

Supplementary Figures

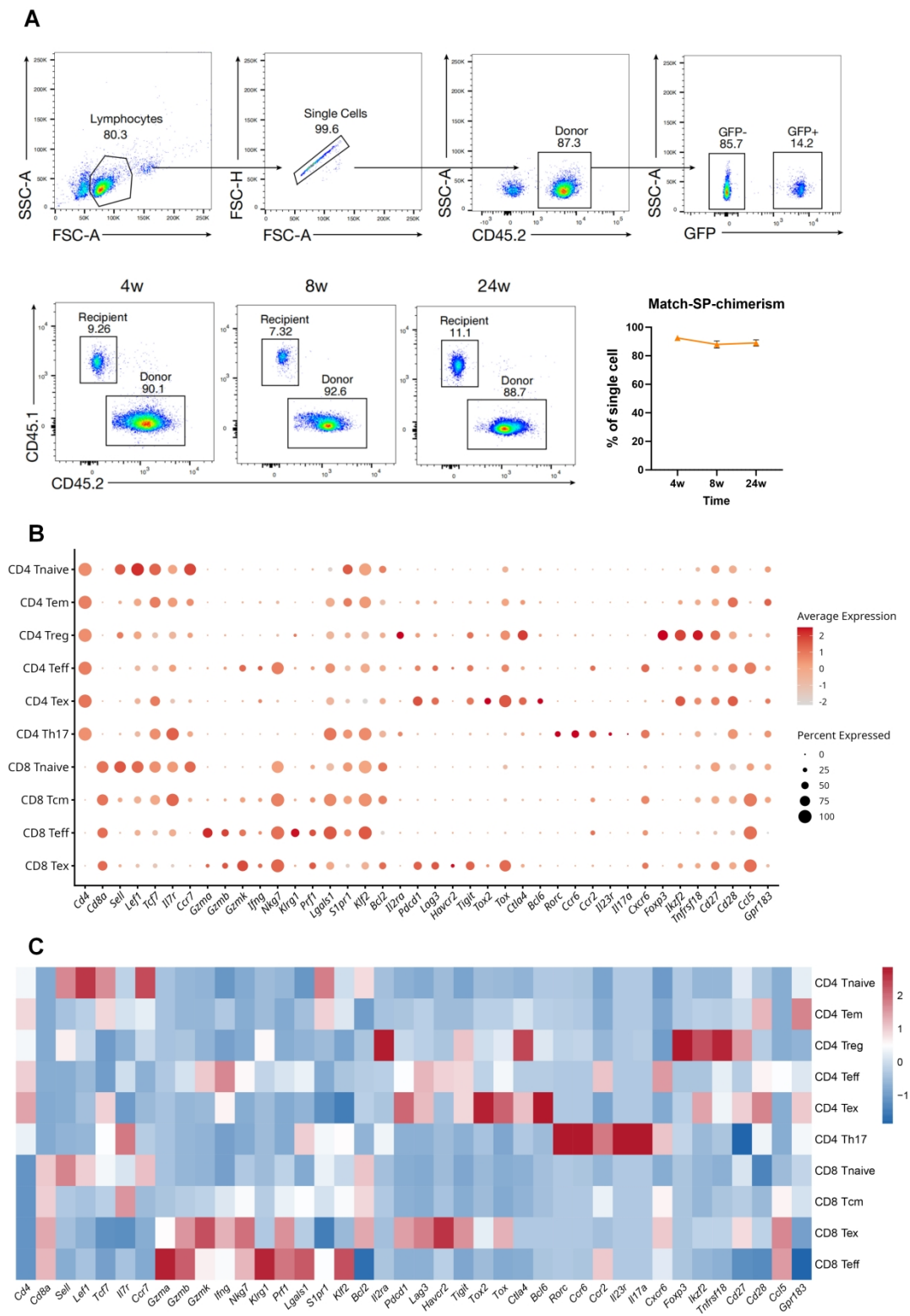


Figure S1. Gating strategy for splenic transplant chimerism analysis and marker-based validation of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cell subset identity.

(A) Representative flow cytometric gating strategy used to assess donor chimerism in splenocytes from the matched transplantation model. Representative plots show recipient (CD45.1⁺) versus donor (CD45.2⁺) chimerism among splenic single cells at 4, 8, and 24 weeks post-transplantation. Right, donor chimerism (% of single cells) over time (mean $\pm$ SEM; n = 3 mice per time point).

(B, C) Marker-based validation of the cluster annotations shown in Figure 1b. Dot plot (B) and heatmap (C) showing expression of canonical lineage and functional markers, validating the cluster annotations used throughout this study.

