

Supplementary Materials: A Species-Specific Anti-Human P2X7 Monoclonal Antibody Reduces Graft-Versus-Host Disease in Humanised Mice

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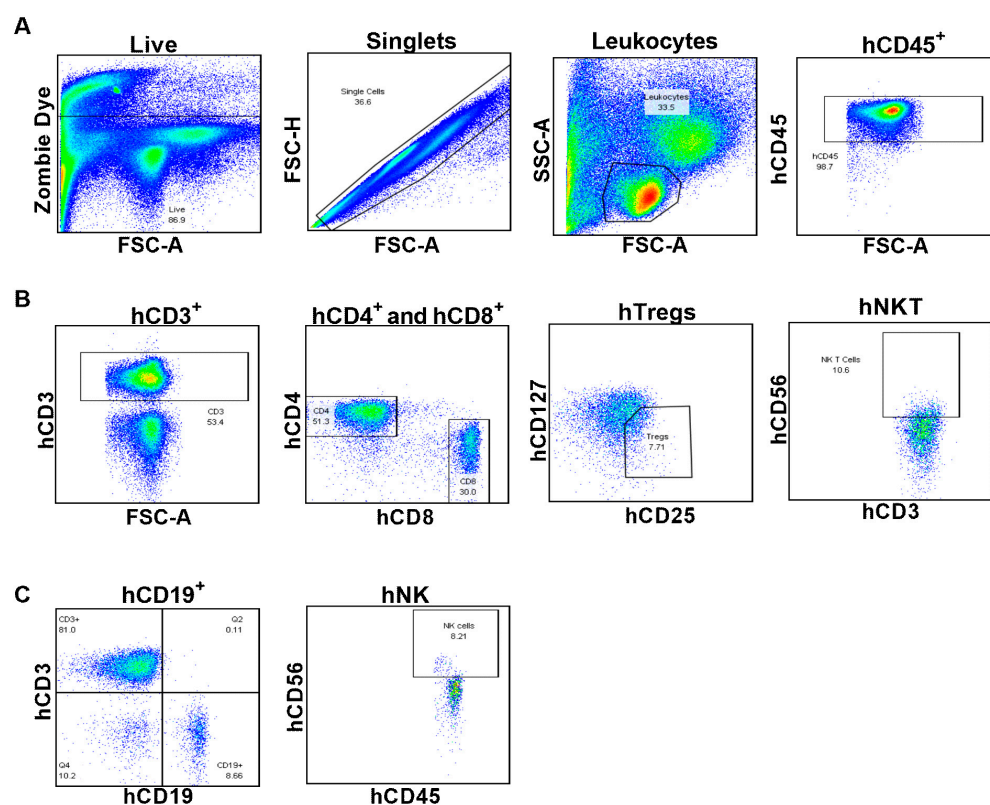


Figure S1: Gating strategy used to identify human cell populations in vitro. (A–C) Immune cell subsets were analysed by flow cytometry. (A) Live cells were gated based on Zombie NIR staining and forward scatter-area (FSC-A). Singlets were gated based on forward scatter-height (FSC-H) and FSC-A. Human leukocytes were gated using side scatter-area (SSC-A) and FSC-A. The proportion of hCD45⁺ leukocytes was then identified before gating (B) hCD3⁺ T cells, hCD4⁺ and hCD8⁺ T cell subsets, hCD4⁺hCD25⁺hCD127^{lo} hTregs, hCD3⁺hCD56⁺ NK T cells, and (C) hCD19⁺ B cells and hCD3⁻hCD19⁻ hCD56⁺ NK cells.

