors for chemokines and sensing of other external

stimuli, and molecules involved in intercellular and extracellular matrix interactions, overall suggested distinct specialized niches for the generation, residence, and function of colonic *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{stable} cell populations (Figure 2A). Indeed, on the basis of differential TF expression, these populations seemed to represent the previously described Helios^{hi} and Rorγ(t)^{hi} colonic Treg cells, respectively (Figure 2B), which have been shown to expand in response to distinct cues and to contribute to the control of distinct types of immune responses (Ohnmacht et al., 2015; Schiering et al., 2014; Sefik et al., 2015; Tanoue et al., 2016).

To gain further insight into the differentiation process of *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, we incorporated the *Il10*^{recent} Treg cell population—cells that gained IL-10 expression only after the tamoxifen 'time-stamping' treatment 21 days prior—in our analysis and also performed single-cell RNA-seq analysis on colonic tdTomato^{+} and tdTomato^{-} Treg cells (Figures 3A-E). Reasoning that precursors of these tissue Treg cells might be located in the draining lymph nodes, as suggested by recent reports, we also analyzed the corresponding Treg cells from the colonic mesenteric lymph node (Delacher et al., 2020; Miragaia et al., 2019). First, we wished to reconcile our bulk RNA-seq and scRNA-seq analyses. We performed k-means clustering on the bulk RNA-sequencing samples to identify gene expression clusters that best distinguish *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable} Treg cell populations. This revealed two gene clusters, one including the *Il10* gene itself, which increased in expression in *Il10*^{stable} versus both *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{recent} Treg cells (Figure 3C, clusters bII and bIV). Conversely, many of the genes that were highly expressed in *Il10*^{neg} cells lost expression in *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{recent} cells (Figure 3C, cluster bI). Next, we mapped expression of the bulk RNA-seq gene (bI-VII) clusters to our scRNA-seq cell (sc0-10) clusters (Figures 3B and 3C). This analysis suggested the *Il10*^{stable} cells were mostly present in sc0 and the small sc10 cluster, as this cell cluster had high expression of genes belonging to gene clusters bII and bIV (Figures 3C). Meanwhile, *Il10*^{neg} cells seemed to comprise cell clusters sc1, sc2, and sc3 as these had the highest expression of bulk gene clusters bI, bV, and bVI (Figure 3C). Finally, *Il10*^{recent} cells were apparently present within the cell cluster sc8, as these cells highly expressed genes from bulk clusters bIII and bVII, but also were present among the tdTomato^{+} cells in clusters sc1, sc2, and sc3. These cells, and bulk sequenced *Il10*^{recent} cells both had intermediate expression of genes from bulk clusters bI

and bII (Figure 3C). Altogether, we were able to identify within the scRNA-seq dataset cell subsets corresponding to the sorted populations subjected to bulk RNA-seq analysis (Figure 3D).

To explore potential developmental relations between cells belonging to these clusters, we used the Palantir algorithm, which assigns entropy measures to cells, indicative of differentiation potential (Setty et al., 2019). The relatively high entropy values in clusters sc1, sc2, sc3, and especially sc8 were consistent with the notion that these tdTomato^{+} cells might be differentiating into the *Il10*^{stable} (sc0) cells (Figure 3E). Interestingly, the colonic high entropy cluster (sc8) was enriched in cell cycle related genes, a feature also apparent in the bulk RNA-seq analysis of *Il10*^{recent} cells (Figures S2A and S2B). Altogether, these analyses suggested that within the colon, *Il10*^{recent} cells underwent further differentiation into *Il10*^{stable} cells and that this process was associated with cell division.

Our fate-mapping analysis of IL-10 expressing Treg cells showed the existence of *Il10*^{transient} cells in lungs (Figure 1C). This suggested that in contrast to the colon, IL-10 expressing Treg cells in the lung do not undergo a similar terminal differentiation process. This notion was supported by scRNA-seq analysis, since both tdTomato^{+} and tdTomato^{-} Treg cells from the lung tended to cluster away from colonic Treg cells with the lowest entropy values, i.e. the most differentiated states. Moreover, both lung Treg cell populations tended to cluster together, suggesting their overall similarity despite the difference in IL-10 expression (Figure S2C). The presence of a small number of lung tdTomato^{+} cells clustering with colonic cell cluster sc0 might be a reflection of a slight imperfection in demultiplexing of lung and colon samples, or of the existence of a small population of terminally differentiated *Il10*^{stable} cells in the lung.

Identification of transcriptional programs active in colonic Treg cells

Next, we sought to identify the transcriptional regulators and corresponding upstream signaling pathways controlling the differentiation of *Il10*^{stable} colonic Treg cells by performing ATAC-seq on the same populations subjected to bulk RNA-seq analysis: *Il10*^{stable}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{neg} colonic Treg cells isolated 21 days after tamoxifen induced labeling. Many of the differentially accessible peaks in the ATAC-seq atlas which distinguished *Il10*^{stable} from *Il10*^{neg} Treg cells were also similarly differentially

accessible between *Il10*^{stable} and *Il10*^{recent} populations, suggesting that identifying the pathways and transcription factors (TFs) converging on these peaks might reveal which TFs differentially specify the *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{neg} state, as well as TFs facilitating the differentiation of *Il10*^{recent} into *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells (Figure 4A).

To do this, we first identified motifs within each peak in our peak atlas corresponding to TFs expressed in any of the three cell populations. We then fit separate linear ridge regressions on this peak by motif matrix to generate models that would predict accessibility differences at each peak in both the *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{neg} (svn model) and *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{recent} (svr model) comparisons (Brown et al., 2019; Cule and De Iorio, 2013; Cule et al., 2011). Each unique motif is represented by a term in these models, whose coefficient indicates to what extent that motif contributes to predicting accessibility changes. Thus, large positive or negative coefficient values suggest that the presence of a given motif is more strongly associated with increased or decreased accessibility at peaks harboring that motif, ultimately implying increased or decreased activity of the corresponding TFs at those loci in the analyzed cell populations. Comparing the coefficients from the two models revealed motifs associated with accessibility changes in a statistically significant manner in the svn model, the svr model, or both (Figure 4B and data not shown). Coefficients for motifs for TFs differentially expressed between *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{stable} cells, such as Gata3 and Maf corresponded with their differential expression, suggesting biologically meaningful changes in TF activity revealed by this analysis (Figures 2B and 4B). Similarly, the association of Bcl6 motifs with increased accessibility in *Il10*^{stable} cells was consistent with increased expression of Blimp1 (encoded by the *Prdm1* gene), a known antagonist of Bcl6, in *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{neg} cells (Figure 2B). Notably, motifs of TFs which act in T cells as donwstream effectors of TCR stimulation (AP-1 family members Junb, Fos, Fosb, Fosl2; Batf; and Nr4a2/3) were associated with a loss of accessibility in *Il10*^{stable} relative to *Il10*^{recent} cells, as well as to *Il10*^{neg} cells (Figures 4B). This suggested that attenuation of TCR stimulation or signaling was associated with the terminal differentiation of the *Il10*^{stable} state.

We focused our subsequent analysis on the bulk RNA-seq gene clusters bI and bIV, which were of particular interest as differential expression of the constiutive genes continued to increase (bIV) or

decrease (bI) alongside sustained *Il10* gene expression (Figure 4C). Thus, expression of these genes was specifically gained or lost, respectively, during terminal differentiation of IL-10 expressing Treg cells. A similar pattern was observed for differential chromatin accessibility of the *cis*-regulatory elements (ATAC-seq peaks) associated with these genes (Figure 4C). Therefore, we reasoned that elucidation of TF motifs associated with chromatin accessibility changes at these peaks might reveal candidate TFs whose differential binding contributed to regulation of gene expression at those loci. Additionally, chromatin accessibility changes at these subsets of peaks had stronger correlation with gene expression changes in both the *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{recent} comparisons than in the overall ATAC-seq peak atlas, further supporting that specific interrogation of these peaks would prove informative (Figures 4C).

We wanted to use our models to more specifically elucidate which motifs associated with accessibility changes at the genes of these clusters bI and bIV. We reasoned that comparing the performance of the models for accessibility differences at specific peaks with individual motifs removed might reveal which motifs were specifically associated with increased or decreased accessibility at those peaks. For example, if removing a motif X from the model decreased its performance, i.e. the correlation between predicted and actual accessibility fold change values, at peaks belonging to cluster Y, this would suggest that TFs recognizing motif X are specifically active at cluster Y peaks. This analysis for cluster bIV peaks in the svn model associated Nfatc1, Rorc, and Maf family TF motifs with increased accessibility at cluster bIV peaks in *Il10*^{stable} cells (Figure 4D). For cluster bI peaks, the motifs of TCR responsive TFs Nr4a2/3, Batf, and AP-1 were associated with loss of accessibility in *Il10*^{stable} cells relative to less-differentiated *Il10*^{recent} cells (Figure 4E). Reassuringly, peaks within each cluster with the relevant motifs had greater magnitude accessibility differences than all peaks in the cluster (Figures 4D and 4E, y-axes), consistent with the notion that the corresponding TFs contributed to these accessibility changes. Indeed, cluster bIV gene loci such as *Il10* itself showed multiple peaks containing Maf motifs gaining accessibility alongside increased gene expression, while cluster bI loci such as *Ly75* decreased gene expression and accessibility at peaks containing Nr4a2/3 motifs (Figures S3A and S3B).

Altered TCR signaling and diminished TCR dependence in long-lived Il10^{stable} cells

The data thus far suggested that the transcriptional and epigenetic effects downstream of TCR signaling were distinct among different colonic Treg cell subsets, and that IL-10 expressing colonic Treg cells undergoing terminal differentiation were distinguished by progressively diminished TCR signaling. Supporting this notion, expression of a set of genes previously characterized as TCR activated was overall decreased, while expression of a complimentary set of TCR repressed genes was overall increased in *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{recent}* cells (Levine et al., 2017b) (Figure S4A). While the TCR activated geneset also had decreased expression in *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{neg}* cells, the TCR repressed genes did as well, suggesting that TCR signaling is somewhat attenuated in both *Il10^{stable}* and *Il10^{neg}* Treg cells, although in qualitatively distinct ways (Figure S4B). This latter possibility was consistent with the association of Nfatc1 motifs, in contrast with other TCR-dependent TF motifs, with increased accessibility of peaks at cluster IV genes in *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{neg}* cells. Genes encoding proteins that propagate or amplify TCR signaling cascades were differentially expressed among *Il10^{neg}*, *Il10^{recent}*, and *Il10^{stable}* cells, with the majority having decreased expression in the two IL-10 expressing Treg cell populations (Figure S4C). Conversely, several negative regulators of TCR signaling were highly expressed in *Il10^{stable}* cells, exemplified by significantly higher expression of *Ubash3b* in *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{recent}* cells (Figure S4D). Finally, components of the TCR complex such as *Cd247, Cd3e*, and *Tcrb,* and the co-receptor *Cd4*, were more highly expressed in *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{neg}* Treg cells, with *Tcrb* being significantly increased in *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{pos}* cells as well (Figure S4E). Given that these genes are transcriptionally repressed with TCR stimulation, this observation was also consistent with attenuated TCR signaling in *Il10^{stable}* cells (Moore et al., 2018).

These observations raised the possibility that the effector function of *Il10^{stable}* Treg cells might be TCR independent and furthermore, that loss of the TCR might increase the proportion of effector IL-10 expressing Treg cells undergoing terminal differentiation. We directly tested these possibilities through acute inducible ablation of the TCR in IL-10 expressing cells using *Il10$^{tdTomato\text{-}creER}$Trac$^{FL/FL}$* (*Il10$^{i\Delta TCR}$*) mice. Tamoxifen induced, Cre mediated deletion of the conditional ready *Trac* allele leads to loss of the TCRα

chain, and therefore, of the entire TCR signaling complex from the cell surface, enabling for identification of TCR-deleted cells by flow cytometric analysis of TCRβ cell surface expression (Levine et al., 2014; Polic et al., 2001) (Figure 5B). These mice also harbored the *Gt(ROSA)26Sor*$^{LSL\text{-}YFP}$ recombination reporter allele, allowing us to track IL-10 tagged cells that lost or retained the TCR over time. We treated *Il10*$^{i\Delta TCR}$ mice with tamoxifen and analyzed YFP^{+} colonic Treg cells ten days later (Figure 5A). For various molecules whose expression was enriched in the *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, we saw an unchanged or even increased proportion of cells expressing these markers among cells losing TCR expression (Figures 5C and 5D). This included IL-10 (tdTomato) itself, as well as another immunomodulatory molecule CD39 (*Entpd1*), in addition to molecules involved in cell localization and tissue residency (CD69 and CCR9). However, this pattern was not universal, as the expression of several proteins encoded by transcripts highly expressed in *Il10*^{stable} cells was TCR-dependent, such as CD25 (*Il2ra*) and CCR5 (*Ccr5*) (Figures 5C and 5D). Finally, expression of proteins enoded by genes associated with the *Il10*^{neg} Treg cell population, such as GITR (*Tnfrsf18*) and KLRG1 (*Klrg1*), were further diminished in IL-10 expressing cells after loss of the TCR (Figures 5C and 5D). Overall, these data support the notion that selective diminution or even loss of TCR signaling supports the terminal differentiation of *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells and that conversely, ongoing TCR stimulation maintains some phenotypic plasticity of Treg cells to acquire distinct terminal differentiation fates.

To characterize more broadly the changes caused by TCR ablation in *Il10*^{stable} colonic Treg cells, we performed RNA-seq analysis of TCR sufficient and TCR deficient YFP^{+} Treg cells isolated from the colons of *Il10*$^{i\Delta TCR}$ mice 10 and 21 days after tamoxifen induced labeling. We assessed the expression of genes differentially expressed in *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{recent} Treg cells, i.e. genes with increasing or decreasing expression during the differentiation of *Il10*^{stable} cells. Overall, the latter genes, those more highly expressed in *Il10*^{recent} Treg cells, had lower expression in TCR deficient versus TCR sufficient YFP^{+} Treg cells whereas those which were increased in expression in *Il10*^{stable} cells had overall higher expression in TCR deficient cells (Figure 5E). Of note, this effect was more pronounced at 10 rather than 21 days post TCR deletion, suggesting that at the latter timepoint, even the YFP “time-stamped” TCR sufficient cells had largely completed their terminal differentiation (Figure 5E). Overall, this was

consistent with the notion that terminal differentiation of IL-10 expressing effector Treg cells was constrained by ongoing TCR signaling and that its diminution or even abrogation facilitated this process.

Role of colonic Il10^{stable} Treg cells in preventing spontaneous inflammation

In contrast to multi-potential effector conventional T cells and their "stem-like" source cells, terminally differentiated effector T cells are often characterized as exhausted or dysfunctional: contributing minimally to clearing infectious agents, controlling tumor progression, or causing autoimmune disease (Gearty et al., 2021; Im et al., 2016; Siddiqui et al., 2019; Utzschneider et al., 2016). However, support for this characterization largely comes from studies of CD8^{+} T cells, and it remains unclear whether this concept extends to Treg cells. Given the apparent terminal differentiation of colonic *Il10^{stable}* Treg cells, we wondered whether and to what extent these cells remain functional and contribute to immune regulation in this tissue. Considering the high and sustained expression of IL-10 by this population, and the known role of Treg cell derived IL-10 in preventing spontaneous colitis, one could assume that *Il10^{stable}* Treg cells cells might be an important source of this cytokine in this context (Asseman et al., 1999; Rubtsov et al., 2008). However, in a previous study of the role of Treg cell derived IL-10, the genetic model (*Foxp3^{cre}Il10$^{FL/FL}$*) led to constitutive ablation of IL-10 expression from Treg cells throughout the lifespan of the mice, including the critical early life period of microbial colonization. Therefore, the spontaneous colitis reported in these animals might be attributed to a development lack of Treg cell derived IL-10, rather than due to a loss of continuous IL-10 production by a specialized differentiated colonic Treg cell population. Indeed, studies describing the unique contribution of Treg cells during the time of weaning and microbial community assembly support the former notion (Al Nabhani et al., 2019; Knoop et al., 2017).

Therefore, we decided to assess the role of ongoing IL-10 production by Treg cells using tamoxifen inducible ablation of a conditional ready *Il10* allele in healthy adult *Foxp3^{creER}Il10^{FL}* mice. *Foxp3^{creER}Il10$^{FL/KO}$* and littermate control *Foxp3^{creER}Il10$^{WT/KO}$* mice were treated with two sequential doses of tamoxifen to achieve pronounced loss of IL-10 secretion by Treg cells and then analyzed them 16

days after the first dose (Figure S5A, S5B, and S6A). Unexpectedly, mice depleted of Treg cell derived IL-10 showed no signs of inflammatory disease, as assessed by weight loss or colon shortening (Figure S6B and S6C). This observation suggested that continuous production of IL-10 by Treg cells in the colon was dispensible for preventing colonic inflammation in lymphoreplete adult mice and apparently supported the notion that terminally differentiated colonic *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells did not play a non-redunant role in local immune regulation.