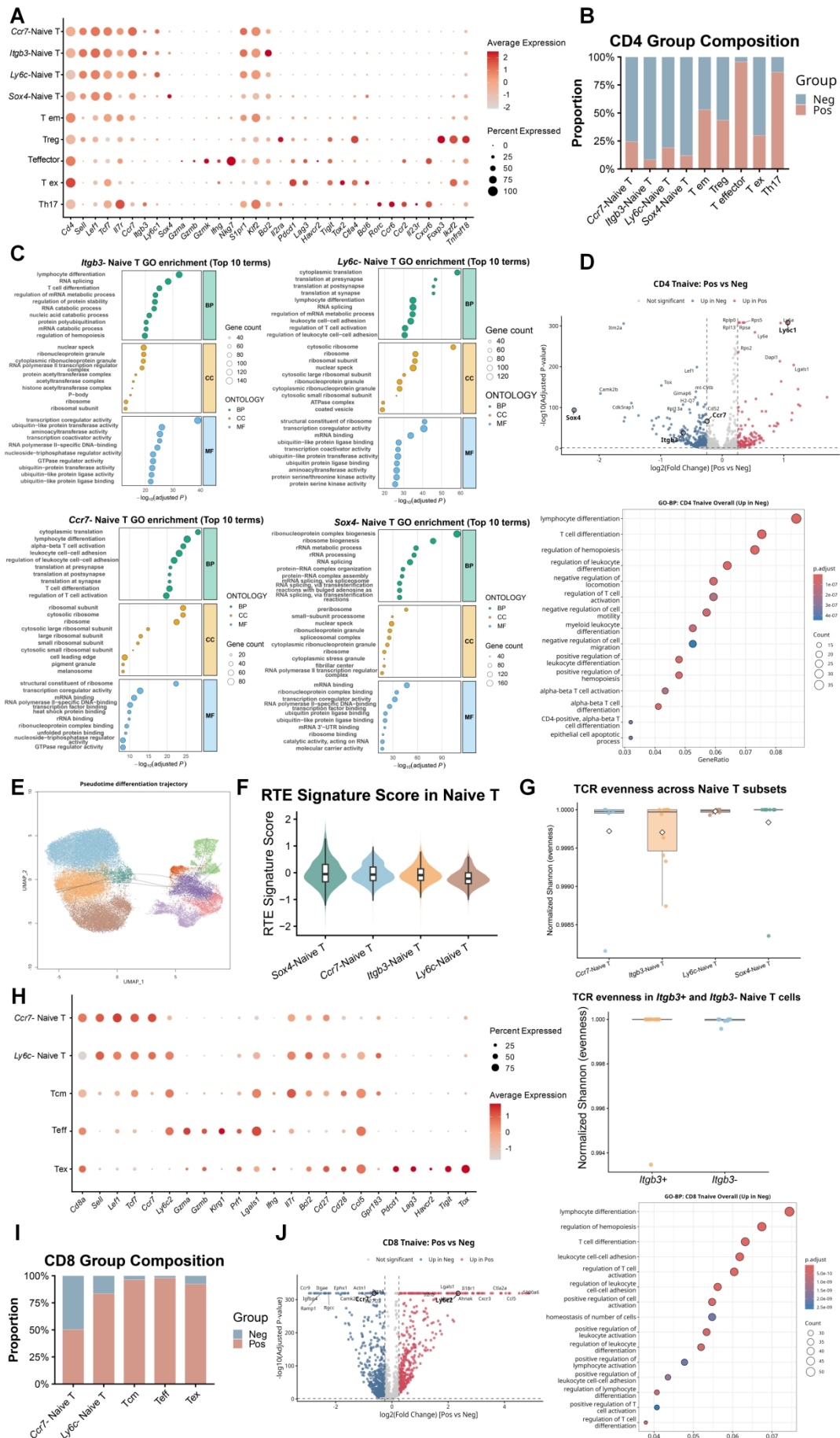


Figure S2. Marker-based validation, functional annotation, and TCR repertoire analysis of naïve T-cell subsets.

(A) Dot plot of subset-defining and canonical T-cell markers across CD4⁺ clusters (Ccr7⁻, Itgb3⁻, Ly6c⁻, Sox4-naïve T, Tem, Treg, Teffector, Tex, Th17), validating cluster annotation.

(B) Proportion of GFP⁻ (Neg) and GFP⁺ (Pos) cells within each CD4⁺ cluster.

(C) Top 10 GO terms (Biological Process, Cellular Component, Molecular Function) enriched among genes upregulated in each CD4⁺ naïve subset (*Itgb3*⁻, *Ly6c*⁻, *Ccr7*⁻, *Sox4*-naïve T) relative to the other three.

(D) Volcano plot (top) and GO-BP enrichment (bottom) comparing GFP⁺ (Pos) versus GFP⁻ (Neg) CD4⁺ naïve T cells overall.

