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## The clonal composition of human CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ cells determined by a comprehensive DNA-based multiplex PCR for *TCRB* gene rearrangements

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### Abstract

The characterization of the T-cell receptor (TCR) repertoire of CD4+ regulatory T cells (T<sub>R</sub>) have been limited due to the RNA degradation that results following permeabilization and fixation as routinely used for intracellular staining of Foxp3. In the present study the clonal composition of human umbilical cord blood (UCB) and adult peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> and non-T<sub>R</sub> was characterized by a DNA-based multiplex PCR which allowed for the consistent clonotypic characterization of cells that have undergone fixation and permeabilization. To validate this method, CD8+ T cells from two HLA A\*0201 individuals were sorted and compared clonotypically based upon their ability either to secrete interferon- $\gamma$  in response to a CMV pp65 epitope or to bind to the corresponding pMHC I tetramer. In the UCB and PBMCs clonotypes shared between the CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ and CD4+CD25+Foxp3- was observed in all 3 UCB and in one adult PBMCs, suggesting that naïve and memory CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> can share the same clonotypes as CD4+ non-T<sub>R</sub> in humans.

### Keywords

T cells; human; T cell receptors; repertoire development; regulatory T cells

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P Scheinberg provided primary conception, development of assay, execution, data analysis and drafted the manuscript. J Melenhorst contributed to primary conception, execution, sorting and cell processing, and manuscript preparation. B Hill was involved in assay development and interim discussions. K Keyvanfar conducted the cell sorting. D Price, AJ Barrett and D Douek were involved in primary conception, interpretation of results, interim discussions and manuscript preparation.

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## 1. Introduction

In recent years CD4+CD25+ T cells have been recognized as an integral part of the cellular immune system, providing regulatory functions in tumor-specific, autoreactive and alloimmune responses in animal models and in humans (Edinger et al., 2003; Trenado et al., 2003; Curiel et al., 2004; Ehrenstein et al., 2004; Viglietta et al., 2004; Viguier et al., 2004). Expression of the high affinity IL-2 receptor  $\alpha$  chain (CD25) has served as a phenotypic surface marker for these CD4+ regulatory T cells ( $T_R$ ) (Sakaguchi et al., 1995). However, in isolation, this discriminator has proven insufficient because CD25 is expressed as a consequence of activation in non-regulatory CD4+ T cells. More recently, the identification of  $T_R$  cells has been better defined by expression of the forkhead family transcription factor P3 (Foxp3), which is required for the development and function of these cells (Hori et al., 2003; Ramsdell, 2003). Foxp3 identification, either by real time PCR or by flow cytometry using Foxp3-specific monoclonal antibodies (Roncador et al., 2005) has permitted a more accurate segregation of regulatory and non-regulatory T cells within the CD4+CD25+ subset.

Such analyses do not however define the origin and antigen specificity of human  $T_R$  cells which remains obscure as does the diversity of their T-cell receptor (TCR) repertoire. To examine these issues in more detail in humans, we aimed to assess and compare the clonal composition of CD4+CD25+  $T_R$  and non- $T_R$  cell populations identified by flow cytometry.

The identification of CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ cells by flow cytometry requires permeabilization and fixation for intracellular staining (ICS) of Foxp3. Under these conditions RNA is extremely vulnerable to degradation; thus, the integrity of the RNA template is compromised and cannot be used reliably for RNA-based molecular analysis. Thus, a genomic DNA-based PCR that allows for the characterization of T-cell clonotypes in non-viable cell populations is a pre-requisite for the study of  $T_R$  cell clonality.

As the combinatorial diversity of the T-cell receptor  $\beta$ -chain (*TCRB*) gene is extensive (Arstila et al., 2000), the design of primers to include all possible rearrangements has been challenging. Towards this goal, the European BIOMED-2 collaborative study developed DNA-based multiplex PCR assays for the detection of rearranged *TCRB* genes in lymphoproliferative disorders (van Dongen et al., 2003); consensus primers including all known functional *TCRBV* and *TCRBJ* regions were designed. Based on the experience of the BIOMED-2 collaborative study investigators and others (van Dongen et al., 2003; Du et al., 2006), we designed and optimized a heminested multiplex PCR assay that allows for consistent characterization of *TCRB* complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) sequences in cells isolated on the basis of parameters that are incompatible with cellular viability, such as intracellular cytokine production. This approach was then used to study the baseline clonality of naïve and memory  $T_R$  and non- $T_R$  CD4+ T cells in unstimulated adult peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) and umbilical cord blood cells (UCBCs).