However, this reasoning relies on the assumption that IL-10 production was the dominant effector modality of colonic *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, whereas, based on their gene expression program, IL-10 could constitute just one of multiple, potentially redundant immune regulatory mechanisms deployed by these cells (Figure 2A). Thus, targeting these cells rather than just their production of IL-10 would be required for proper testing of their function. We therefore developed a novel genetic mouse model to specifically ablate IL-10 expressing Treg cells by engineering a modified *Foxp3* knock-in allele harboring a loxP-STOP-loxP (LSL) cassette upstream of the coding sequence for the human diphtheria toxin receptor (DTR) in the 3' untranslated region (Figure S5C). In these *Foxp3*$^{LSL\text{-}DTR}$ mice, DTR expression by Foxp3^{+} Treg cells is conditional on expression of a Cre recombinase from a locus of interest. We therefore generated *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}Cre}$*Foxp3*$^{LSL\text{-}DTR}$ (*Il10*$^{Foxp3\text{-}DTR}$) mice to allow for the specific depletion of IL-10 expressing Treg cells by diphtheria toxin (DT) administration and confirmed that treating mice with DT, but not heat-inactivated DT (boiled, bDT) resulted in loss of IL-10 expressing Treg cells while sparing other IL-10 expressing populations and other Foxp3^{+} cells, i.e *Il10*^{neg} cells (Figures S5C-E).

In contrast to the loss of IL-10 production by Treg cells, depletion of IL-10 expressing Treg cells by DT treatment of *Il10*$^{Foxp3\text{-}DTR}$ mice for 16 days resulted in significant weight loss and colon shortening, versus bDT treated littermate controls (Figures 6A-C). This was accompanied by increased frequencies of natural killer (NK) cells, neutrophils, and especially eosinophils in the colonic lamina propria (Figures 6D-F). Increased abundance of the inflammatory chemokines responsible for recruiting these innate effector populations, CXCL9/10, CXCL1, and CCL11, suggested that loss of IL-10 expressing Treg cells resulted in a broadly heightened inflammatory state of the colon (Figures 6G-J). Importantly, neither the inflammatory cell populations nor the pro-inflammatory chemoattractants were increased in the

absence of Treg cell derived IL-10, suggesting that the *Il10*^{stable} Treg cell population deployed other functionally important immunoregulatory mechanisms alongside IL-10 (Figures S6D-J). Collectively, these results suggested that rather than being dysfunctional, IL-10 expressing Treg cells represented a specialized population of immunomodulatory effectors essential for preventing spontaneous inflammation in the colon.

DISCUSSION

Using genetic cell fate tracing and targeting we demonstrate that stable expression of the major immunomodulatory cytokine IL-10 defines a terminally differentiated effector Treg cell population in the colon with an essential non-redundant function in preventing spontaneous inflammation at this major barrier site. All IL-10 expressing Treg cells residing in the colon seemed to eventually adopt this fate following proliferative expansion, with the induction of IL-10 expression or accumulation of IL-10 expressing cells apparently dependent on the presence of antibiotic sensitive microbes. Although less well characterized, the *Il10*^{neg} Treg cell population in the colon seemed to harbor distinct varieties of effector Treg cells. Importantly, our analysis of the consequences of antibiotic-induced depletion of the microbiota or bleomycin induced lung inflammation suggest that ongoing inflammatory exposure is not necessary to maintain nor sufficient to induce stability of IL-10 expression by activated Treg cells, respectively.

Integrated analysis of transcriptomes and epigenomes of *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable} cells suggested attenuated TCR signaling and Maf and Rorγ(t) TF activities impart the distinct features and properties of terminally differentiated *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells. The importance of Maf and Rorγ(t) for specifying the function of a population of colonic Treg cells has been demonstrated, supporting our results (Neumann et al., 2019; Ohnmacht et al., 2015; Sefik et al., 2015; Wheaton et al., 2017; Xu et al., 2018). That the identified population of IL-10 expressing Treg cells becomes independent of TCR signaling with terminal differentiation suggests acquisition of “innate-like” function in these cells. This “innate-like” functional state is reminiscent of unconventional and some conventional T cell populations, which have been shown to acquire TCR independent functionality when highly differentiated (Berg et

al., 2003; Bilate et al., 2020; Guo et al., 2009; Kambayashi et al., 2003; Minutti et al., 2017; Polic et al., 2001). This finding suggests that loss of TCR dependence for functional outputs represents a common feature of terminally differentiated anti-inflammatory, tissue supportive, and effector T cell populations. Furthermore, and in contrast to studies of $CD8^+$ T cells, which suggest that salutary or maladaptive pathological immune responses are reliant on 'stem-like' populations, while their terminally differentiated progeny are deemed dysfunctional, our experiments suggest that terminally differentiated effector Treg cells play an essential functional role in inflammatory processes by maintaining immune balance (Gearty et al., 2021; Im et al., 2016; Siddiqui et al., 2019; Utzschneider et al., 2016).

While our experiments do not unambiguously prove that the observed differences in the properties of *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{stable} cells indicate whether ongoing TCR stimulation is required to specify the *Il10*^{neg} state or that attenuation of TCR signaling is required to calcify the *Il10*^{stable} state, the analysis of cells from *Il10*$^{i\Delta TCR}$ mice favors the latter possibility. It is possible that TCR signaling is ongoing in both populations, but is qualitatively distinct, with diminished output from specific downstream signaling cascades in *Il10*^{stable} cells. In this regard, Nr4a2 is a likely candidate TF favoring the *Il10*^{neg} over the *Il10*^{stable} Treg cell gene expression program, given that *Nr4a2* expression and apparent TF activity is specifically lost in *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells. Likewise, *Tespa1* and *Themis* genes, encoding positive regulators of TCR signaling studied mostly in the context of thymic development, were differentially expressed between the two populations and are additional candidates affecting the two differentiation paths of effector Treg cells by modulating TCR signaling.

Interestingly, members of the Tec family of kinases, which are known to participate in and enhance proximal TCR signaling, are also differentially expressed across the colonic Treg cell populations analyzed herein (Liao and Littman, 1995; Schaeffer et al., 1999). However, in contrast to other positive regulators of TCR signaling, these genes have high expression in *Il10*^{stable} cells. Itk is known to play distinct roles in Treg cells: playing a negative role in thymic Treg cell differentiation, but supporting peripherally generated Treg cell function (Gomez-Rodriguez et al., 2014; Huang et al., 2014; Mamontov et al., 2019). Whether the other Tec kinases have overlapping or similar functions is unknown, but is not unlikely. How the continued expression of these kinases reconciles with the overall reduction in TCR

signaling in *Il10*^{stable} cells, as well as the contributions of Itk, Tec, and Txk to the phenotype and function, if any, of these cells remain to be explored.

Previous investigation of TFs involved in the specification of tissue Treg cells by the Feurer group identified Batf/BATF as an important player in facilitating their tissue supportive functions in both mouse and human (Delacher et al., 2020, 2021). Interestingly, the Batf motif appears in our analysis as specifically associated with increased accessibility of gene loci with increased expression in *Il10*^{neg} cells. This observation suggests that the *Il10*^{neg} population in the colon shares features with Treg cells performing tissue supportive functions in other non-lymphoid organs. However, the *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells we have characterized highly express a specific complement of genes encoding molecules known to support tissue function. While we have yet to test whether Batf plays a specific role in *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, our results suggest that tissue supportive functions are not exclusive to a specific population of Treg cells and are not exclusively controlled by Batf.

Signaling through ICOS, a co-stimulatory molecule for T cells, has been previously shown to be important for the stability and function of colonic Treg cells, but importantly, dispensable for IL-10 expression by T cells in the colon (Landuyt et al., 2019). In contrast to other genes associated with the phenotype and function of *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, ICOS was notably dependent on continued TCR signaling (data not shown). Therefore, at which stage ICOS signaling is important for colonic Treg cell development, and whether its continued expression in *Il10*^{stable} cells is functionally relevant or simply a by-product of residual TCR stimulation remain to be established.

Our study identifies transcriptional programs and highlights upstream signaling pathways contributing to the specification of distinct populations of colonic effector Treg cells. In addition, we demonstrate that a subset of colonic Treg cells undergo functional specialization, assuming a stable terminally differentiated state, which is robust to environmental perturbations, and is not reliant on ongoing conditioning for its maintenance or elaboration of effector functions. Furthermore, our studies offer a proof-of-principle of a genetic approach for studying the context-specific function and differentiation of pro- and anti-inflammatory T cells. Finally, our studies reveal that colonic IL-10 expressing Treg cells have an essential continuous role in preventing inflammation and do so by

deploying a combination of immunoregulatory mechanisms beyond IL-10. Our findings and approaches help advance the mechanistic understanding of chronic inflammatory conditions affecting the intestine and may assist the development of specific rational therapies for their treatment, which would benefit from a fuller understanding of the cell types and effector molecules dysregulated therein.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

S.D. designed, performed, and analyzed experiments, and wrote and edited the manuscript. Y.P., C.K., and C.S.L contributed to the development of the RNA-seq and ATAC-seq analysis strategy. A.G.L. generated the *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}Cre}$ and *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}CreER}$ mice. A.G. generated the *Foxp3*$^{LSL\text{-}DTR}$ mice. A.Y.R. contributed to data analysis and edited the manuscript.

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DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

All authors declare no competing interests.

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. A population of colonic Treg cells stably expresses IL-10.

A. Frequencies of tdTomato$^+$ cells among naïve (Tn) (CD4$^+$TCRβ$^+$CD44^{lo}Thy1.1$^-$) and activated helper (Th) CD4$^+$ T cells (CD4$^+$TCRβ$^+$CD44^{hi}Thy1.1$^-$), resting (rTreg) (Thy1.1$^+$CD4$^+$TCRβ$^+$CD62L$^+$), and activated (aTreg) (Thy1.1$^+$CD4$^+$TCRβ$^+$CD62L$^-$) Treg cells isolated from indicated tissues of 15-week-old *Il10^{FM}* mice. ND: Tn and rTreg cells were not detected. Each point represents an individual mouse and data are representative of two independent experiments. Unpaired t-tests with Holm's correction for multiple comparisons.

B-D. *Il10^{FM}* mice were treated at 7 weeks of age with tamoxifen and analyzed 3 to 56 days later. Mice analyzed together were littermates and treated at different times with tamoxifen in order be analyzed on the same day. Schematic of IL-10 fate-mapping experiments and all possible combinations of tdTomato and YFP expression by Treg cells therein (B). Frequencies of tdTomato$^+$ cells among YFP$^+$ (C) and YFP$^+$ among all (D) Treg cells (Thy1.1$^+$CD4$^+$TCRβ$^+$) isolated from indicated tissues of mice at indicated days after tamoxifen treatment. Plots show mean ± SD and represent data pooled from two independent experiments (n = 4 mice per time point). ANOVA with Holm's correction for multiple comparisons.

E, F. Analysis of stability of IL-10 expressing Treg cells with perturbations. For bleomycin challenge, 7-week-old *Il10^{FM}* mice were treated intranasally with bleomycin or vehicle 15 days before treatment with tamoxifen and then analyzed 21 days later (Bleo). For microbiota depletion, 7- to 10-week-old *Il10^{FM}* mice were treated with tamoxifen, then 3 days later placed on antibiotics-laden or control drinking water, and then analyzed 18 days later (Abx). For chemically induced colitis, 7- to 10-week-old *Il10^{FM}* female mice were treated with tamoxifen, then 10 days later placed on drinking water containing 3% DSS or vehicle for 7 days, and analyzed 25 days post-tamoxifen (DSS). Experimental schematics (E) and frequencies of tdTomato$^+$ cells among YFP$^+$ Treg cells (Thy1.1$^+$CD4$^+$TCRβ$^+$) isolated from the lungs (Bleo) or large intestine lamina propria (Abx, DSS) of challenged and littermate control *Il10^{FM}* mice (F). Each point represents an individual mouse and data are pooled from two independent experiments for each perturbation. Unpaired t-tests with Holm's correction for multiple comparisons.

P-value > 0.05 ns, <0.05 *, < 0.01 **, < 0.0001 ****

Figure S1. Characterization of *Il10*^{FM} mice. Related to Figure 1.

A. Strategy for generating *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}CreER}$ mice. Insertion of an IRES-tdTomato-T2A-CreER cassette into the 3' untranslated region of the *Il10* gene allows for co-expression of a fluorescent reporter and inducible recombinase with endogenous *Il10* expression. Elements are drawn to scale with the exception of FRT sites. See Methods for details.

B-D. Cells were isolated from the colonic lamina propria of 15-week-old *Il10*^{FM} mice. Frequencies (B) and representative histograms (C) of tdTomato^{+} cells among different immune cells subsets, and their level of tdTomato expression (geometric mean fluorescent intensity, gMFI) (D). See Methods for cell gating strategies. Each point represents an individual mouse and data are representative of two independent experiments.

E. *Il10*^{FM} mice were treated at 7 weeks of age with tamoxifen and analyzed 3 to 56 days later. Mice analyzed together were littermates and treated at different times with tamoxifen in order be analyzed on the same day. Frequencies of tdTomato^{+} cells among YFP^{+} macrophages, plasma cells, and Th cells isolated from the colonic lamina propria of mice at indicated days after tamoxifen treatment. Plots show mean ± SD and represent data pooled from two independent experiments (n = 4 mice per time point). ANOVA with Holm's correction for multiple comparisons.

P-value < 0.01 **, < 0.0001 ****

Figure 2. Distinct transcriptional features of *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{stable} cells.

A, B. RNA was isolated from *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, as defined in Figure 1B isolated from the colonic lamina propria of 10-week-old *Il10*^{FM} mice treated 21 days prior with tamoxifen and sequenced. Coloring depicts Z-score normalized $\log_2$ transformed gene FPKM counts for individual *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{stable} samples. Genes shown are all significantly differentially expressed between *Il10*^{neg} and *Il10*^{stable} ($\log_2$ FC > 1 and *p*-value < 0.05), annotated as encoding cell surface or secreted proteins, and manually categorized (A) or select differentially expressed (*p*-value < 0.05) TFs (B).

Figure 3. RNA-seq analysis of colonic Treg cells suggests terminal differentiation of *Il10*^{stable} cells.

A-E. tdTomato^{+} and tdTomato^{-} Treg cells (Thy1.1^{+}CD4^{+}TCRβ^{+}) were separately sorted from the colon (LILP) and mesenteric lymph node (LN) of *Il10*^{FM} mice and processed for scRNA-seq. See Methods for details. Additionally, RNA was isolated from *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, as defined in Figure 1B, sorted from the colons of 10-week-old *Il10*^{FM} mice treated 21 days prior with tamoxifen and sequenced (C).

A. 2D force-directed graph layout of tdTomato^{+} (red) and tdTomato^{-} (grey) Treg cells from the LILP and LN.

B. Nearest-neighbor clustering was used to identify 11 distinct cell clusters. 2D force-directed graph layout of Treg cells from the LILP and LN, colored according to cluster.

C. Integration of bulk and single-cell RNA-sequencing. K-means clustering was performed on Z-score normalized $\log_2$ transformed gene FPKM counts for genes significantly differentially expressed in any pairwise comparison (p-value < 0.05). Mean $\log_2$ transformed FPKM counts were computed for each k-means gene cluster for each bulk RNA-seq sample and mean expression was then Z-score normalized across samples per cluster. The scRNA-seq 11 nearest-neighbor cell clusters were then separated as originating from the tdTomato^{+} or tdTomato^{-} sample and scored for expression of bulk RNA-seq gene clusters, and manually organized. Per-cluster expression score was Z-normalized across cell clusters per gene cluster. For clarity, scRNA-seq populations with very few cells are not depicted. Colored boxes indicate bulk RNA-seq samples sorted as *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, or *Il10*^{stable}, and scRNA-seq populations by cluster and cell sample origin (tdTomato^{+} or tdTomato^{-}). See Methods for details.

D, E. Plots depicting 2D force-directed graph layout for all tdTomato^{+} and tdTomato^{-} LILP and LN scRNA-seq cells. Coloring indicates manually determined similarity of gene expression to the bulk-sorted *I10*^{neg} (blue), *Il10*^{recent} (orange), and *Il10*^{stable} (yellow) Treg cell populations, or whether cells derive from the LN (light greys) or belong to a colonic 'myeloid-like' T cell population (dark grey) (D). Shading (cornsilk/low to indigo/high) indicates entropy, as determined by the Palantir algorithm (E). See Methods for details.

Figure S2. Characterization of IL-10 expressing and non-expressing Treg cells by scRNA-seq. Related to Figure 3.

A. tdTomato$^+$ and tdTomato$^-$ Treg cells (Thy1.1$^+$CD4$^+$TCRβ$^+$) were separately sorted from the colon (LILP) and mesenteric lymph node (LN) of *Il10^{FM}* mice and scRNA-seq was performed. 2D force-directed graph layout of all tdTomato$^+$ and tdTomato$^-$ LILP and LN scRNA-seq cells. Shading indicates gene expression score for genes associated with the S phase of the cell cycle.

B. RNA was isolated from *Il10^{neg}*, *Il10^{recent}*, and *Il10^{stable}* Treg cells, as defined in Figure 1B, from the LILP of 10-week-old *Il10^{FM}* mice treated 21 days prior with tamoxifen and sequenced. Heatmap showing $\log_2$ transformed, row Z-score normalized FPKM counts for genes associated with the S phase of the cell cycle among bulk RNA-seq samples.

C. tdTomato$^+$ and tdTomato$^-$ Treg cells (Thy1.1$^+$CD4$^+$TCRβ$^+$) were separately sorted from the colon (LILP), mesenteric lymph node (LN) and Lung of *Il10^{FM}* mice and scRNA-seq was performed. 2D force-directed graph layout of all tdTomato$^+$ and tdTomato$^-$ scRNA-seq cells. Left: coloring indicates assigned nearest-neighbor cluster for each cell when clustering LILP and LN cells, as in Figure 3A. Right: coloring indicates cells sorted as tdTomato$^+$ or tdTomato$^-$ from the lung.