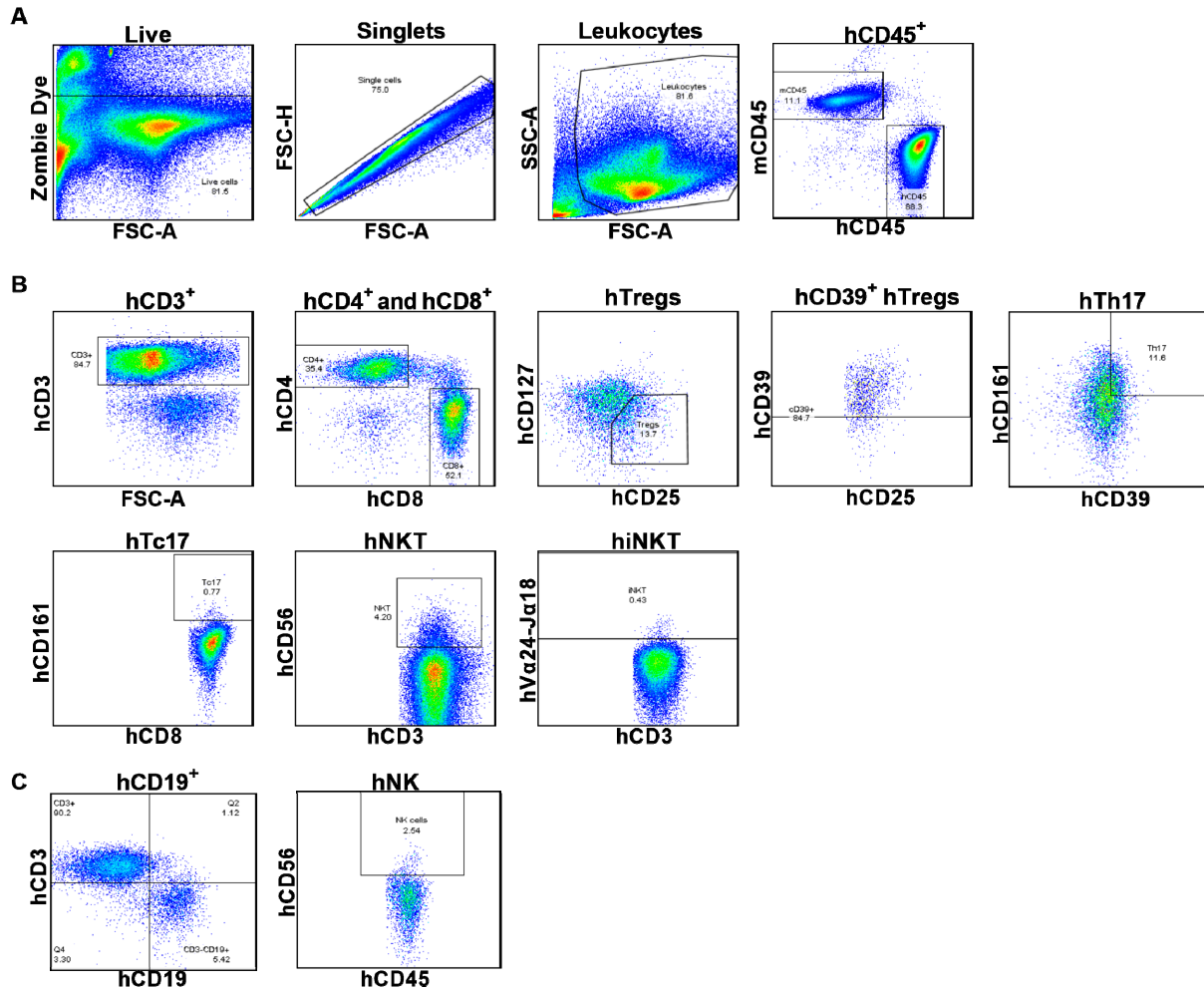


Figure S2: Gating strategy used to identify human cell populations in vivo. (A-C) Immune cell subsets were analysed by flow cytometry. (A) Live cells were gated based on Zombie NIR staining and forward scatter-area (FSC-A). Singlets were gated based on forward scatter-height (FSC-H) and FSC-A. Human leukocytes were gated using side scatter-area (SSC-A) and FSC-A. The proportion of hCD45⁺ leukocytes was then identified before gating (B) hCD3⁺ T cells, hCD4⁺ and hCD8⁺ T cell subsets, hCD4⁺hCD25⁺hCD127^{lo} hTregs, hCD39⁺ hTregs, hCD4⁺hCD161^{high}hCD39⁺ Th17 cells, hCD8⁺hCD161^{high} cells, hCD3⁺hCD56⁺ NK T cells, hCD3⁺hVα24-Jα18⁺ iNKT cells, and (C) hCD19⁺ B cells and hCD3⁺hCD19⁺hCD56⁺ NK cells.