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Samples

Adult PBMCs were prepared from venous blood by density gradient centrifugation. UCBCs was provided by the New York Blood Center and were enriched for T cells by negative selection with the MIDI-magnetic cell sorting (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn, CA, USA) protocol provided by the manufacturer. Frozen PBMCs and UCBC were thawed and washed prior to staining. All PBMC donors gave written permission for their blood to be used for research under Institutional Review Board–approved National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute stem cell allotransplantation protocols.

### 2.2. Peptide-major histocompatibility complex class I (pMHCI) tetrameric complexes

Tetrameric recombinant pMHCI antigens for the HLA A\*0201-restricted CMV pp65-derived epitope (NLVPMVATV; residues 495–503) used in this study were produced as described previously (Hutchinson et al., 2003). Once prepared, tetramers were stored in the dark at 4°C.

### 2.3. Cell stimulation for CMV responses

HLA A\*0201-restricted CD8+ T cells specific for CMV pp65<sub>495–503</sub> were identified directly ex vivo with cognate fluorescent pMHCI tetramers (Price et al., 2005) and by antigen-induced interferon- $\gamma$  (IFN- $\gamma$ ) expression in parallel experiments, then sorted by flow cytometry. Tetramer stains were performed at 37°C for 20 min as described previously (Whelan et al., 1999). Antigenic peptide stimulation was performed with PBMCs as previously described (Pitcher et al., 1999; Betts et al., 2000). Briefly, CMV pp65<sub>495–503</sub> peptide was used to stimulate cognate T cells in the presence of costimulatory mAbs (anti-CD28 and anti-CD49d; 1  $\mu$ g/ml final concentration) and brefeldin A (10  $\mu$ g/ml; Sigma) overnight at 37°C. A negative control (costimulatory mAbs alone) was included in all experiments to quantify spontaneous production of effector cytokines.

### 2.4. Immunofluorescence staining

PBMCs were stained with directly conjugated mAbs specific for surface and intracellular markers (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems [BDIS], San Jose, CA) for 30 min at 4°C. Surface stains were performed prior to, and intracellular stains subsequent to, fixation/permeabilization for 10 min. Cells were washed and resuspended in 1% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in phosphate-buffered saline on completion of the staining procedure except in the case of tetramer-based viable cell sorts. PBMCs stimulated overnight with the pp65<sub>495–503</sub> peptide were stained with conjugated mAbs specific for CD3, CD4, CD8 and interferon- $\gamma$ . CMV-specific CD8+ T cells were identified by surface staining with CMV pp65<sub>495–503</sub> tetramer, CD3 and CD8. Unstimulated adult PBMCs and UCBCs were stained with conjugated mAbs specific for CD3, CD4, CD25, and Foxp3 (BioLegend, San Jose, CA). Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), Alexa 488, phycoerythrin (PE), peridinin chlorophyll protein (PerCP), allophycocyanin (APC) and phycoerythrin-Cy5 (PE-Cy5) were used as the fluorophores. FITC, PE and APC were used as fluorophores. BDIS solution was used for the



detection of intracellular cytokine and the Biolegend fixation/permeabilization kit was used for the Foxp3 intracellular staining.

## 2.5 Flow cytometric analysis

Four-parameter flow cytometric analysis was performed using a FACSCalibur flow cytometer (BDIS). At least 100,000 live CD3+ lymphocytes were collected for each experimental condition. The list mode data files were analyzed using FlowJo software (Tree Star, Inc., San Carlos, CA).

## 2.6. Flow cytometric cell sorting

All sorts were performed on stained cells fixed with 1% PFA using a FACS Aria (BDIS) or a FACSVantage SE Diva (BDIS) with the exception of tetramer sorted cells which were not fixed. Tetramer binding CMV-specific CD8+ T cells were sorted into RNeasy lysis buffer (Qiagen, Austin, TX, USA); CD8+ T cells expressing IFN- $\gamma$  after overnight incubation with the pp65<sub>495–503</sub> peptide were sorted into a dry collection tube. Unstimulated adult PBMCs and UCBCs were sorted based upon expression of CD25+ and/or Foxp3+ on CD3+CD4+ gated cells. Three populations were studied in each sample: CD25+Foxp3–; CD25+Foxp3+; and CD25–Foxp3+. A 3-way sort into a dry collection tube was performed and the cell pellets were then frozen at –80°C. Instrument set-up in all cases was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Instrument compensation was performed with antibody capture beads (BD Pharmingen) stained singly with individual antibodies used in the test samples.