Figure 4. ATAC-seq analysis of TF motifs associated with differential chromatin accessibility in colonic IL-10 expressing and non-expressing Treg cell subsets.

Il10^{neg}, *Il10^{recent}*, and *Il10^{stable}* Treg cells, as defined in Figure 1B, were sorted from the LILP of 10-week-old *Il10^{FM}* mice treated 21 days prior with tamoxifen and subjected to ATAC-seq analysis. See Methods for details.

A. Plot showing mean $\log_2$ fold change (FC) peak accessibility for *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{neg}* (x-axis) and *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{recent}* (y-axis) samples. Coloring indicates peaks significantly differentially accessible (p-value < 0.05) in neither comparison (grey), between *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{neg}* samples (red outline), between *Il10^{stable}* versus *Il10^{recent}* samples (black fill), or in both comparisons (black fill with red outline).

B. Linear ridge regression models generated for *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{neg} (svn) and *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{recent} (svr) chromatin accessibility changes as a function of motif presence/absence in all peaks. Plots showing per-motif coefficients for the svn (y-axis) and svr (x-axis) models and coloring indicates motifs with significantly contributing (*p*-value < 0.001) coefficients: in neither model (grey), in the svn model (black fill), in the svr model (red outline), or in both models (black fill with red outline). Motifs with coefficients > mean ± SD and *p*-values > 3 are labeled. See Methods for details.

C. K-means clustering was performed on Z-score normalized $\log_2$ transformed gene FPKM counts for genes significantly differentially expressed in any pairwise comparison (*p*-value < 0.05). Then, mean $\log_2$ transformed FPKM counts were computed for each k-means gene cluster for each bulk RNA-seq sample. Mean expression was then Z-score normalized across samples per cluster. Mean $\log_2$ transformed FPKM accessibility counts of peaks associated with genes in each k-means cluster were calculated per ATAC-seq sample. Mean accessibility was Z-score normalized across samples per cluster. Shading (blue/low – yellow/mid – red/high) indicates Z-score normalized expression or accessibility count means. Adjusted R^2 statistics were calculated for the linear regression of expression FC versus accessibility FC for the genes and associated peaks in each cluster, for the svn and svr comparisons. Shading (blue/low – white/mid – red/high) indicates adjusted R^2 statistic, centered on the adjusted R^2 statistic for the genome-wide gene expression and accessibility linear regression for each comparison. Clusters with the highest R^2 statistic for comparison (green – Cluster bI – svr, orange – Cluster bIV – svn) are identified by boxes.

D, E. Correlation coefficients were determined for predicted versus actual $\log_2$ FC peak accessibility for the svn (D) and svr (E) models at peaks associated with cluster bIV (D) and cluster bI (E) genes. Corresponding correlation coefficients were then determined for models with each motif individually withheld. X-axes show difference in original correlation and motif withheld correlation (Δcor). Y-axes show $\log_2$ FC peak accessibility for cluster bIV (G) and cluster bI (H) associated peaks containing each motif. Horizontal dashed line indicates $\log_2$ FC peak accessibility for all cluster bIV (G) and cluster bI (H) associated peaks. Shading indicates per-motif coefficients for the svn (D) and svr (E) models. Motifs with Δcor > 0 + SD, or top 3 motifs with the highest Δcor are labeled. Quadrants with motifs

positively contributing to the model's predictiveness and associated with above-average increased (D) or decreased (E) accessibility are highlighted in orange (D) or green (E).

Figure S3. Chromatin accessibility and gene expression changes associated with Maf and Nr4a2/3 motifs. Related to Figure 4.

Il10^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, as defined in Figure 1B, were sorted from the colons of 10-week-old *Il10*^{FM} mice treated 21 days prior with tamoxifen and subjected to ATAC-seq and bulk RNA-seq analysis. See Methods for details.

A, B. Representative tracks showing normalized pile-up of ATAC-seq and RNA-seq reads aligning to the *Il10* (A) and *Ly75* (B) gene loci. Coloring indicates cell states. Coordinates in a modified mm39 genome assembly are indicated. Grey bars indicate ATAC-seq peaks, orange bars indicate peaks containing at least one Maf motif, and green bars indicate peaks containing at least one Nr4a2/3 motif.

Figure 5. Features of *Il10*^{stable} cells maintained in a TCR independent manner.

A. Experimental schematic. 10-week-old male and female *Il10*$^{i\Delta TCR}$ mice were treated with tamoxifen on day 0 and cells were isolated from the LILP on day 10 for flow cytometric analysis (C) or TCR sufficient and deficient Treg cells were sorted on days 10 and 21 after tamoxifen administration and subjected to RNA-seq analysis (E).

B. Representative 2D flow cytometry plots pre-gated on Treg cells (Thy1.1^{+}CD4^{+}CD90^{+}CD5^{+}) from the LILP of *Il10*$^{i\Delta TCR}$ mice. Plots show YFP expression (y-axis) and TCRβ cell surface expression (x-axis).

C. Frequencies of cells positive for the indicated molecules among TCR sufficient (pink) or TCR deficient (red) YFP^{+} Treg cells isolated from the LILP of *Il10*$^{i\Delta TCR}$ mice. Paired t-tests corrected for multiple comparisons using the FDR method of Benjamini & Hochberg. Each point represents an individual mouse and represent data pooled from two independent experiments.

D. Row Z-score normalized $\log_2$ expression across *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable} Treg cell samples for genes encoding the molecules assessed in (C). Data are from RNA-seq analysis presented in Figures 2 and 3.

E. Violin plots of log_2 transformed gene expression fold change for TCR sufficient versus deficient samples at 10 or 21 days post-tamoxifen treatment. Genes are restricted to those differentially expressed between *Il10*^{stable} and *Il10*^{recent} Treg cell populations, and divided into those with significantly increased expression in *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells (yellow) or *Il10*^{recent} cells (orange).

P-value > 0.05 ns, < 0.05 *

Figure S4. TCR dependent gene expression is attenuated in *Il10*^{stable} colonic Treg cells. Related to Figure 5.

RNA was isolated from *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable} Treg cells, as defined in Figure 1B from the colons of 10-week-old *Il10*^{FM} mice treated 21 days prior with tamoxifen and sequenced.

A, B. Cumulative distribution function plot of mean log_2 transformed gene expression fold change for *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{recent} (A) and *Il10*^{stable} versus *Il10*^{neg} (B) samples. All genes (black) and genes with increased (red) or decreased (blue) expression in TCR sufficient versus deficient Treg cells. *P*-values calculated by *t*-test and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for genes with increased (red) or decreased (blue) expression versus all genes are indicated. Data are from RNA-seq analysis presented in Figures 2 and 3.

C-E. Plots showing log_2 transformed FPKM counts of indicated genes. Coloring indicates cell population. Negative bionomial fitting with Wald's significance test and the Benjamini & Hochberg correction for multiple comparisons. Significance testing and correction was performed on all genes. Data are from RNA-seq analysis presented in Figures 2 and 3.

P-value > 0.05 ns, < 0.05 *, < 0.01 **, <0.001 ***, < 0.0001 ****

Figure S5. Models used to assess the function of colonic IL-10 expressing Treg cells. Related to Figure 6.

A, B. 8- to 10-week-old *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{FL/KO}$ and littermate control *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{WT/KO}$ mice were treated with tamoxifen on days 0 and 2 and cells were isolated from the indicated tissues on day 16. Cells were re-stimulated *ex vivo* to induce cytokine production, and intracellular cytokine accumulation was

assessed by flow cytometry. Representative 2D flow plots showing IL-10 production by Treg cells (left; $GFP^{+}CD4^{+}TCR\beta^{+}$) and Thelper cells (right; $GFP^{-}CD44^{+}CD4^{+}TCR\beta^{+}$) in the colonic lamina propria from *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{WT/KO}$ (top) and *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{FL/KO}$ (bottom) mice (A) and plot showing frequencies of IL-10^{+} Treg cells in various tissues from *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{WT/KO}$ (light green) and *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{FL/KO}$ (dark green) mice (B). Each point represents an individual mouse and data are representative of three independent experiments.

C. Schematic of targeted *Il10* and *Foxp3* loci in *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}Cre}$ and *Foxp3*$^{LSL\text{-}DTR}$ mice. Insertion of an IRES-tdTomato-T2A-nls-Cre cassette into the 3' untranslated region of the *Il10* gene allows for co-expression of a fluorescent reporter and constitutively active Cre recombinase with preserved endogenous *Il10* expression. Insertion of an loxP-IRES-Thy1.1-BGHpA-loxP-IRES-GFP-DTR cassette into the 3' untranslated region of the *Foxp3* gene allows for Cre-dependent diphtheria toxin receptor (DTR) and GFP reporter expression with preserved endogenous *Foxp3* expression. Bottom panel shows recombined (LSL cassette deleted due to Cre recombinase activity) allele permitting DTR expression. See Methods for details.

D, E. 8- to 11-week-old *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}Cre}$*Foxp3*$^{LSL\text{-}DTR}$ (*Il10*$^{Foxp3\text{-}DTR}$) mice were treated with active (DT) or inactivated (boiled, bDT) diphtheria toxin over 16 days before analysis by flow cytometry. Representative 2D flow plots showing IL-10 (tdTomato) expression by GFP^{+} and GFP^{-} $CD4^{+}$ T cells (left) and GFP expression versus Foxp3 protein staining in $CD4^{+}$ T cells (right) from the colonic lamina propria from bDT (top) and DT (bottom) treated *Il10*$^{Foxp3\text{-}DTR}$ mice (D) and plots showing frequency of GFP^{+} cells among Treg cells in various tissues from bDT (light blue) and DT (dark blue) treated *Il10*$^{Foxp3\text{-}DTR}$ mice (E). Each point represents an individual mouse; data shown are pooled from three independent experiments.

P-value > 0.05 ns, < 0.01 **, <0.001 ***

Figure S6. Induced ablation of IL-10 expression by Treg cells in adult mice does not result in spontaneous inflammation. Related to Figure 6.

8- to 10-week-old *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{FL/KO}$ and littermate control *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{WT/KO}$ mice were treated with tamoxifen on days 0 and 2 before analysis by flow cytometry on day 16.

A. Legend for plots throughout figure with different treatment groups (IL-10 deleted, *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{FL/KO}$ versus IL-10 retaining, *Foxp3*^{CreER}*Il10*$^{WT/KO}$) colored as dark green or light green, respectively, and female or male mice depicted as circles or squares, respectively; data representing pooled male/female samples are depicted as triangles (top right). Experimental treatment timeline (bottom).

B. Plot showing body weights of mice harboring IL-10 deleted or IL-10 retaining Treg cells over time. Weights are normalized to starting body weight for each mouse. Plots show mean ± SD and represent data pooled from two independent experiments (n = 3-4 mice per experiment per group). ANOVA for body weight change as a function of genotype, sex, and time with *p*-value for the effect of genotype determined by Tukey's 'Honest Significant Difference' method.

C. Plot showing colon lengths on day 16 of IL-10 deleted and IL-10 retaining mice. Each point represents an individual mouse and data shown are pooled from three independent experiments. ANOVA for colon length as a function of genotype and sex, with *p*-value for the effect of genotype determined by Tukey's 'Honest Significant Difference' method.

D-F. Cellular composition of the colonic lamina propria from IL-10 deleted and IL-10 retaining mice was assessed by flow cytometry. Plots depict frequencies of NK cells (D), neutrophils (E), and eosinophils (F) among total live CD45^{+} cells. See Methods for cell gating strategies. Each point represents an individual mouse and data are pooled from three independent experiments. ANOVA for frequency as a function of genotype and sex with *p*-value for the effect of genotype determined by Tukey's 'Honest Significant Difference' method and then corrected for multiple comparisons (all parameters assessed by flow cytometry) using the FDR method of Benjamini and Hochberg.

G-J. Protein was extracted from colonic tissue of mice harboring IL-10 deleted or IL-10 retaining Treg cells and pro-inflammatory chemokines were quantified using a multiplexed bead assay. Plots depict abundance (normalized to weight of tissue) of CXCL10 (G), CXCL9 (H), CXCL1 (I), and CCL11 (J). ANOVA for protein quantity as a function of genotype and sex with *p*-value for the effect of genotype determined by Tukey's 'Honest Significant Difference' method and then corrected for multiple

comparisons (all detectable chemokines measured by the multiplexed assay) using the FDR method of Benjamini and Hochberg.

P-value > 0.05 ns

Figure 6. Acute ablation of *Il10* expressing Treg cells results in spontaneous colonic inflammation.

8- to 11-week-old *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}Cre}$*Foxp3*$^{LSL\text{-}DTR}$ (*Il10*$^{Foxp3\text{-}DTR}$) mice were treated with active (DT) or inactivated (boiled, bDT) diptheria toxin over 16 days before analysis by flow cytometry.

A. Diagram depicting targeted and punctual DT-induced ablation of IL-10 expressing Treg cells in *Il10*$^{Foxp3\text{-}DTR}$ mice (top left). Legend for plots throughout figure with DT and bDT groups colored as light blue or dark blue, respectively, and female or male mice depicted as circles or squares, respectively; data representing pooled male/female samples are depicted as triangles (top right). Experimental treatment regimen timeline (bottom).

B. Plot showing body weights of DT and bDT treated groups over the timecourse of the experiment. Weights are normalized to starting body weight for each mouse. Plots show mean ± SD and represent data pooled from five independent experiments (n = 3-4 mice per experiment per group). ANOVA for weight change as a function of treatment, sex, experimental replicate and time with *p*-value for the effect of treatment determined by Tukey's 'Honest Significant Difference' method.

C. Plot showing colon lengths on day 16 of DT and bDT treated mice. Each point represents an individual mouse and data shown are pooled from five independent experiments. ANOVA for colon length as a function of treatment, sex, and experimental replicate with *p*-value for the effect of treatment determined by Tukey's 'Honest Significant Difference' method.

D-F. Cellular composition of the colonic lamina propria from DT and bDT treated mice was assessed by flow cytometry. Plots depict frequencies of NK cells (D), neutrophils (E), and eosinophils (F) among all live CD45^{+} cells. See Methods for cell gating strategies. Each point represents an individual mouse and data shown are pooled from three independent experiments. ANOVA for frequency as a function of treatment, sex, and experimental replicate with *p*-value for the effect of treatment determined by

Tukey's 'Honest Significant Difference' method and then corrected for multiple comparisons (all parameters assessed by flow cytometry) using the FDR method of Benjamini and Hochberg.

G-J. Protein was extracted from colonic tissue of DT and bDT treated *Il10*$^{Foxp3\text{-}D}$ mice and pro-inflammatory chemokines were quantified using a multiplexed bead assay. Plots depict abundance (normalized to weight of tissue) of CXCL10 (G), CXCL9 (H), CXCL1 (I), and CCL11 (J). ANOVA for protein quantity as a function of treatment, sex, and experimental replicate with *p*-value for the effect of treatment determined by Tukey's 'Honest Significant Difference' method and then corrected for multiple comparisons (all detectable chemokines measured by the multiplexed assay) using the FDR method of Benjamini and Hochberg.

P-value < 0.05 *, < 0.01 **, < 0.0001 ****

TABLES

Table S1. Antibodies used for flow cytometry.

METHODS

Mice

Foxp3$^{Thy1.1}$, *Foxp3*$^{CreER\text{-}gfp}$, and *Il10*^{FL} mice have been previously described and were maintained in house (Liston et al., 2008; Roers et al., 2004; Rubtsov et al., 2010). *Gt(ROSA)26Sor*$^{LSL\text{-}YFP}$ have been previously described and were purchased from Jackson Laboratories (Madisen et al., 2010). *Tcra*^{FL} have been previously described (Polic et al., 2001). *Il10*^{FM} mice were generated by intercrossing *Foxp3*$^{Thy1.1}$, *Gt(ROSA)26Sor*$^{LSL\text{-}YFP}$, and *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}CreER}$ mice (see below) to homozygosity for each allele. Littermates were used in all experiments and were distributed among experimental groups evenly whenever possible, with different experimental groups co-housed. In experiments with different genotypes, all genotypes were represented in each litter analyzed. All mice were housed at the Research Animal Resource Center for Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center and Weill Cornell Medicine. All studies were under protocol 08-10-023 and approved by the Sloan Kettering Institute Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. All animals used in this study had no previous history of

experimentation and were naive at the time of analysis. Both sexes were used in all experiments unless otherwise noted, as no sex differences in IL-10 expression were detected.

Generation of *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}CreER}$ and *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}Cre}$ mice

Il10$^{tdTomato\text{-}CreER}$ mice were generated by insertion of a targeting construct into the *Il10* locus by homologous recombination in embryonic stem cells on the C57BL/6 background. The targeting construct was generated by inserting sequence containing exons 2–5 of the *Il10* gene into a plasmid backbone containing a PGK promoter driving expression of diphtheria toxin A subunit (DTA) followed by BGHpA sequence (modified PL452 plasmid). A SalI restriction enzyme site was simultaneously engineered into the *Il10* 3′ UTR between the stop codon and the polyadenylation site. The Clontech Infusion HD Cloning system was used to generate in the pUC19 plasmid backbone sequence encoding (in order from 5′ to 3′) encephalomyocarditis virus IRES; tdTomato; T2A self-cleaving peptide from *Thosea asigna* virus; Cre recombinase fused to the estrogen receptor ligand binding domain (CreER); followed by a FRT site-flanked PGK-Neomycin resistance gene (Neo)-BGHpA cassette. The IRES-tdTomato-T2A-creERT2-FRT-Neo-BGHpA-FRT sequence was PCR-amplified and inserted into the SalI site in the *Il10* 3′ UTR in the modified PL452 backbone. The resulting plasmid was linearized with the restriction enzyme NotI before electroporation into embryonic stem cells. *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}CreER}$ mice were bred to *Gt(ROSA)26Sor*^{FLP1} mice (MSKCC Mouse Genetics Core) to excise the Neo cassette and backcrossed to C57BL/6 mice to remove the *Gt(ROSA)26Sor*^{FLP1} allele. *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}Cre}$ mice were generated in an identical manner except that the targeting vector contained a codon-optimized NLS-Cre encoding sequence after the T2A.