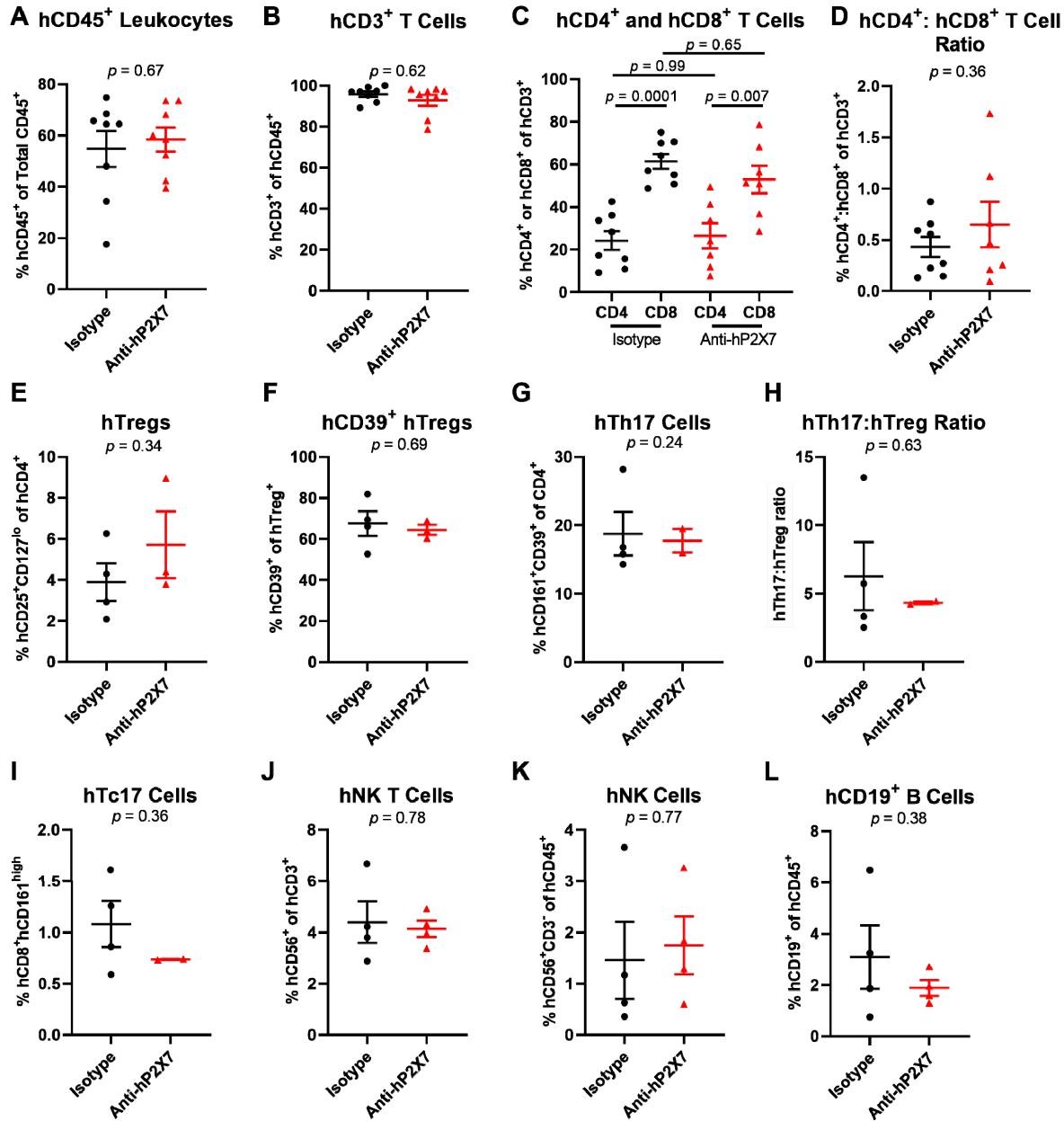


Figure S3: The anti-hP2X7 mAb does not affect proportions of liver cell subsets in humanised mice at Day 21. (A-L) Livers from mice treated with isotype control ($n = 4-8$) or anti-hP2X7 ($n = 2-8$) mAb were collected at Day 21 (or humane endpoint) and immune cell subsets were analysed by flow cytometry. Proportions of (A) hCD45⁺ leukocytes were first identified before determining proportions of (B) hCD3⁺ T cells, (C) hCD4⁺ and hCD8⁺ T cells, (E) hCD4⁺hCD25⁺hCD127^{lo} hTregs, (F) hCD39⁺ hTregs, (G) hCD4⁺hCD161⁺hCD39⁺ hTh17 cells, (I) hCD8⁺hCD161^{high} hTc17 cells, (J) hCD3⁺hCD56⁺ hNK T cells, (K) hCD3⁺hCD56⁺ hNK cells and (L) hCD19⁺ B cells. (D) The hCD4⁺:hCD8⁺ T cell ratio was calculated from (C). (H) The hTh17:hTreg ratio was calculated from (E) and (G). Data represented as mean \pm SEM. Symbols represent individual mice. Significance was assessed by the (A, D-L) unpaired Student's t-test, (B) Mann-Whitney test or (C) one-way ANOVA, with p values as shown.