## 2.7 RNA-based clonotypic assay

Clonotypes in the tetramer-sorted populations were identified using a strand-switch–anchored reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) that amplifies all expressed *TCRB* gene products without bias (Douek et al., 2002; Price et al., 2004). Briefly, mRNA was extracted from the sorted antigen-specific T cells (Oligotex kit, Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA). Amplification of *TCRB* CDR3 sequences was performed by using a modified version of the SMART procedure (switching mechanism at the 5' end of RNA transcript) to generate cDNA followed by a template-switch anchored RT-PCR with a 3' C-region primer. The PCR product was gel purified and ligated into the pGEMT Easy vector (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) and used to transform *Escherichia coli*. Individual colonies were selected, amplified by PCR with M13 primers, and then sequenced to obtain *TCRB* CDR3 sequences.

## 2.8. Multiplex DNA-based clonotypic assay

The consensus primers for the multiplex PCR were based on the BIOMED-2 Concerted Action and were designed to cover all functional *TCRBV* and *TCRBJ* gene segments and to be compatible with multiplex PCR reactions (van Dongen et al., 2003). In order to minimize primer dimerization and allow for amplification of CDR3 sequences from low cell numbers, we designed an external set of *TCRBJ* primers and performed a heminested touchdown PCR. These primers were tested with all 23 *TCRBV* and internal *TCRBJ* primer set to ensure that primer dimerization or cross-priming did not occur. The final primer set was divided into 3 tubes: tube A contained all 23 *TCRBV* and 6 *TCRBJ* primers (1.1 – 1.6); tube B

contained all 23 *TCRBV* and 4 *TCRBJ* primers (2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5); and tube C contained all 23 *TCRBV* and 3 *TCRBJ* primers (2.2, 2.6 and 2.7). The *TCRBV* and *TCRBJ* primers used for each PCR reaction are shown in Table 1. This approach allowed for a significant reduction in primer dimerization and crosspriming, as well as a substantial decrease in nonspecific amplification. Specific bands of 250–300 bp in size that contained *TCRB CDR3* sequences were consistently obtained. Sorted T cells were lysed in 100 µg/mL proteinase K (Boehringer, Indianapolis, IN) for 1 hr at 56°C and then 10 min at 95°C. PCR conditions were as follows: 1 × HiFi Buffer, 3mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 200 µM dNTPs, 0.056 U platinum Taq Hi-Fi DNA polymerase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and 10 pmol of each primer in a final volume of 50 µL. Touchdown PCR was run with the following cycling conditions: 95°C for 30 sec, 68°C for 30 sec for 2 cycles; 95°C for 30 sec, 65°C for 30 sec and 68°C for 30 sec for 3 cycles; 95°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec and 68°C for 30 sec for 30 cycles. All samples were preactivated for 5 min at 95°C. The product of the first PCR was purified (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) and used as a template in the second PCR. The final PCR product was purified, ligated and transformed as detailed above for the RNA-based clonotype assay. PCR conditions and cycling parameters were identical for both PCR reactions. For clonotype classification the International Immunogenetics Information System (IMGT) nomenclature is used (Lefranc, 2004).

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Validation of the multiplex PCR

The development of a reliable multiplex PCR for *TCRB* gene rearrangements would enable clonotypic analysis of T cell populations where the integrity of the RNA is compromised such as in cells subjected to intracellular staining protocols or when amplicon size is small as in archived formalin-fixed tissue. Towards this goal, we developed a heminested multiplex DNA-based PCR as described in Materials and Methods. To validate this assay, we examined the functional antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell repertoire recruited in two CMV seropositive HLA A\*0201+ individuals after stimulation with the CMV pp65<sub>495–503</sub> peptide and flow cytometric sorting on the basis of IFN-γ expression using the multiplex PCR. In tandem, we sorted viable CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells of the same specificity identified physically with the corresponding pMHCI tetramer and examined clonality according to the well established RNA-based strand-switch RT-PCR protocol (Figure 1). In our experience, CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell responses to this pMHCI antigen are generally oligoclonal (Price et al., 2005) and this system thus provides a rigorous test of assay specificity. Within each individual, the clonotypes identified in the CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell populations specific for CMV pp65<sub>495–503</sub> using these two distinct approaches were highly comparable (Table 2). In separate experiments, unstimulated PBMCs were analyzed using the multiplex PCR and a polyclonal repertoire was observed as expected (data not shown). Furthermore, the *TCRBJ* genes identified in tubes A, B and C corresponded only to the respective *TCRBJ* primers added to each PCR reaction; thus, only *TCRBJ* 1.1 – 1.6 were present in the PCR product from tube A, only *TCRBJ* 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 were present in tube B, and only *TCRBJ* 2.2, 2.6 and 2.7 were present in tube C.