Generation of *Foxp3*$^{LSL\text{-}DTR}$ mice

Foxp3$^{LSL\text{-}DTR}$ mice were generated by Biocytogen. First, a guide RNA targeting the 3'UTR of the *Foxp3* gene was designed and validated (GGAAAGTTCACGAATGTACCA). Then, a targeting vector was constructed including 1400bp homology upstream and downstream of an SspI site in the *Foxp3* 3'UTR. The following sequence was inserted into the SspI site: loxP-IRES-thy1.1-pA-loxP-IRES-DTR-eGFP. Cas9 protein, in vitro transcribed sgRNA, and the targeting vector were then micro-injected into

C57BL/6N zygotes. Founder pups were then bred, and confirmed to have the proper integration by PCR and Southern Blot analysis.

Mouse treatments

For tamoxifen treatment, mice were gavaged with 8 mg tamoxifen dissolved in 200 µL corn oil (Sigma). Tamoxifen was dissolved by gentle agitation at 37°C overnight. Aliquots were frozen (–80°C) and thawed as needed throughout an experiment. We found that freezing and storing at –80°C rather than –20°C greatly reduced the tendency of the tamoxifen to precipitate when thawed. For *Il10*$^{i\Delta TCR}$ experiments, mice were treated on days 0 or 11 and analyzed on day 21. For *Foxp3*$^{i\Delta Il10}$ experiments, mice were treated on days 0 and 2 and analyzed on day 16. Diptheria toxin (DT) was reconstituted in sterile PBS at 1 mg/ml and frozen at –80°C in single use aliquots. Aliquots were thawed and diluted in 995 µL PBS. For inactivated control (bDT), this 1 mL dilution was heated at 95 – 100°C for 30 minutes. Both active and control DT were filtered through 0.22 µm syringe-driven filters. Mice were injected intraperitoneally with 200 µL of this dilution for the first two doses (1000 ng DT) or with 200 µL of a 1:1 dilution with PBS for subsequent doses (500 ng DT). Bleomycin was dissolved in PBS at a concentration of 5.7 U/mL, sterile-filtered, and frozen (–80°C) in single use aliquots. Aliquots were diluted with sterile PBS immediately before use. mice were anesthetized with isofluorane (3% in O_2, 3 L/min, Covetrus) and 0.1 U bleomycin in 35 µL PBS was administered intranasally using a micropipette. Mice were exposed to isoflurane for at least 5 minutes before delivery of bleomycin, and mouth was gently pressed shut during delivery to prevent swallowing. Bleomycin was given drop-wise, with pauses between drops to ensure inhalation. For antibiotic treatment, a solution of 1 g/L ampicillin sodium salt, 1 g/L kanamycin sulfate, 0.8 g/L vancomycin hydrochloride, 0.5 g/L metronidazole, and 2.5 g/L sucralose (Splenda) was prepared in acidified, reverse-osmosed water and sterile-filtered. Control solution only contained sucralose but was otherwise treated similarly. Solutions were replaced every seven days for the duration of the experiment. For chemically induced colitis, 15 g dextran sulfate sodium salt (DSS, MW ~ 40,000) was dissolved in 50 mL distilled deionized water, and then sterile filtered. This solution was then diluted in 450 mL acidified, reverse-osmosed water, resulting in a final concentration of 3% (w/v) DSS. Control groups received 50 mL sterile filtered distilled deionized water diluted into 450 mL

acidified, reverse-osmosed water. For these experiments, female mice were used, since male mice proved highly sensitive to even lower concentrations of DSS (Bábíčková et al., 2015).

Cell isolation for flow cytometry

Mice were injected retro-orbitally with 1.5 µg anti-mouse CD45.2 (Brilliant Violet 510 conjugated, BioLegend 109838) in 200 µL sterile PBS 3 min prior to euthanasia to label and exclude blood-exposed cells. All centrifugations were performed at 800x g for 3 min at 4 °C. Secondary lymphoid organs were dissected and placed in 1 mL wash medium (RPMI 1640, 2% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS), 10 mM HEPES buffer, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine). Tissues were then mechanically disrupted with the back end of a syringe plunger, and then passed through a 100 µm, 44% open area nylon mesh. For skin and lung, both ears and all lung lobes were collected. Ears were peeled apart to expose the dermis and cut into 6 total pieces. Tissues were then placed in 5 mL snap-cap tubes (Eppendorf 0030119401) in 3 mL wash medium supplemented with 0.2 U/mL collagenase A, 5 mM calcium chloride, 1 U/mL DNase I, along with three ¾ inch ceramic beads (MP Biomedicals, 116540424-CF) and shaken horizontally at 250 RPM for 45 min at 37°C for the lung and for two rounds of 25 min for skin, replacing collagenase solution in between. Digested samples were then passed through a 70 µm strainer (Milltenyi Biotec, 130-095-823) and centrifuged to remove collagenase solution. Lungs were were then treated with ACK buffer (155 mM ammonium chloride, 10 mM potassium bicarbonate, 100 nM EDTA pH 7.2) to lyse red blood cells, and then washed by centrifugation in 40% Percoll™ (ThermoFisher, 45-001-747) in wash medium to remove debris and enrich for lymphocytes. For colon, cecum and large intestine were dissected, and after removal of fat and the cecal patch, opened longitudinally and vigorously shaken in 1x PBS to remove luminal contents. Colon was then cut into 1 to 2 cm pieces, placed in a 50 mL screw-cap tube with 25 mL wash medium supplemented with 5 mM EDTA and 1 mM dithiothreitol and shaken horizontally at 250 RPM for 15 to 20 min at 37°C. After a 5 sec vortex, epithelial and immune cells from the epithelial layer were removed by filtering the suspension through a tea strainer. Remaining tissue was placed back in 50 mL tubes, washed with 25 mL wash medium, strained again, and replaced in 50 mL tubes. 25 mL wash medium supplemented with 0.2 U/mL collagenase A, 4.8 mM calcium chloride, 1 U/mL DNase I was

added, along with four ¾ inch ceramic beads, and tissues were shaken horizontally at 250 RPM for 35 min at 37°C. Suspension was then passed through a 100 µm strainer, centrifuged to remove debris and collagenase solution, and then washed by centrifugation in 40% Percoll™ in wash medium. All enzymatically digested samples were washed by centrifugation in 5 mL wash medium.

Flow cytometry

To assess cytokine production after *ex vivo* restimulation, single cell suspensions were incubated for 4 hours at 37°C with 5% CO_2 in the presence of 50 ng/mL PMA and 500 ng/mL ionomycin with 1 µg/mL brefeldin A and 2 µM monensin to inhibit ER and Golgi transport. For flow cytometric analysis, cells were stained in 96 well V-bottom plates with antibodies and reagents used at concentrations indicated in Table S1. All centrifugations were performed at 900x g for 2 min at 4 °C. Staining with primary antibodies was carried out in 100 µL for 25 min at 4°C in staining buffer (PBS, 0.2 % (w/v) BSA, 2 mM EDTA, 10 mM HEPES, 0.1% (w/v) NaN_3). Cells were then washed with 200 µL PBS and then concurrently stained with Zombie NIR™ Fixable Viability dye and treated with 20 U/mL DNase I in DNase buffer (2.5 mM $MgSO_4$, 0.5 mM $CaCl_2$, 136.9 mM NaCl, 0.18 mM Na_2HPO_4, 5.36 mM KCl, 0.44 mM KH_2PO_4, 25 mM HEPES) for 10 min at room temperature. Cells were washed with 100 µL staining buffer, resuspended in 200 µL staining buffer, and passed through a 100 µm nylon mesh. For cytokine staining, cells were fixed and permeabilized with BD Cytofix/Cytoperm per manufacturer instructions. Intracellular antigens were stained overnight hour at 4°C in the 1x Perm/Wash buffer. Samples were then washed twice in 200 µL 1x Perm/Wash buffer, resuspending each time, resuspended in 200 µL staining buffer, and passed through a 100 µm nylon mesh. All samples were acquired on an Aurora cytometer (Cytek Biosciences) and analyzed using FlowJo v10 (BD Biosciences).

Flow cytometric identification of immune cell populations

Generally, the following populations were identified with the following markers (all immune cells were first gated as $CD45^+$ and $ZombieNIR^-$ and excluded of doublets):

Treg cells: $CD90.2^+CD5^+SSC^{lo}FSC^{lo}TCR\beta^+TCR\gamma\delta^-CD4^+CD8\alpha^-Thy1.1^+$

Th cells ($CD44^{hi}CD4^+$ cells): $CD90.2^+CD5^+SSC^{lo}FSC^{lo}TCR\beta^+TCR\gamma\delta^-CD4^+CD8\alpha^-Thy1.1^-CD44^+$

Macrophages: $CD11b^+CD64^+CD90.2^-CD19^-NK1.1^-Gr\text{-}1^-SiglecF^-Ly6C^{-/lo}$

Monocytes: CD11b^{+}CD64$^{-/lo}$CD90.2^{-}CD19^{-}NK1.1^{-}Gr-1^{-}SiglecF^{-}Ly6C^{hi}

Plasma cells: CD19^{lo}CD44^{hi}CD64^{-}CD11b$^{-/lo}$CD11c$^{-/lo}$CD90.2^{-}NK1.1^{-}SiglecF^{-}Gr-1^{-}

Germinal center B cells: CD19^{hi}CD44^{lo}CD73^{+}IgD^{-}CD64^{-}CD11b$^{-/lo}$CD11c$^{-/lo}$ CD90.2^{-}NK1.1^{-}SiglecF^{-}Gr-1^{-}

γδT cells: CD90.2^{+}SSC^{lo}FSC^{lo}TCRβ^{-}TCRγδ^{+}

CD8^{eff} cells (CD44^{hi}CD8^{+} T cells): CD90.2^{+}SSC^{lo}FSC^{lo}TCRβ^{+}TCRγδ^{-}CD4^{-}CD8α^{+}CD44^{hi}CD62L^{-}

NK cells: NK1.1^{+}CD90.2$^{+/-}$SSC^{lo}FSC^{lo}TCRβ^{-}TCRγδ^{-}CD19^{-}CD64^{-}CD11b^{-}CD127^{-}

Neutrophils: Gr-1^{+}CD11b^{+}CD64$^{-/lo}$CD90.2^{-}CD19^{-}NK1.1^{-}SiglecF^{-}

Eosinophils: SiglecF^{+}CD11b^{+}CD64$^{-/lo}$CD90.2^{-}CD19^{-}NK1.1^{-}

Cell sorting for sequencing

Cell isolation was performed as described above, except that samples were not washed with 40% Percoll™. Staining was performed as described above, except buffer contained 2 mM L-glutamine and did not contain NaN_3, with staining volume adjusted to 500 µL and washes adjusted to 5 mL and staining performed in 15 mL screw-cap tubes. 1 µg 'HashTag' antibodies (BioLegend, 155801, 155803, 155805, 155807) were added to extracellular antigen stain for scRNA-seq sorting, and scRNA-seq sort samples were not DNase I treated. Samples were resuspended in Wash buffer supplemented 5mM EDTA for sorting. Samples were double sorted, with the first sort enriching for all Thy1.1^{+} Treg cells, and the second sort separating *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, and *Il10*^{stable}, or tdTomato^{+} versus tdTomato^{-} cells. For bulk RNA-seq, samples were sorted directly into Trizol-LS™, per the manufacturer's instructions, in 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes. For scRNA-seq, samples were sorted into PBS with 0.04% BSA (w/v) in 1.5 mL Protein LoBind tubes (Eppendorf, 0030108442). For ATAC-seq, samples were sorted into wash medium in 1.5 mL Protein LoBind tubes. All sorting was performed on an Aria II (BD Biosciences).

Preparation of reference genome

The mm39 mouse genome assembly and NCBI RefSeq annotation information (GTF file) were downloaded from the UCSC Genome browser (Kent et al., 2002; Mouse Genome Sequencing Consortium et al., 2002; Navarro Gonzalez et al., 2021; O'Leary et al., 2016). In order to account for the presence of the *Il10*$^{tdTomato\text{-}creER}$, *Foxp3*$^{thy1.1}$, and *Gt(ROSA)26Sor*$^{LSL\text{-}YFP}$ targeted mutations, the corresponding sequences were inserted into the appropriate locations of the mm39 genome using the

‘reform’ script, creating the ‘reformed mm39’ genome (Khalfan, 2021). The GTF file was modified to appropriately extend the *Il10*, *Foxp3*, and *Gt(ROSA)26Sor* transcript and gene annotations, and to shift all other affected annotations, resulting in a ‘reformed GTF’ using a custom R script, relying on the ‘GenomicRanges’ and ‘rtracklayer’ packages (Lawrence et al., 2009, 2013; R Core Team, 2020). The reformed mm39 and reformed GTF were used for bulk RNA-seq and ATAC-seq alignment and analyses after generating a STAR genome index using STAR (version 2.7.3a) with the following commands (Dobin et al., 2013).

ATAC:

STAR --runMode genomeGenerate --runThreadN 4 --genomeDir mm39_100 --genomeFastaFiles mm39_reformed.fa

RNA:

STAR --runMode genomeGenerate --runThreadN 4 --genomeDir mm39_100_RNA --genomeFastaFiles mm39_reformed.fa --sjdbGTFfile mm39_reformed.gtf

Bulk RNA-seq

5,000 cells were sorted per population per replicate for bulk RNA-seq, with each replicate pooled from two mice. RNA was extracted and libraries prepared using SMARTer Stranded RNA-Seq Kits according the manufacturer’s protocols (Takara) by the Integrated Genomics Operation (IGO) Core at MSKCC. Paired-end 50bp reads (20 to 30 million per sample) were sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq 3000 by IGO.

Bulk RNA-seq data processing

Samples were processed and aligned using Trimmomatic (version 0.39), STAR (version 2.7.3a), and samtools (version 1.12), with the following steps, where *Sample* stands in for each *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, or *Il10*^{stable} replicate (Bolger et al., 2014; Dobin et al., 2013; Li et al., 2009).

TrimmomaticPE *Sample*_R1.fastq.gz *Sample*_R2.fastq.gz -baseout *Sample*.fastq.gz ILLUMINACLIP:TruSeq3-PE.fa:2:30:10 LEADING:3 TRAILING:3 SLIDINGWINDOW:4:15 MINLEN:36

STAR --runThreadN 6 --runMode alignReads --genomeLoad NoSharedMemory --readFilesCommand zcat --genomeDir mm39_100_RNA --readFilesIn *Sample*_1P.fastq.gz *Sample*_2P.fastq.gz --

outFileNamePrefix *Sample* --outSAMtype BAM Unsorted --outBAMcompression 6 --outFilterMultimapNmax 1 --outFilterMismatchNoverLmax 0.06 --outFilterMatchNminOverLread 0.35 --outFilterMatchNmin 30 --alignEndsType EndToEnd

samtools sort -@ 4 -n -o *Sample*.bam *Sample*Aligned.out.bam

samtools fixmate -@ 4 -rm *Sample*.bam *Sample*.fixmate.bam

samtools sort -@ 4 -o *Sample*.resort.bam *Sample*.fixmate.bam

samtools markdup -@ 4 -l 1500 -r -d 100 -s *Sample*.resort.bam *Sample*.duprm.bam

samtools index -@ 4 -b *Sample*.duprm.bam

This procedure resulted in retention of all uniquely aligning reads, with PCR and optical duplicates removed, to be used for downstream analysis. Reads aligning to genes derived from the reformed GTF were then counted using a custom R script relying on the 'GenomicAlignments', 'GenomicRanges', and 'GenomicFeatures' packages with default counting parameters (Lawrence et al., 2013). Differential expression analysis was carried out using the 'DESeq2' package, with the formula '~ Celltype + Replicate' where Celltype is either *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, or *Il10*^{stable} (Love et al., 2014). Fragments per kilobase mapped (FPKM) normalized counts were extracted using the *fpkm* function of DESeq2. Differential expression analysis was performed on all genes, but genes with FPKM counts below the mean FPKM count of *Cd8a* (a gene functionally not-expressed in Treg cells), genes with 0 counts in the majority of samples, or genes corresponding to immunoglobulin or TCR variable, diversity, or junction segments were eliminated for subsequent analyses. This process did not remove any significantly differentially expressed genes, except immunoglobulin or TCR variable, diversity, or junction segments, whose differential expression was not interpretable. K-means clustering was performed with R using per-gene Z-score normalized counts of genes differentially expressed (adjusted p-value < 0.05) in any pairwise comparison between the three cell populations, with 7 clusters chosen on the basis of preliminary hierarchical clustering. TCR activated and repressed genes were defined as genes which lost and gained expression in Treg cells ablated of the *Tcra* gene (Levine et al., 2017b).