(E) Pseudotime differentiation trajectory of CD4⁺ naïve T-cell subsets.

(F) RTE signature score across the four CD4⁺ naïve subsets, note that the signature includes *Sox4* and *Pecam1*, which also define individual subsets, limiting the discriminative power of this composite score among closely related subsets.

(G) TCR repertoire evenness (normalized Shannon index) across the four CD4⁺ naïve subsets (top) and between *Itgb3*⁺ and *Itgb3*⁻ CD4⁺ naïve T cells (bottom).

(H) Dot plot of marker gene expression across CD8⁺ clusters (*Ccr7*⁻, *Ly6c*-naïve T, Tcm, Teff, Tex) (left) and TCR evenness between *Itgb3*⁺ and *Itgb3*⁻ CD8⁺ naïve T cells (right).

(I) Proportion of GFP⁻ and GFP⁺ cells within each CD8⁺ cluster.

(J) Volcano plot (left) and GO-BP enrichment (right) comparing GFP⁺ versus GFP⁻ CD8⁺ naïve T cells overall.

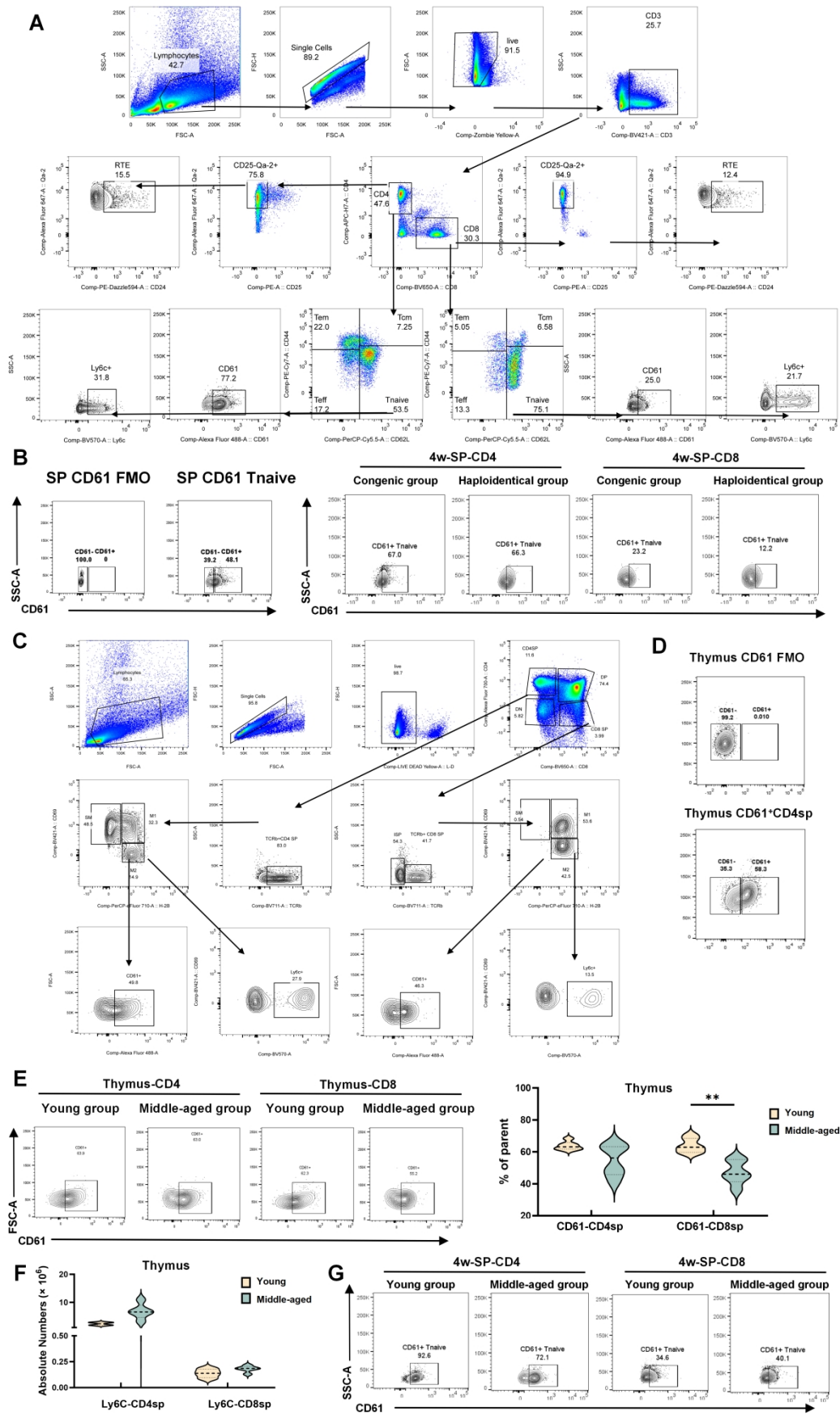


Figure S3. Gating strategies and CD61 FMO controls for splenic and thymic flow cytometry.