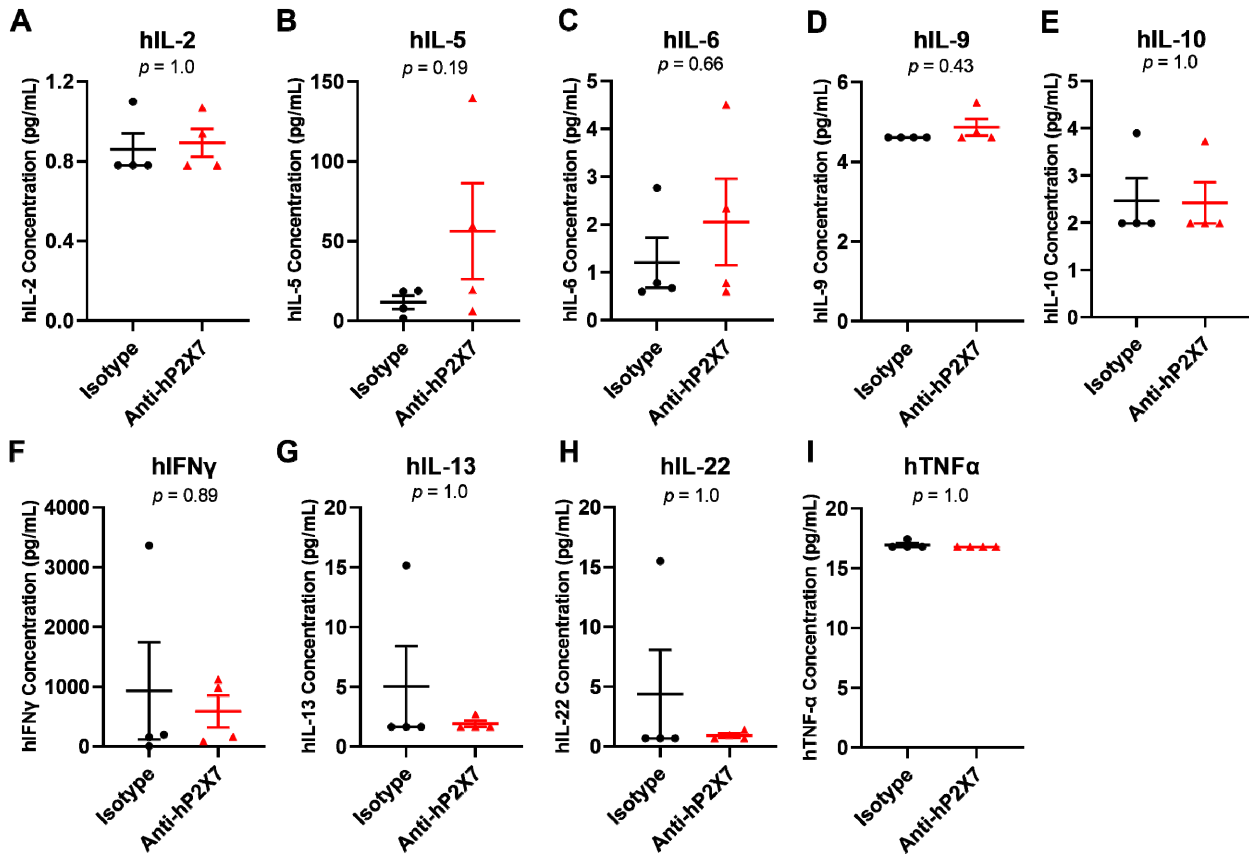


Figure S4: The anti-hP2X7 mAb does not affect human cytokine concentrations in sera from humanised mice at Day 21. (A-I) Serum from mice treated with the isotype control ($n = 4$) or anti-hP2X7 ($n = 4$) mAb were collected at Day 21 (or humane endpoint) and cytokine concentrations were analysed using a human T helper-1 LEGENDplex kit. Concentrations of serum human (A) IL-2, (B) IL-5, (C) IL-6, (D) IL-9, (E) IL-10, (F) IL-13, (G) IL-22, (H) TNF α and (I) IFN γ . Data represented as mean \pm SEM. Symbols represent individual mice. Significance was assessed by the (A, C-I) Mann-Whitney test or (B) unpaired Student's t-test, with p values as shown.

Table S1: Monoclonal antibodies used for the immunolabelling of human cell subsets

Antibodies^a	Clone	Fluorochrome^b	Dilutions
CD3	UHCT1	BV711	1:50
CD4	RPA-T4	PerCP-Cy5.5	1:10
CD8	RPA-T8	PE-Cy7	1:50
CD19	HIB19	APC	1:20
CD25	M-A251	PE	1:20
CD39	TU66	APC	1:20
CD45	HI30	FITC	1:20
Anti-mouse CD45	30-F11	PerCP	1:20
CD56	MY31	PE	1:20
CD127	HIL-7R-M21	BV421	1:20
CD161	HP-3G10	BV605	1:50
V α 24-J α 18 (iNKT)	6B11	PE-Cy7	1:50

^a All anti-human mAb except where indicated (BD Biosciences).

^b BV; Brilliant violet, PerCP; peridinin chlorophyll protein-cyanine, PE-Cy; phycoerythrin-cyanine, APC; allophycocyanin and PE; phycoerythrin.