<u>scRNA-seq</u>

Uniquely 'hash-tagged' samples from different tissues were pooled during sorting as separate tdTomato$^+$ and tdTomato$^-$ samples. The tdTomato$^+$ sample had 48,000 cells (35,000 from LILP, 1,100 from lung, 11,000 from mesLN, and 900 from medLN) and the tdTomato$^-$ sample had 60,000 cells (30,000 from LILP, 10,000 each from lung, mesLN, and medLN). Samples were centrifuged and resuspended in 30 µL PBS with 0.04% BSA (w/v). Libraries were then prepared following the 10x Single Cell 3' Reagent Kit v3 (10X Genomics) following the manufacturer's instructions, incorporating the BioLegend TotalSeq™-A HTO protocol. Samples were sequenced on an Illumina NovaSeq platform by IGO.

scRNA-seq processing

Reads from the tdTomato$^+$ and tdTomato$^-$ samples were processed, aligned to the mm10 genome, and demultiplexed using Cell Ranger software (10X Genomics) with default parameters. Reads for the HTOs of the tdTomato$^+$ and tdTomato$^-$ samples were processed and demultiplexed using Cell Ranger software with default parameters. Samples were further processed and analyzed with a custom R script relying on the 'Seurat' (version 4) package (Hao et al., 2020). First, genes detectable in fewer than 0.1% of cells were removed. Second, HTO identities (i.e. LILP, Lung, mesLN, medLN) were assigned using the *HTODemux* function and cells without an unambiguous HTO identity or determined to be a doublet were excluded (Stoeckius et al., 2018). Then, cells with mitochondrial genes accounting for > 10% of gene counts, presumed to be dead or dying, as well as cells in the top or bottom 2% of total counts were eliminated. This latter cut off was chosen on the basis of a percentile rather than an arbitrary absolute value to account for different cell numbers, and different median UMI counts across the two samples. Afterwards, tdTomato$^+$ and tdTomato$^-$ samples were merged and analyzed together. First, the top 2000 variable genes were identified and scaled. A PCA was performed on these genes and the top 30 principal components were used to assign k-nearest neighbors, generate a shared nearest neighbor graph, and then optimize the modularity function to determine clusters, at resolution = 0.5 (Waltman and van Eck, 2013). On the basis of these original clusters, a small population of cells dominated by high type I interferon signaling was excluded and subsequent analyses were performed only on cells with LILP or mesLN HTO identities. The remaining cells had gene counts scaled again. A

PCA was performed on the 3000 most variable genes and the top 30 principal components were used to assign k-nearest neighbors, generate a shared nearest neighbor graph, and then optimize the modularity function to determine clusters, at resolution = 0.5. The shared nearest neighbor graph was used as input for the python-based algorithm 'Harmony' (600 iterations) in order to generate a two dimensional force directed layout for visualization (Nowotschin et al., 2019). The 30 PCs were used as input for the python-based algorithm 'Palantir' in order to determine 'pseudotime' and 'entropy' values (Setty et al., 2019). In order to reconcile scRNA-seq clusters and bulk RNA-seq populations, the 'Seurat' function *AddModuleScore* was used to assign scores for each bulk gene cluster to each cell. Mean scores for every combination of cell cluster and tdTomato$^+$ or tdTomato$^-$ identity were calculated.

ATAC-seq

40,000 cells were sorted per population per replicate for ATAC-seq with replicates 1 and 2 originating from a single mouse each and replicate 3 representing two pooled mice. ATAC-seq libraries were prepared as previously described, with some modifications (Buenrostro et al., 2015). Cells were pelleted in a fixed rotor benchtop centrifuge at 500x g for 5 min at 4°C. Cells were then washed in 1 mL cold PBS and pelleted again. Supernatant was aspirated and cells were resuspended in 50 µL ice-cold cell lysis buffer (10 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.4; 10 mM NaCl; 3 mM $MgCl_2$; 0.1% NP-40) to disrupt plasma membranes. Nuclei were pelleted at 1000x g for 10 min. Supernatant was aspirated and nuclei were resuspended in 40 µL transposition reaction mixture (Illumina Tagment Kit: 20 µL TD buffer; 2 µL TDE1; 18 µL ddH_2O). Samples were incubated in a ThermoMixer at 1100 RPM for 45 min at 42°C. DNA was then purified usng a MinElute Reaction Cleanup Kit, according to the manufacturer's instructions. DNA was eluted in 10 µL buffer EB. Libraries were then barcoded and amplified with NEBNext® High-Fidelity Master Mix and primers from (Buenrostro et al., 2013) (50 µL reaction with 10 µL DNA and 2.5 µL of 25 µM primers – 1 cycle of 5 min at 72°C, 30 sec at 98°C; 5 cycles of 10 sec at 98°C, 20 sec at 63°C, 1 min at 72°C). A qPCR on the product determined that an additional 7 cycles (10 sec at 98°C, 20 sec at 63°C, 1 min at 72°C) were required. Library was purified and size selected with AMPure XP beads: 45 µL of PCR product was incubated with 18 µL beads and supernatant was collected (beads bound larger > ~2000 bp fragments). Supernatant (63 µL) was then incubated with an additional 63 µL of beads for 5

minutes, supernatant was removed, beads were washed twice with 75% ethanol, and DNA was eluted into 50 µL H_2O by incubating for 2 minutes. Samples were QC-checked and quantified on an Agilent BioAnalyzer by IGO. Paired-end 50bp reads, 20 to 30 million per sample, were sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq 3000 by IGO.

ATAC-seq data processing

Samples were processed and aligned using Trimmomatic (version 0.39), STAR (version 2.7.3a), and samtools (version 1.12), with the following steps, where *Sample* stands in for each *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, or *Il10*^{stable} replicate.

```
TrimmomaticPE Sample_R1.fastq.gz Sample_R2.fastq.gz -baseout Sample.fastq.gz
ILLUMINACLIP:TruSeq3-PE.fa:2:30:10 LEADING:3 TRAILING:3 SLIDINGWINDOW:4:15 MINLEN:36
STAR --runThreadN 6 --runMode alignReads --genomeLoad NoSharedMemory --readFilesCommand
zcat --genomeDir mm39_100 --readFilesIn Sample_1P.fastq.gz Sample_2P.fastq.gz --
outFileNamePrefix Sample --outSAMtype BAM Unsorted --outBAMcompression 6 --
outFilterMultimapNmax 1 --outFilterMismatchNoverLmax 0.06 --outFilterMatchNminOverLread 0.35 --
outFilterMatchNmin 30 --alignIntronMax 1 --alignEndsType Local
samtools sort -@ 4 -n -o Sample.bam SampleAligned.out.bam
samtools fixmate -@ 4 -rm Sample.bam Sample.fixmate.bam
samtools sort -@ 4 -o Sample.resort.bam Sample.fixmate.bam
samtools markdup -@ 4 -l 1500 -r -d 100 -s Sample.resort.bam Sample.duprm.bam
samtools sort -@ 4 -n -o Sample.byname.bam Sample.duprm.bam
samtools index -@ 4 -b Sample.duprm.bam
```

This procedure resulted in retention of all uniquely aligning reads, with PCR and optical duplicates removed, to be used for downstream analysis. Then, peaks were called across the 3 replicates of each cell population individually using Genrich (version 0.5), with the following command, where *Celltype* stands in for each cell population, *Sample* (r1-3) represent the three replicates, and X is 0.002% of the mean number of uniquely aligned reads for each cell population (Gaspar, 2020).

Genrich -t *Sample*_r1.byname.bam,*Sample*_r2.byname.bam,*Sample*_r3.byname.bam -o ./Gen_out/Peak/Celltype.narrowPeak -j -d 25 -g 5 -v -q 0.01 -a X

Peak atlases for each population were then concatenated, sorted, and clustered using bedtools (version 2.27.1) to identify overlapping peaks with the following command (Quinlan and Hall, 2010).

bedtools cluster -d -1 -i combined_sort.narrowPeak > clustered.narrowPeak

A custom R script was then used to merge the atlases, according to the following principles. If all the peaks in a cluster entirely overlapped, defined as all peak summits falling within the maximal start and minimal end positions of the cluster, the merged peak was defined as the mean start, summit, and end of all peaks in that cluster. This was the case for ~82% of all peaks. In the other cases, clusters had multiple distinct summits. These clusters were divided into distinct peaks, with one for each distinct summit, and the boundaries defined by the most proximal downstream and upstream start/end positions within the cluster. Peaks assigned to regions of the assembly not corresponding to any chromosome, and peaks with a width > 3,500 bases were eliminated. The *getfasta* function of bedtools and a custom R script were used to identify and eliminate peaks with > 70% repetitive elements. The final combined atlas contained 70,323 peaks. The R packages 'GenomicRanges' and 'ChIPpeakAnno' were used to assign peaks to the closest gene according to the following principles (Lawrence et al., 2013; Zhu, 2013; Zhu et al., 2010). Peaks 2,000 bases upstream or 500 bases downstream of a transcription start site were considered 'promoter' peaks. Non-promoter peaks within the body of a gene were considered 'intragenic' peaks. All other peaks 100,000 bases up or downstream of a gene body were considered 'intergenic'. All other peaks were not assigned to any specific gene. Differential accessibility analysis was carried out using the 'DESeq2' package, with the formula '~ Celltype + Replicate' where Celltype is either *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, or *Il10*^{stable} (Love et al., 2014).

<u>Motif identification and model generation</u>

Motif discovery in peaks and model creation were carried out as previously described with some modifications (Brown et al., 2019). Motifs for all mouse transcription factors (TFs) were downloaded from CisBP (Weirauch et al., 2014). TFs with mean FPKM > 1 in any cell population were used for further analysis. This resulted in 319 motifs for 188 TF encoding genes. The 'AME' software from the

MEME suite (version 5.3.0) was used to identify which of these motifs were enriched in the sequences corresponding to the combined peak atlas (Bailey et al., 2009; McLeay and Bailey, 2010). At this stage the best motif for each TF encoding gene, defined as being detected in the highest fraction of peaks, was chosen for further analysis. Then, the 'Tomtom' software from the MEME suite was used to determine closely related motifs (Gupta et al., 2007). A custom R script was used to group motifs according to the follow principles. Motifs were grouped if their 'Tomtom' E-value was < 0.00001 and if they were in the same protein family (according to CisBP). Then, groups were merged on the basis of overlapping members until each gene belonged to at most one group. This resulted in 142 motif groups. Finally, motifs not significantly enriched in the peak atlas ('AME' adjusted p-vale < 0.01) were excluded. This resulted in 76 TF encoding genes organized into 58 groups. Then, the 'FIMO' software from the MEME suite was used to identify individual instances (*p*-value < 0.0001) of each of the 76 motifs across the entire peak atlas (Grant et al., 2011). Then, motif families occurring in fewer than 2% of peaks were eliminated. This resulted in a final set of 57 motifs within 40 groups. Finally, a peak-by-motif matrix was generated wherein 1 indicated at least one instance of a motif belong to that family and 0 indicated no motif.

The 'ridge' package in R was used to fit a linear ridge regression for the $\log_2$ transformed fold change ($\log_2$ FC) in accessibility at each peak as a function of the peak-by-motif matrix (Cule and De Iorio, 2013; Cule et al., 2011). This was done separately for the *Il10*^{stable} vs *Il10*^{recent} $\log_2$ FC (svr model) and *Il10*^{stable} vs *Il10*^{neg} $\log_2$ FC (svn model). Motif families with significant coefficients in the models (*p*-value < 0.001) were used in subsequent analyses. At the same time, linear ridge regressions were fit as above, except with each motif individually removed from the matrix, generating a series of 'zeroed-out' models. Then, for sets of peaks of interest (e.g. those associated with a specific cluster of genes), the correlations between the actual $\log_2$ FC and the $\log_2$ FC predicted by the svr or svn model as well as the correlations between the actual $\log_2$ FC and the $\log_2$ FC predicted by the 'zeroed-out' svr or svn models were determined. Decreased correlation for the 'zeroed-out' model was assumed to be indicative of the 'zeroed-out' motif disproportionately contributing to the model's predictiveness at those specific peaks, and therefore potentially regulating accessibility.

Plotting RNA-seq and ATAC-seq tracks

The UCSC utility faCount was used to determine the effective genome size of the 'reformed mm39' genome (Kent et al., 2010). The bamCoverage function of deeptools (version 3.5.1) was used to generate 'bigwig' files for ATAC- and RNA-seq tracks, with the following command (Ramírez et al., 2016).

bamCoverage -b *Sample*.duprm.bam --effectiveGenomeSize *x* -bs 1 --maxFragmentLength *y* --scaleFactor *z* -o *Sample*.normdt.bw

Above, *Sample* stands in for each *Il10*^{neg}, *Il10*^{recent}, or *Il10*^{stable} replicate; *x* was the effective genome size as defined above; *y* was the equivalent value determined by STAR during alignment (*(2ˆwinBinNbits)*winAnchorDistNbins*) for ATAC-seq or the default for RNA-seq; and *z* was the inverse of the size factors determined by DESeq2.

Statistical analysis and data plotting

All statistical tests were carried out in R using base R or the indicated packages, or by the indicate software or python algorithms. Plots were generated in R, using the ggplot2, patchwork, RColorBrewer, ggrepel, and Seurat packages (Hao et al., 2020; Neuwirth, 2014; Pedersen, 2020; Slowikowski et al., 2021; Wickham, 2009). Inkscape (version 1.0.2) was used to modify and assemble plots for presentation (Inkscape Project).

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Figure 1

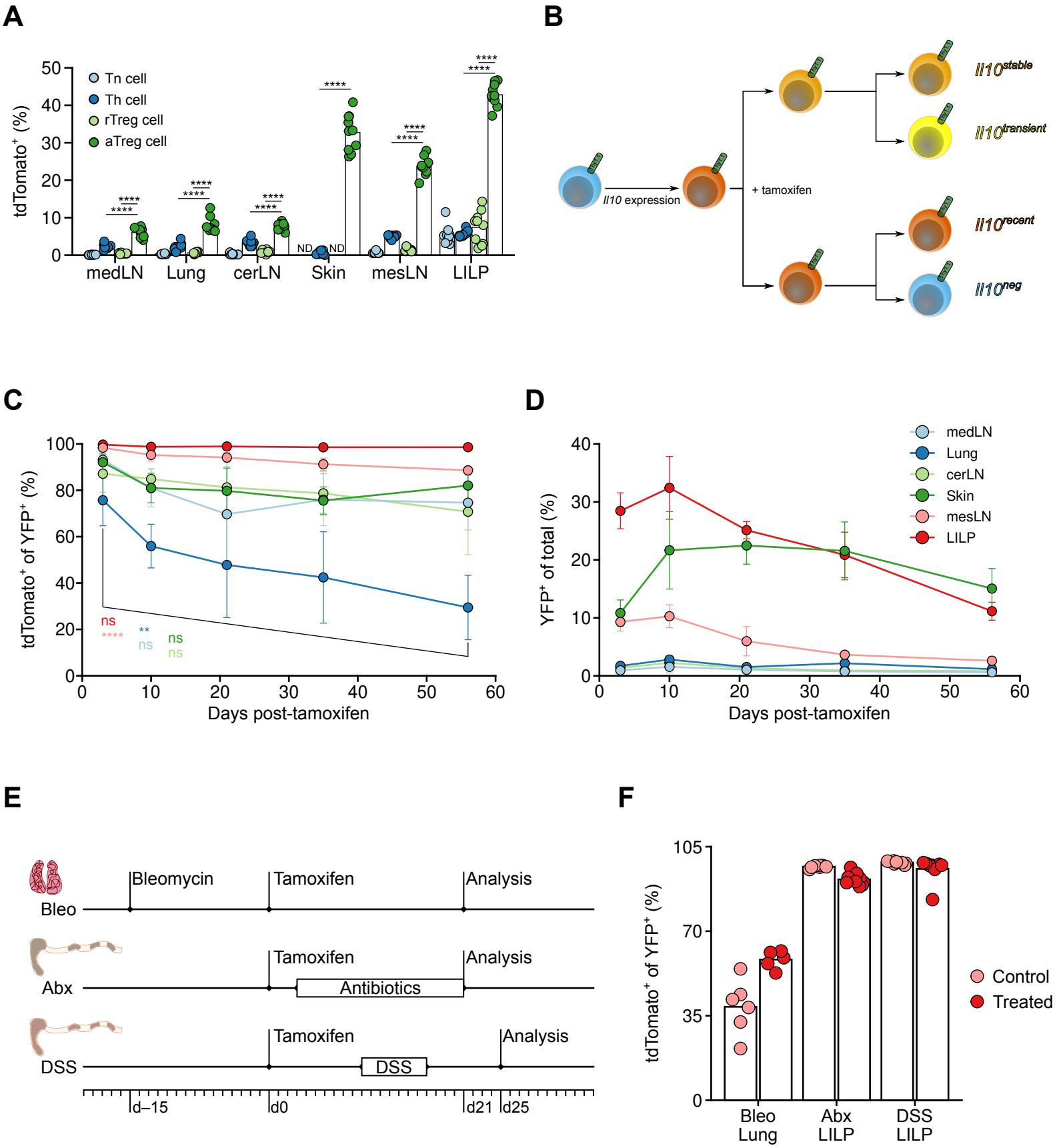

A
tdTomato+ (%)
Tn cell
Th cell
rTreg cell
aTreg cell
medLN
Lung
cerLN
Skin
mesLN
LILP
ND
B
Il10 expression
+ tamoxifen
Il10stable
Il10transient
Il10recent
Il10neg
C
tdTomato+ of YFP+ (%)
Days post-tamoxifen
ns
**
****
D
YFP+ of total (%)
medLN
Lung
cerLN
Skin
mesLN
LILP
Days post-tamoxifen
E
Bleo
Bleomycin
Tamoxifen
Analysis
Abx
Antibiotics
DSS
d–15
d0
d21
d25
F
tdTomato+ of YFP+ (%)
Control
Treated
Bleo Lung
Abx LILP
DSS LILP