(A) Representative gating strategy for splenic T cells: lymphocytes → single cells → live cells → CD3⁺ → CD4⁺/CD8⁺ → RTE (CD24⁺Qa-2⁺) and non-RTE (CD25⁻Qa-2⁺) fractions → naïve (CD44⁻CD62L⁺), Tcm, Tem, and Teff subsets within CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ compartments, followed by Ly6C⁺ and CD61⁺ gating within naïve T cells.

(B) CD61 gating in splenic CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ naïve T cells. Left, CD61 FMO control and corresponding fully stained naïve T-cell sample. Right, representative CD61⁺ naïve T-cell gating in congenic and haploidentical recipients at 4 weeks post-transplantation, corresponding to Figure 3b.

(C) Representative gating strategy for thymocytes: lymphocytes → single cells → live cells → CD4/CD8 double-positive (DP) and single-positive (SP) populations → TCRβ-defined DP subsets → CD69⁺ and mature SP populations, followed by CD61⁺ and Ly6C⁺ gating within CD4SP and CD8SP thymocytes.

(D) CD61 FMO control (top) and corresponding CD61⁺CD4SP gating (bottom) in the thymus.

(E) Representative CD61 gating (left) and quantification of CD61-CD4SP and CD61-CD8SP thymocytes as a percentage of parent population (right) in young and middle-aged mice (mean ± SEM; **p < 0.01, two-tailed unpaired t-test).

(F) Absolute numbers of Ly6C-CD4SP and Ly6C-CD8SP thymocytes in young and middle-aged mice.

(G) Representative CD61⁺ naïve T-cell gating in splenic CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ compartments from young and middle-aged mice, corresponding to Figure 3e.

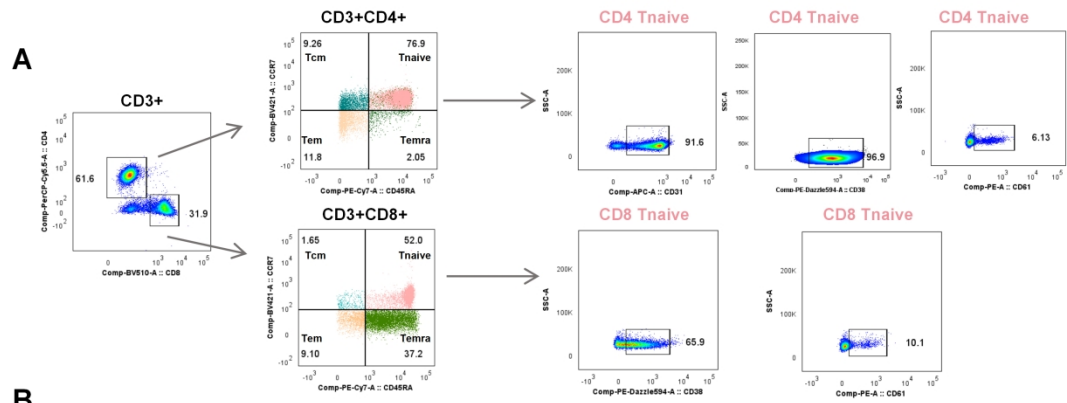


Figure S4. Human PBMC flow cytometric gating, CD61 correlation, and partial correlation analyses.

(A) Representative gating strategy for CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ naïve T cells (CCR7⁺CD45RA⁺) in human PBMCs, followed by CD31⁺, CD38⁺, and CD61⁺ gating within each naïve subset.

(B, C) Pearson correlation between CD61⁺ naïve T-cell counts and total naïve T-cell counts (left) and between CD61⁺ naïve T-cell counts and age (right), for CD4⁺ (B) and CD8⁺ (C) compartments. Young (n = 6) and old (n = 8) donors are shown in blue and orange, respectively. R² and P values from Pearson correlation are indicated.

(D) Correlation matrices showing pairwise Pearson correlation coefficients among CD61⁺, CD31⁺, and CD38⁺ naïve T-cell counts, total naïve T-cell counts, sjTREC levels, and age, for CD4⁺ (left) and CD8⁺ (right) naïve T cells (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001).

(E) Partial correlation between CD61⁺ naïve T-cell counts and age, controlling for sjTREC levels, for CD4⁺ (left) and CD8⁺ (right) naïve T cells. Axes show residuals after regressing each variable on sjTREC. Partial correlation coefficients and P values are indicated.