Figure S1

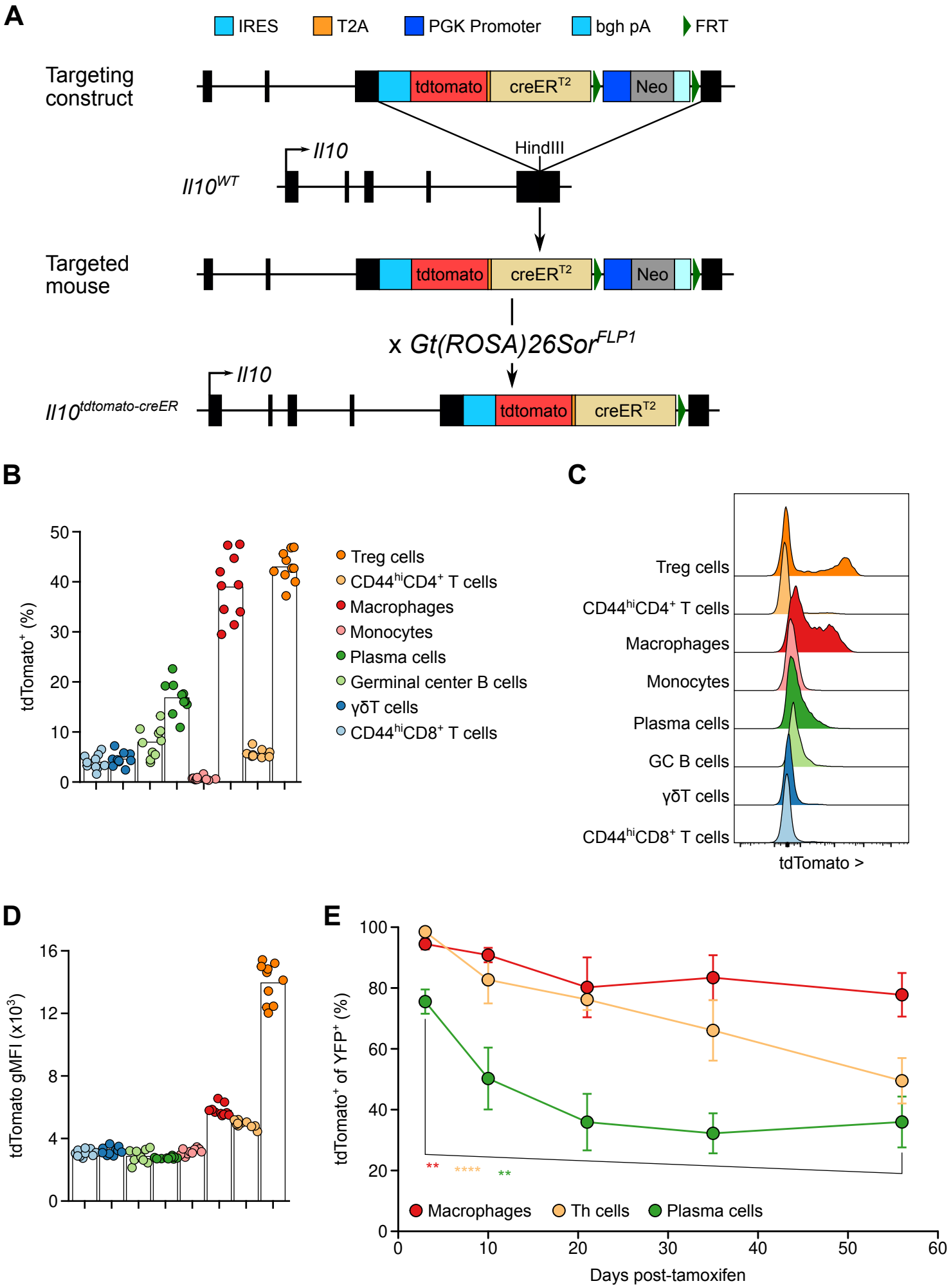

A
IRES
T2A
PGK Promoter
bgh pA
FRT
Targeting construct
tdtomato
creER^{T2}
Neo
HindIII
Il10
Il10^{WT}
Targeted mouse
x Gt(ROSA)26Sor^{FLP1}
Il10$^{tdtomato-creER}$
B
tdTomato^{+} (%)
Treg cells
CD44^{hi}CD4^{+} T cells
Macrophages
Monocytes
Plasma cells
Germinal center B cells
γδT cells
CD44^{hi}CD8^{+} T cells
C
tdTomato >
D
tdTomato gMFI (x10^{3})
E
tdTomato^{+} of YFP^{+} (%)
Macrophages
Th cells
Plasma cells
Days post-tamoxifen

Figure 2

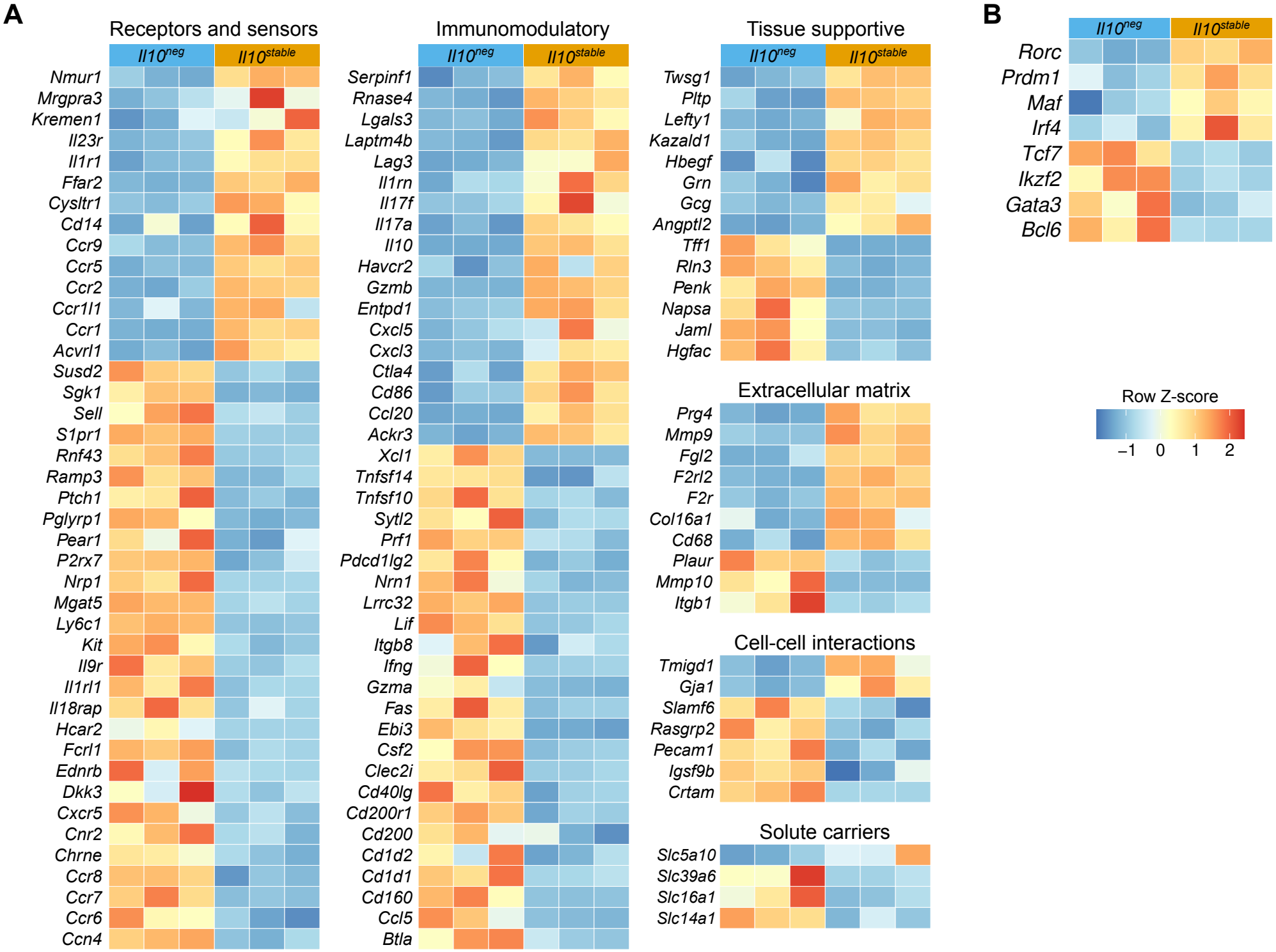

A
Receptors and sensors
Il10neg
Il10stable
Nmur1
Mrgpra3
Kremen1
Il23r
Il1r1
Ffar2
Cysltr1
Cd14
Ccr9
Ccr5
Ccr2
Ccr1l1
Ccr1
Acvrl1
Susd2
Sgk1
Sell
S1pr1
Rnf43
Ramp3
Ptch1
Pglyrp1
Pear1
P2rx7
Nrp1
Mgat5
Ly6c1
Kit
Il9r
Il1rl1
Il18rap
Hcar2
Fcrl1
Ednrb
Dkk3
Cxcr5
Cnr2
Chrne
Ccr8
Ccr7
Ccr6
Ccn4
Immunomodulatory
Serpinf1
Rnase4
Lgals3
Laptm4b
Lag3
Il1rn
Il17f
Il17a
Il10
Havcr2
Gzmb
Entpd1
Cxcl5
Cxcl3
Ctla4
Cd86
Ccl20
Ackr3
Xcl1
Tnfsf14
Tnfsf10
Sytl2
Prf1
Pdcd1lg2
Nrn1
Lrrc32
Lif
Itgb8
Ifng
Gzma
Fas
Ebi3
Csf2
Clec2i
Cd40lg
Cd200r1
Cd200
Cd1d2
Cd1d1
Cd160
Ccl5
Btla
Tissue supportive
Twsg1
Pltp
Lefty1
Kazald1
Hbegf
Grn
Gcg
Angptl2
Tff1
Rln3
Penk
Napsa
Jaml
Hgfac
Extracellular matrix
Prg4
Mmp9
Fgl2
F2rl2
F2r
Col16a1
Cd68
Plaur
Mmp10
Itgb1
Cell-cell interactions
Tmigd1
Gja1
Slamf6
Rasgrp2
Pecam1
Igsf9b
Crtam
Solute carriers
Slc5a10
Slc39a6
Slc16a1
Slc14a1
B
Il10neg
Il10stable
Rorc
Prdm1
Maf
Irf4
Tcf7
Ikzf2
Gata3
Bcl6
Row Z-score
−1
0
1
2

Figure 3

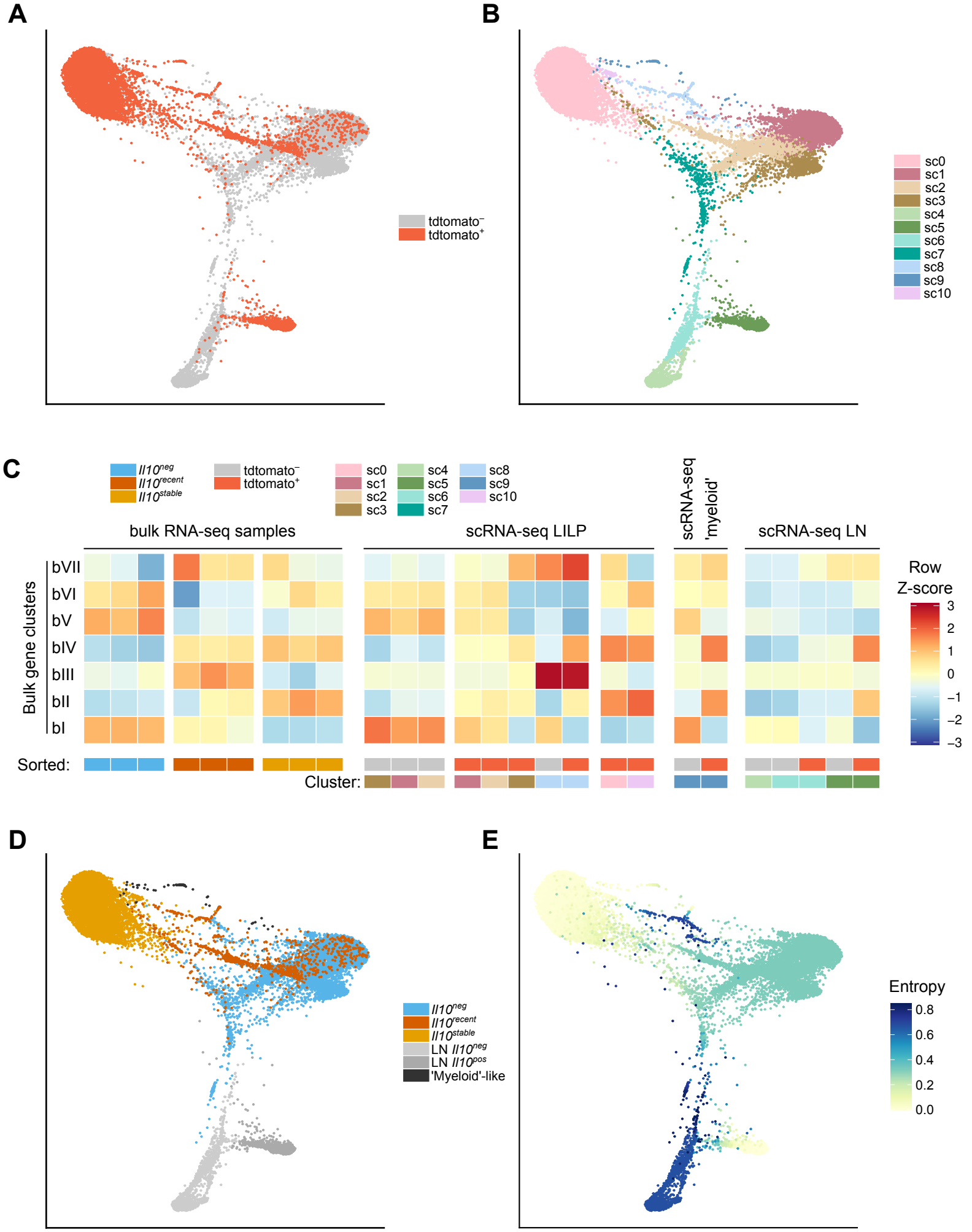

A
tdtomato⁻
tdtomato⁺
B
sc0
sc1
sc2
sc3
sc4
sc5
sc6
sc7
sc8
sc9
sc10
C
Il10neg
Il10recent
Il10stable
tdtomato⁻
tdtomato⁺
bulk RNA-seq samples
scRNA-seq LILP
scRNA-seq 'myeloid'
scRNA-seq LN
Bulk gene clusters
bVII
bVI
bV
bIV
bIII
bII
bI
Sorted:
Cluster:
Row Z-score
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
D
Il10neg
Il10recent
Il10stable
LN Il10neg
LN Il10pos
'Myeloid'-like
E
Entropy
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0

Figure S2

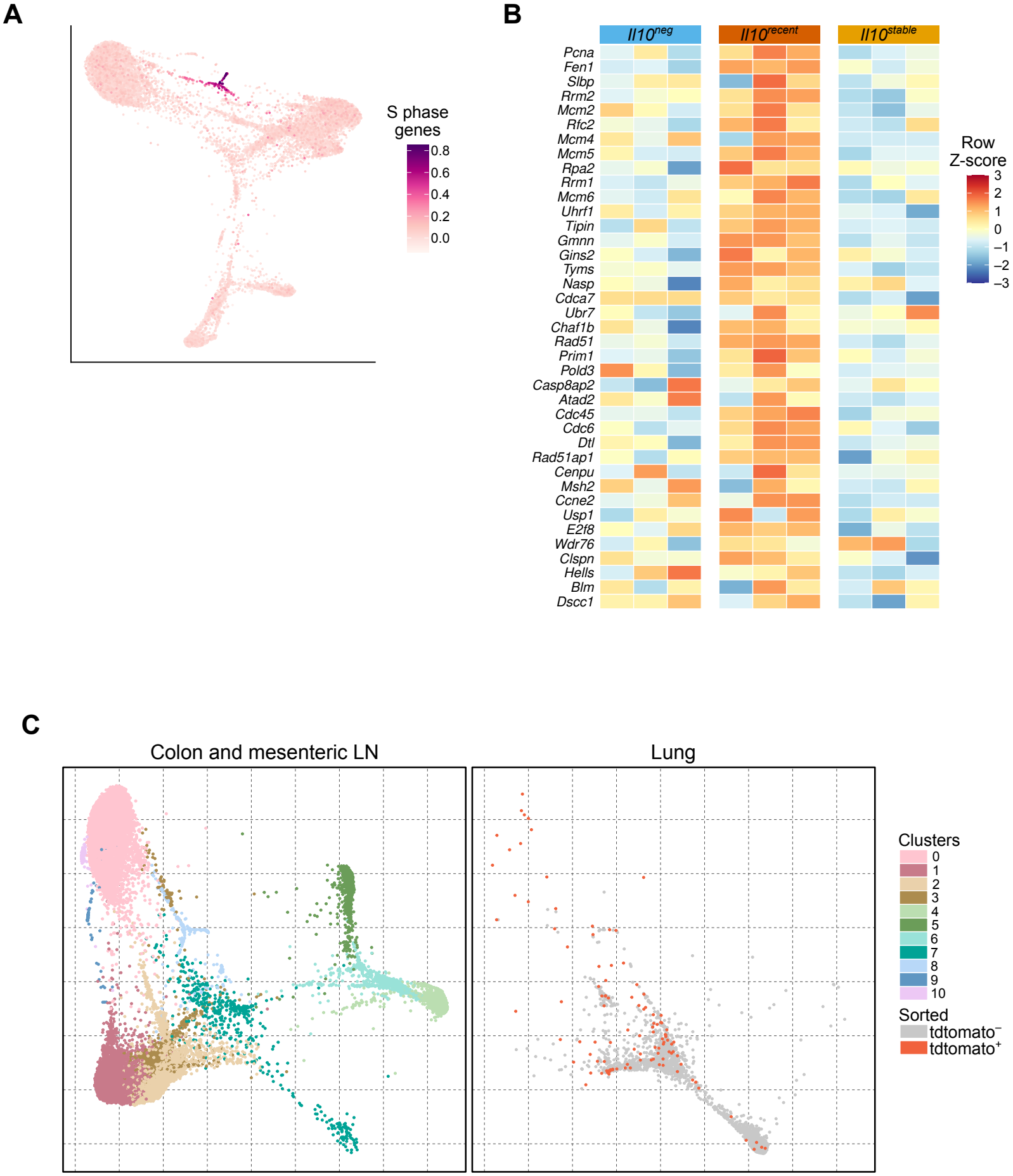

A
S phase genes
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
B
Il10neg
Il10recent
Il10stable
Pcna
Fen1
Slbp
Rrm2
Mcm2
Rfc2
Mcm4
Mcm5
Rpa2
Rrm1
Mcm6
Uhrf1
Tipin
Gmnn
Gins2
Tyms
Nasp
Cdca7
Ubr7
Chaf1b
Rad51
Prim1
Pold3
Casp8ap2
Atad2
Cdc45
Cdc6
Dtl
Rad51ap1
Cenpu
Msh2
Ccne2
Usp1
E2f8
Wdr76
Clspn
Hells
Blm
Dscc1
Row Z-score
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
C
Colon and mesenteric LN
Lung
Clusters
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Sorted
tdtomato−
tdtomato+

Figure 4

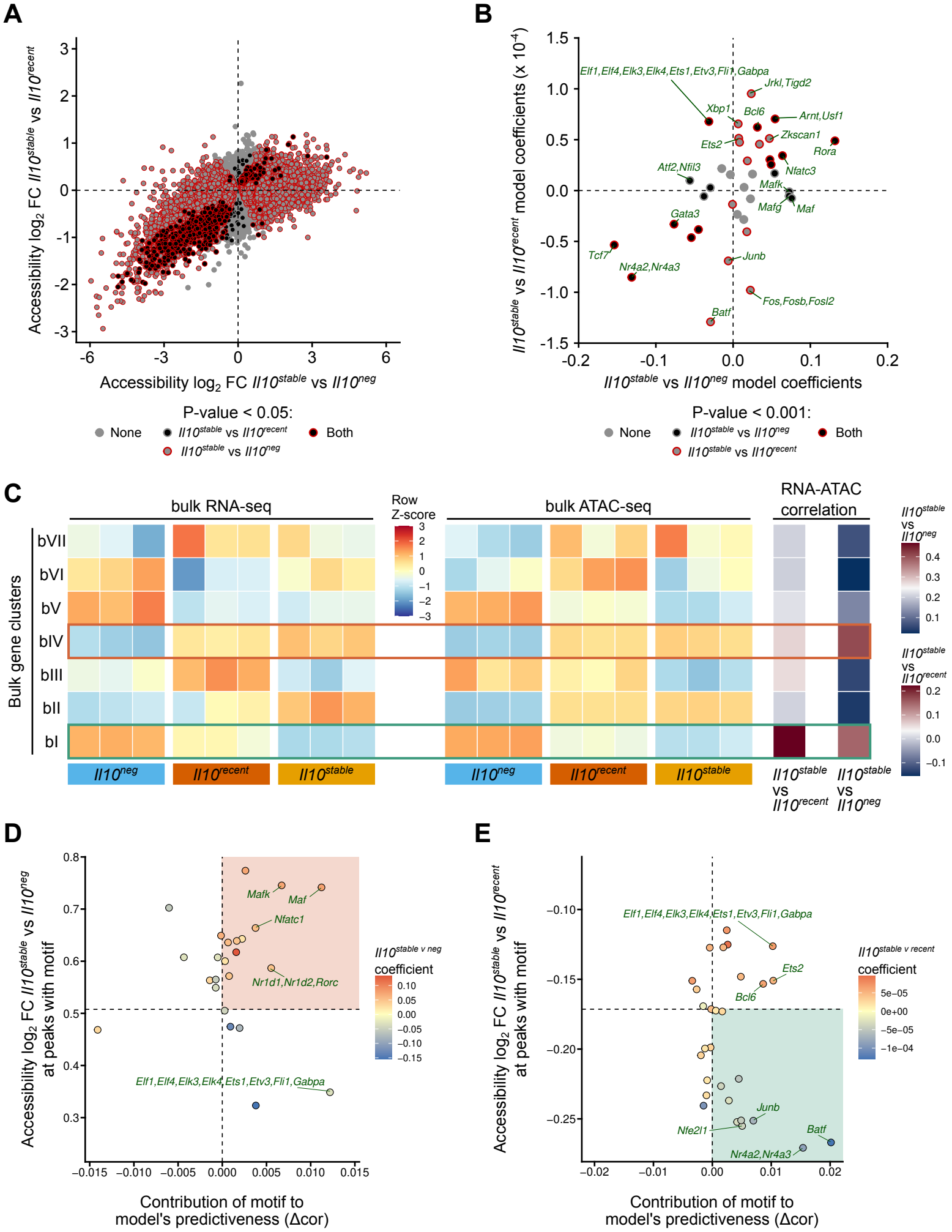

A
Accessibility log2 FC Il10stable vs Il10recent
Accessibility log2 FC Il10stable vs Il10neg
P-value < 0.05:
None
Il10stable vs Il10recent
Both
Il10stable vs Il10neg
B
Il10stable vs Il10recent model coefficients (x 10-4)
Il10stable vs Il10neg model coefficients
Elf1,Elf4,Elk3,Elk4,Ets1,Etv3,Fli1,Gabpa
Jrkl,Tigd2
Xbp1
Bcl6
Arnt,Usf1
Zkscan1
Ets2
Rora
Atf2,Nfil3
Nfatc3
Mafk
Mafg
Maf
Gata3
Tcf7
Junb
Nr4a2,Nr4a3
Fos,Fosb,Fosl2
Batf
P-value < 0.001:
None
Il10stable vs Il10neg
Both
Il10stable vs Il10recent
C
bulk RNA-seq
Row Z-score
bulk ATAC-seq
RNA-ATAC correlation
Bulk gene clusters
bVII
bVI
bV
bIV
bIII
bII
bI
Il10neg
Il10recent
Il10stable
Il10stable vs Il10recent
Il10stable vs Il10neg
D
Accessibility log2 FC Il10stable vs Il10neg at peaks with motif
Mafk
Maf
Nfatc1
Nr1d1,Nr1d2,Rorc
Elf1,Elf4,Elk3,Elk4,Ets1,Etv3,Fli1,Gabpa
Il10stable v neg coefficient
Contribution of motif to model's predictiveness (Δcor)
E
Accessibility log2 FC Il10stable vs Il10recent at peaks with motif
Elf1,Elf4,Elk3,Elk4,Ets1,Etv3,Fli1,Gabpa
Ets2
Bcl6
Junb
Nfe2l1
Batf
Nr4a2,Nr4a3
Il10stable v recent coefficient
Contribution of motif to model's predictiveness (Δcor)

Figure S3

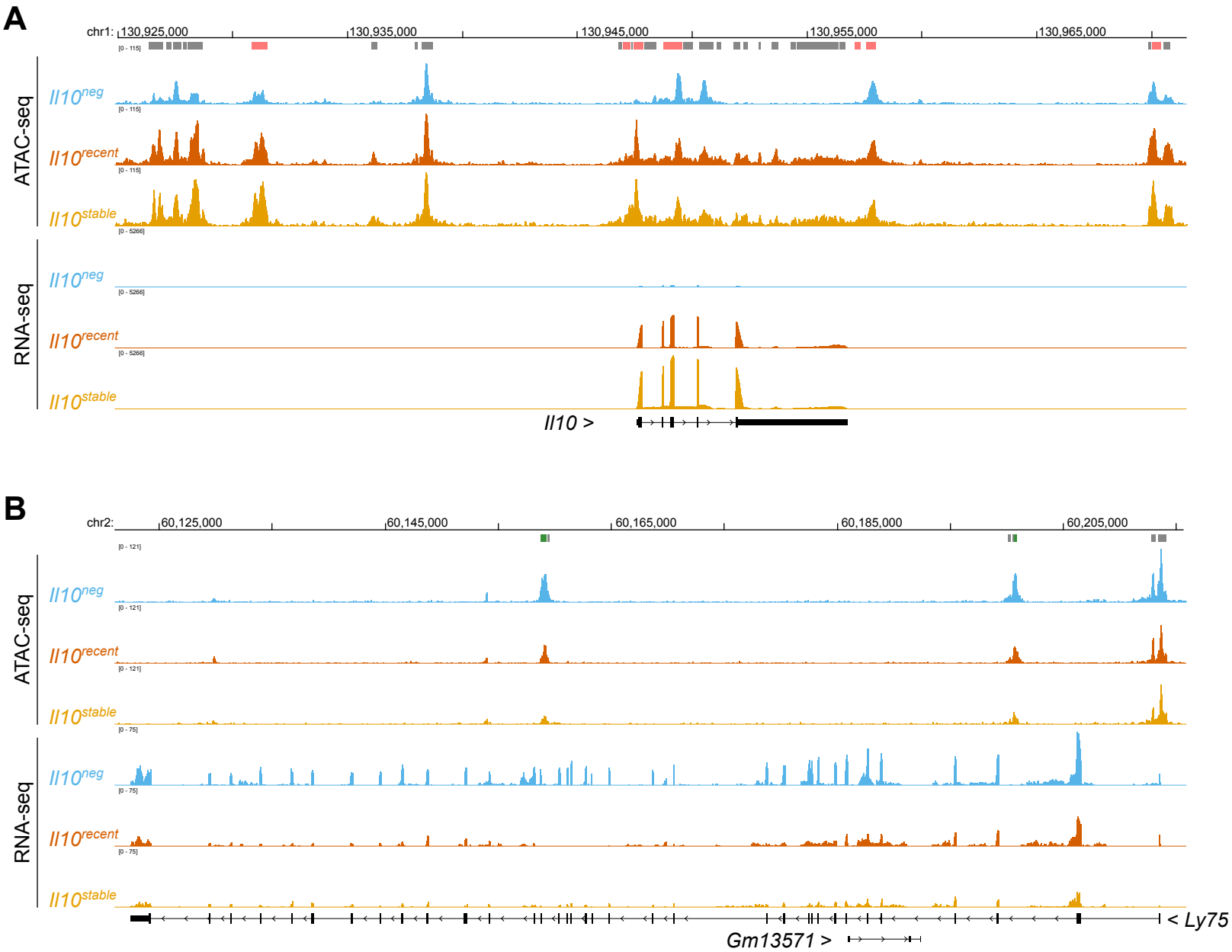

A
chr1:
130,925,000
130,935,000
130,945,000
130,955,000
130,965,000
ATAC-seq
Il10neg
Il10recent
Il10stable
RNA-seq
Il10neg
Il10recent
Il10stable
Il10 >
B
chr2:
60,125,000
60,145,000
60,165,000
60,185,000
60,205,000
ATAC-seq
Il10neg
Il10recent
Il10stable
RNA-seq
Il10neg
Il10recent
Il10stable
< Ly75
Gm13571 >

Figure S4

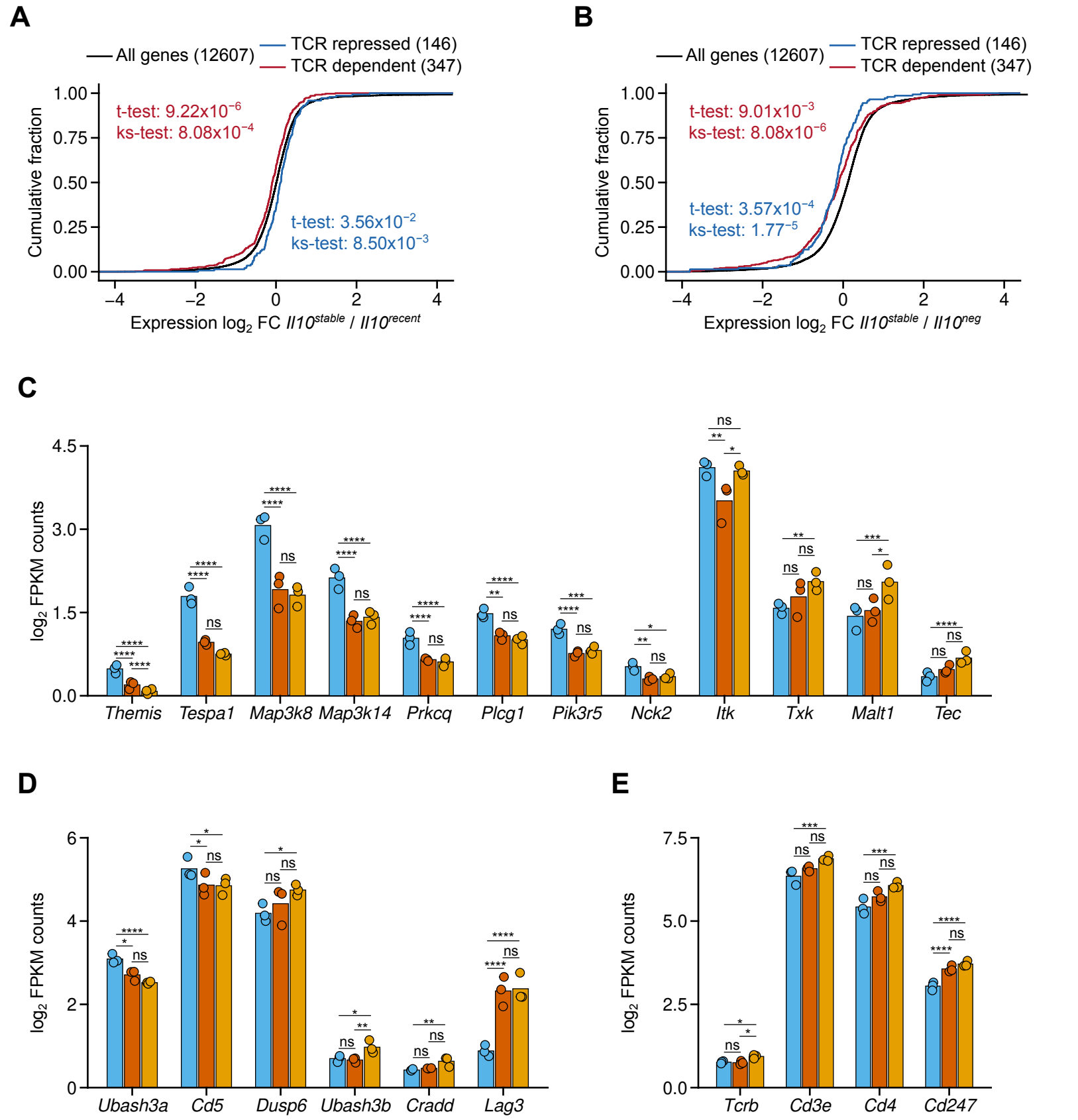

A
All genes (12607)
TCR repressed (146)
TCR dependent (347)
t-test: 9.22x10−6
ks-test: 8.08x10−4
t-test: 3.56x10−2
ks-test: 8.50x10−3
Cumulative fraction
Expression log2 FC Il10stable / Il10recent
B
All genes (12607)
TCR repressed (146)
TCR dependent (347)
t-test: 9.01x10−3
ks-test: 8.08x10−6
t-test: 3.57x10−4
ks-test: 1.77−5
Cumulative fraction
Expression log2 FC Il10stable / Il10neg
C
log2 FPKM counts
Themis
Tespa1
Map3k8
Map3k14
Prkcq
Plcg1
Pik3r5
Nck2
Itk
Txk
Malt1
Tec
D
log2 FPKM counts
Ubash3a
Cd5
Dusp6
Ubash3b
Cradd
Lag3
E
log2 FPKM counts
Tcrb
Cd3e
Cd4
Cd247

Figure 5

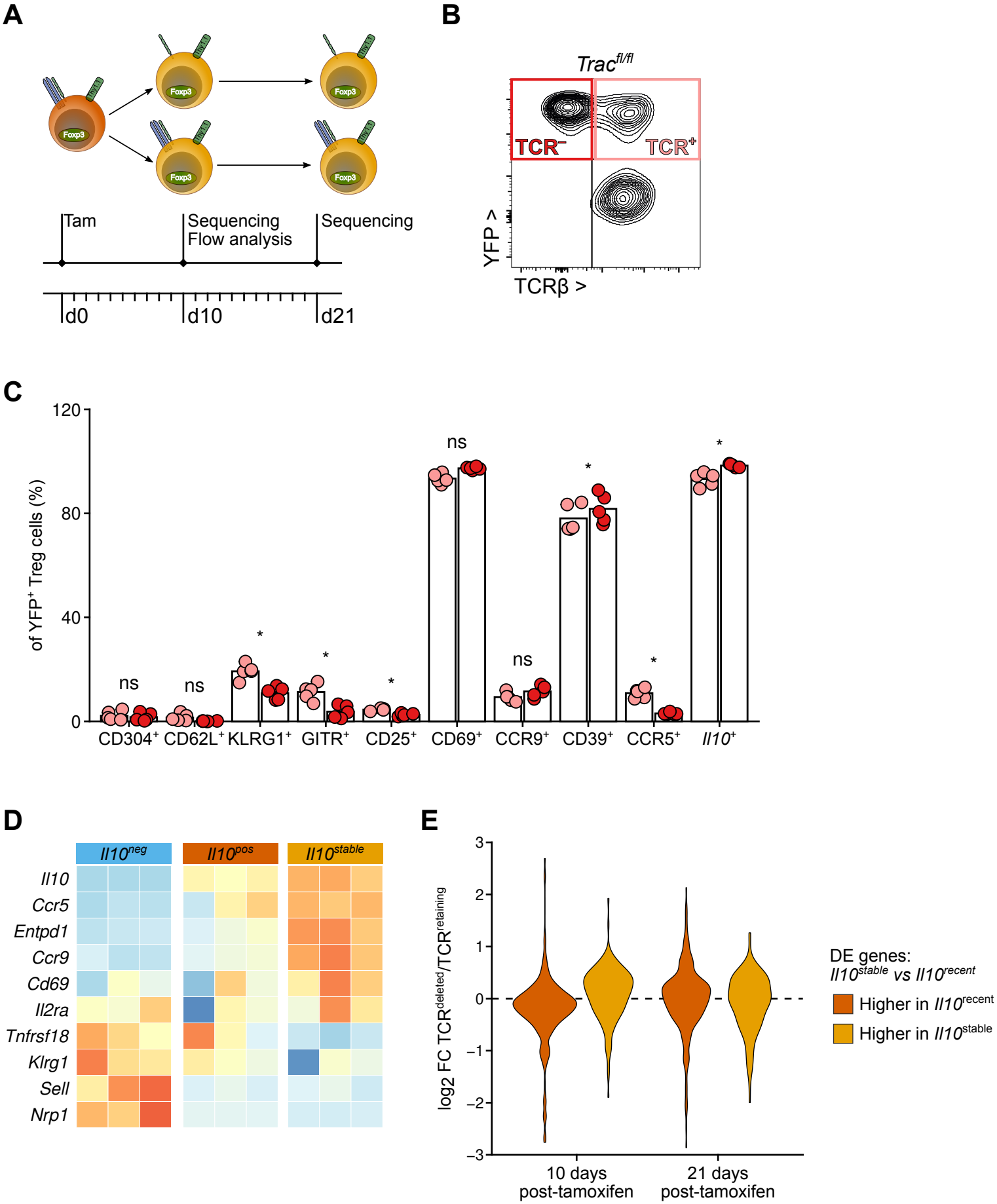

A
Foxp3
Tam
Sequencing
Flow analysis
Sequencing
d0
d10
d21
B
Trac fl/fl
TCR−
TCR+
YFP >
TCRβ >
C
of YFP+ Treg cells (%)
120
80
40
0
ns
ns
*
*
*
ns
ns
*
*
*
CD304+
CD62L+
KLRG1+
GITR+
CD25+
CD69+
CCR9+
CD39+
CCR5+
Il10+
D
Il10neg
Il10pos
Il10stable
Il10
Ccr5
Entpd1
Ccr9
Cd69
Il2ra
Tnfrsf18
Klrg1
Sell
Nrp1
E
log2 FC TCRdeleted/TCRretaining
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
10 days
post-tamoxifen
21 days
post-tamoxifen
DE genes:
Il10stable vs Il10recent
Higher in Il10recent
Higher in Il10stable

Figure S5

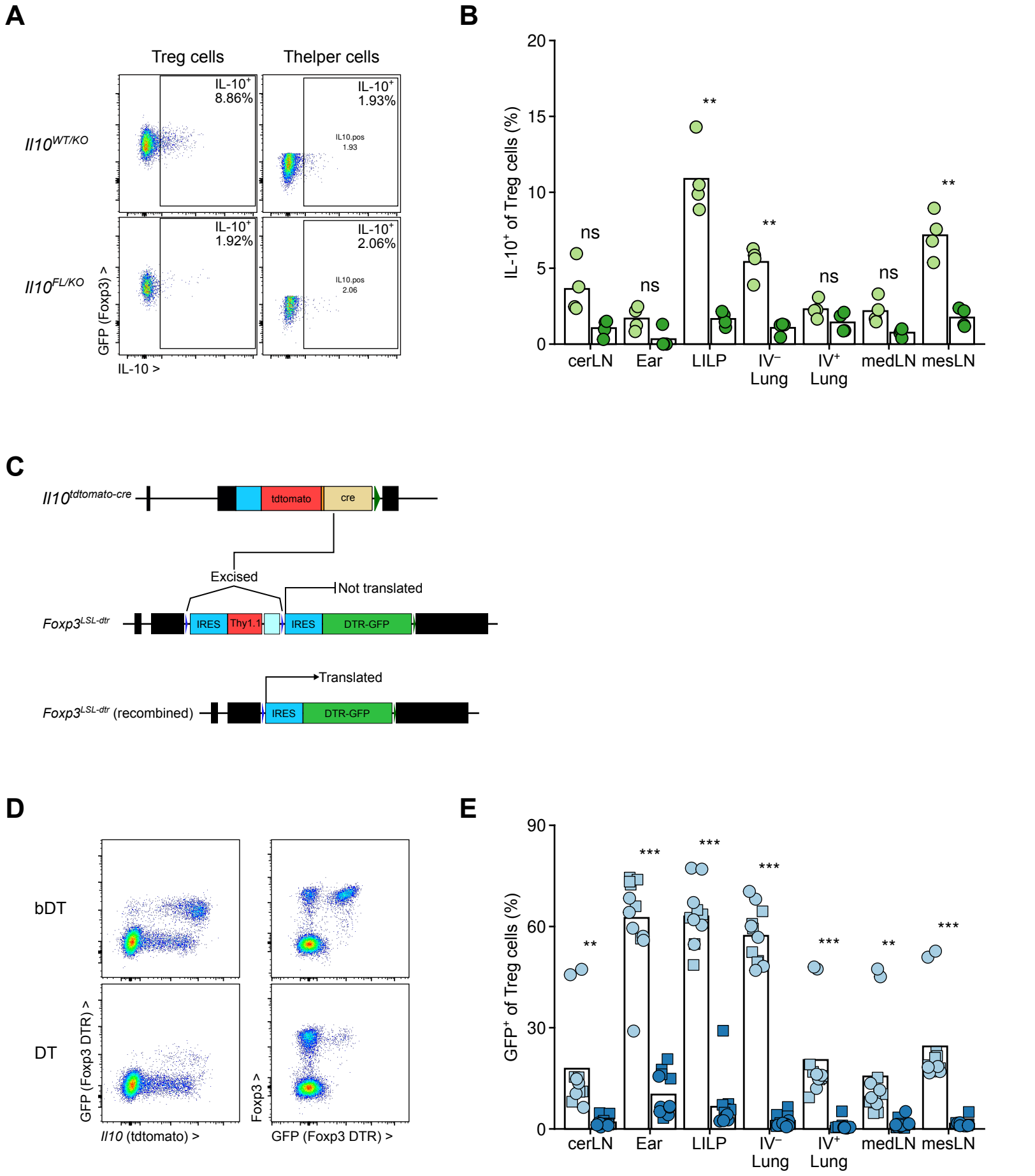

A
Treg cells
Thelper cells
Il10WT/KO
Il10FL/KO
IL-10+ 8.86%
IL-10+ 1.93%
IL10.pos 1.93
IL-10+ 1.92%
IL-10+ 2.06%
IL10.pos 2.06
GFP (Foxp3) >
IL-10 >
B
IL-10+ of Treg cells (%)
ns
**
cerLN
Ear
LILP
IV− Lung
IV+ Lung
medLN
mesLN
C
Il10tdtomato-cre
tdtomato
cre
Excised
Not translated
Foxp3LSL-dtr
IRES
Thy1.1
DTR-GFP
Translated
Foxp3LSL-dtr (recombined)
D
bDT
DT
GFP (Foxp3 DTR) >
Il10 (tdtomato) >
Foxp3 >
E
GFP+ of Treg cells (%)
***

Figure S6

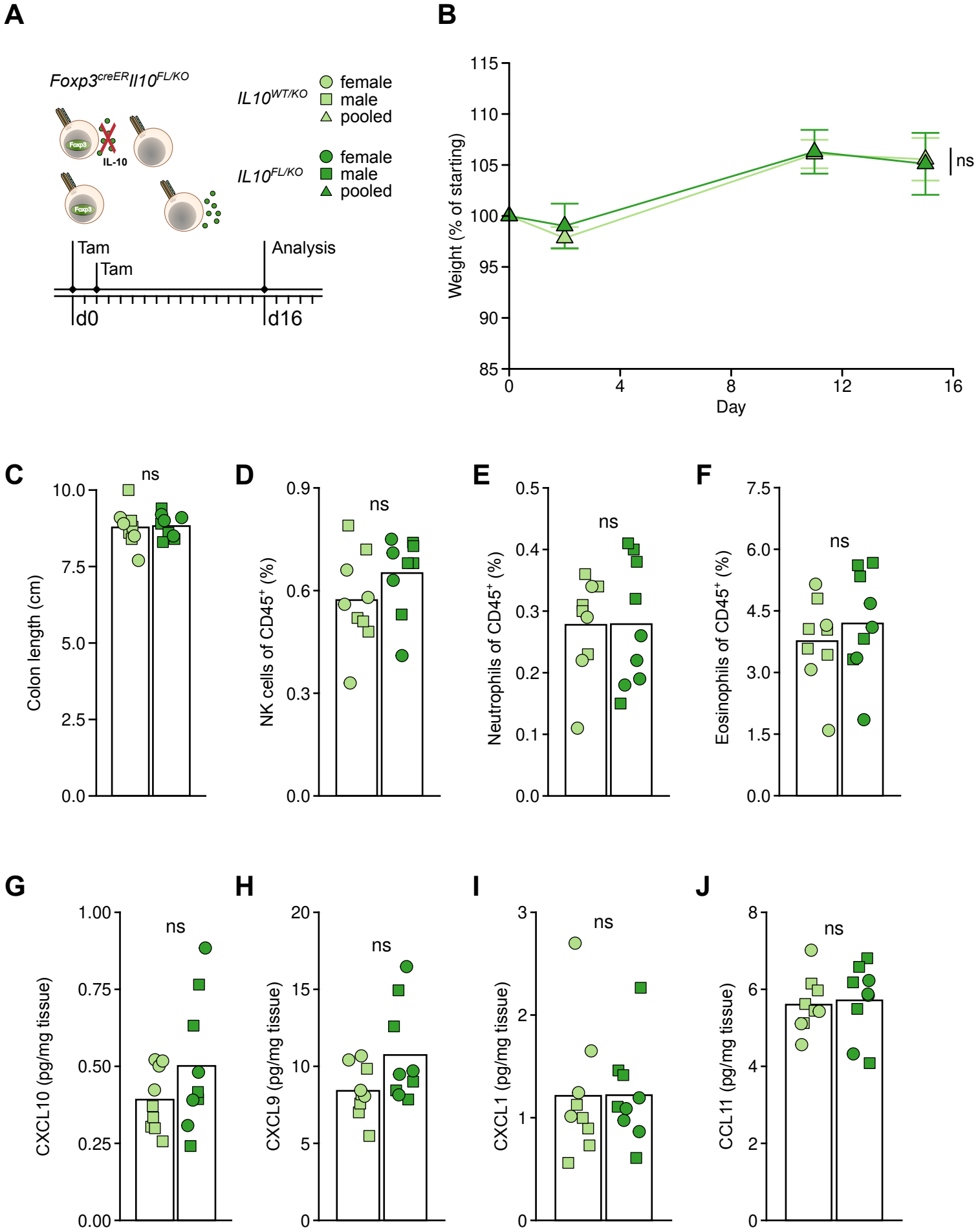
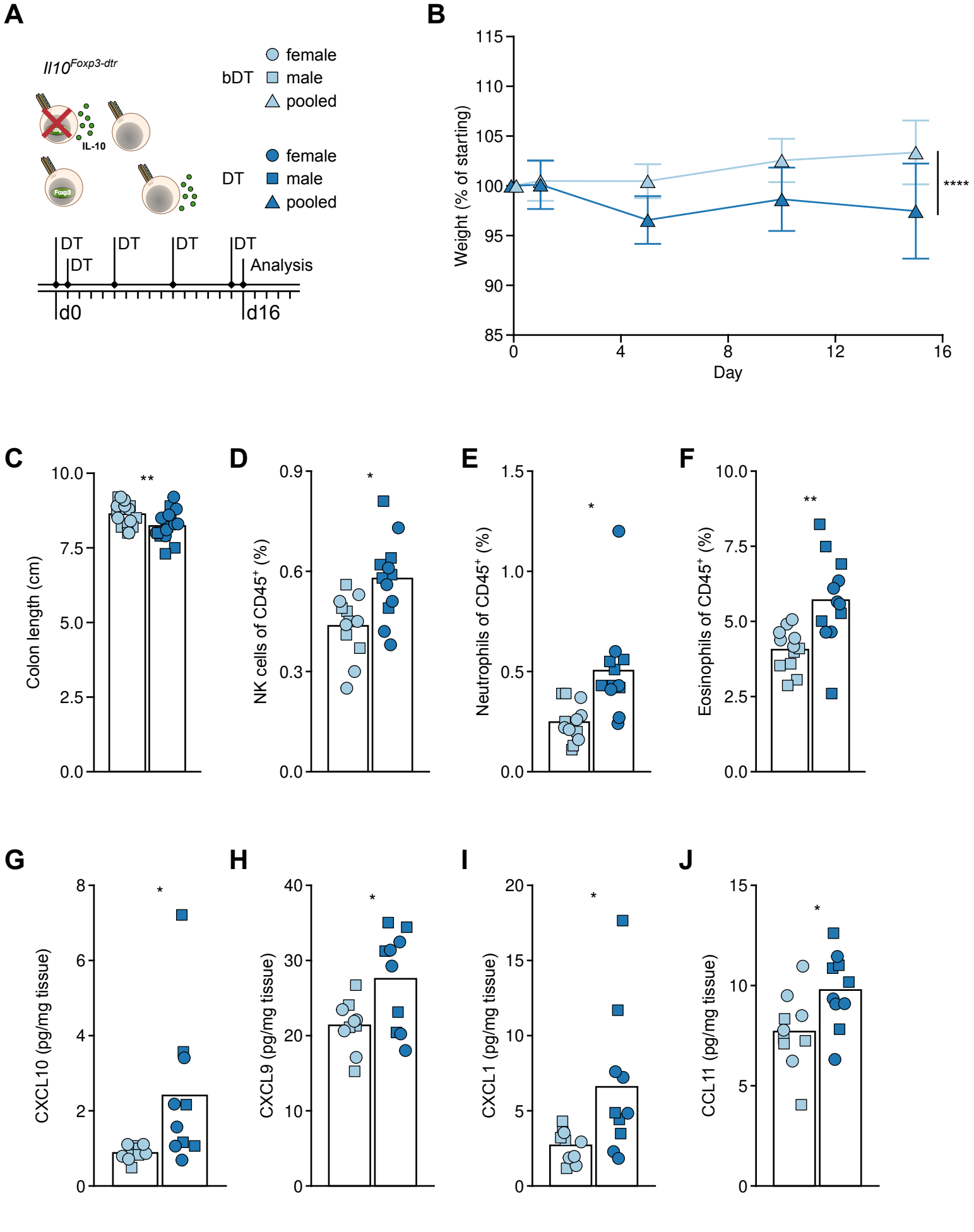

A
Foxp3creERIl10FL/KO
Foxp3
IL-10
Foxp3
IL10WT/KO
female
male
pooled
IL10FL/KO
female
male
pooled
Tam
Tam
Analysis
d0
d16
B
Weight (% of starting)
Day
ns
C
Colon length (cm)
ns
D
NK cells of CD45+ (%)
ns
E
Neutrophils of CD45+ (%)
ns
F
Eosinophils of CD45+ (%)
ns
G
CXCL10 (pg/mg tissue)
ns
H
CXCL9 (pg/mg tissue)
ns
I
CXCL1 (pg/mg tissue)
ns
J
CCL11 (pg/mg tissue)
ns

Figure 6


A
Il10Foxp3-dtr
IL-10
Foxp3
bDT
female
male
pooled
DT
female
male
pooled
DT
DT
DT
DT
DT
Analysis
d0
d16
B
Weight (% of starting)
Day
****
C
Colon length (cm)
**
D
NK cells of CD45+ (%)
*
E
Neutrophils of CD45+ (%)
*
F
Eosinophils of CD45+ (%)
**
G
CXCL10 (pg/mg tissue)
*
H
CXCL9 (pg/mg tissue)
*
I
CXCL1 (pg/mg tissue)
*
J
CCL11 (pg/mg tissue)
*