### 3.2. Repertoire of Foxp3 CD4+ T cells in adult PBMCs and UCBCs

Three separate sets of unstimulated adult PBMCs and three UCBCs were analyzed for Foxp3 and/or CD25+ expression in CD4+ T cells by flow cytometry (Figure 2). At least 1,000 cells were sorted from each of the following CD4+ T cell populations: CD25+Foxp3<sup>-</sup>, CD25+Foxp3<sup>+</sup> and CD25<sup>-</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup>. A 250–300 bp band was obtained for all sorted populations following the heminested PCR, as illustrated in Figure 3. Repertoire analysis of all 3 sorted populations both in the UCBCs and adult PBMCs demonstrated substantial diversity and polyclonality. Molecular clonotyping data from each of the sorted populations from UCBCs are shown on tables 3–5 and of PBMC are shown on Tables 6–8. Although all the populations analyzed were polyclonal, the same clonotype was identified at least once in the CD25+Foxp3<sup>-</sup> and CD25+Foxp3<sup>+</sup> sorted cells from all 3 UCB samples and in one of the 3 adult PBMC samples (Table 9).

## 4. Discussion

The mechanism of immune suppression by CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> cells is poorly understood but it appears to be antigen-independent with a requirement for cell-cell contact (Sakaguchi, 2004). However, the clonal composition of CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> cells and their corresponding antigen specificity remains obscure. The basis for the identification CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> cells by flow cytometry has been the high level of CD25 expression by these cells. Although the CD4+CD25<sup>hi</sup> T cell subset include the majority of Foxp3+ cells, CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> cells can express no or low levels of CD25 and recent studies have suggested that the downregulation of the IL-7 receptor (CD127) or the isolation of CD45RA<sup>+</sup> naïve CD4+CD25<sup>high</sup> may serve as a discriminator between T<sub>R</sub> and non-T<sub>R</sub> CD4+ T cells (Hoffmann et al., 2006; Liu et al., 2006; Seddiki et al., 2006) without the need for ICS. However, the CD127 molecule may be downregulated upon T-cell activation and therefore, a consensus in which surface marker(s) can reliably and consistently identify human T<sub>R</sub> is lacking. Thus, the expression of Foxp3 by ICS remains the most precise method for the flow cytometric identification of CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> cells.

The study of the clonal composition of human CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> has been hampered by unreliable methods for the identification of these cells and by methodological limitations which prevented the reliable characterization of TCRB CDR3 region of permeabilized and fixed cells. In mice the repertoire of CD25+ and CD25<sup>-</sup>CD4+ T cells has been shown to be equally diverse with minimal overlap of TCRα sequences between the two populations (Hsieh et al., 2004; Hsieh et al., 2006) suggesting that regulatory and non-regulatory CD4+ T cells in the mouse originate in the thymus as separate lineages. In humans the clonal composition of CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> has not been characterized clonotypically, but clonal homology between T<sub>R</sub> and non-T<sub>R</sub> CD4+ T cell subsets was addressed indirectly in a recent study where similar expansions in Vβ2 was observed in CD4+CD25<sup>-</sup> and CD4+CD25<sup>hi</sup> subsets and in the CD4+Foxp3<sup>-</sup> and CD4+Foxp3<sup>+</sup> subsets after stimulation with CMV lysate (Vukmanovic-Stejic et al., 2006).

Previously published methods for DNA-based PCR approaches are time-consuming, require multiple tubes with panels of family-specific primers or use highly degenerate consensus primers which limit the number of detectable rearrangements (Rosenberg et al., 1992; Kneba

et al., 1995; Assaf et al., 2000; Du et al., 2006). Our initial experience with the method proposed by the BIOMED-2 investigators was confounded by frequent primer dimerization and amplification of non-specific products, some of which were observed within the expected size range for true TCR amplicons. These problems occurred particularly in cases where the number of analyzed cells was low, posing additional limitations for certain applications. To overcome these issues, we developed a heminested approach and resolved problematic primer combinations with the addition of a third PCR tube; these modifications significantly improved the methodology allowing for a more efficient PCR reaction with elimination of primer dimerization and non-specific bands.

As reliable antibodies for the identification of Foxp3 expression by flow cytometry became available recently, we chose to use our modified DNA-based multiplex PCR to analyze the TCR repertoire of CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ cells in UCB and adult PBMC;

CD4+CD25+Foxp3- and CD4+CD25-Foxp3+ populations were analyzed in parallel as comparators. Our data show that the repertoire of unstimulated CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> cells in UCB and PBMCs is highly polyclonal and that, on occasion, the same TCRs can be expressed in both CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ and CD4+CD25+Foxp3- populations. The latter observation suggests an ontogenetic relationship between the CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ and CD4+CD25+Foxp3- populations that might relate to separate differentiation pathways after encounter with the same cognate antigen or to a common origin in the thymus. Further studies of antigen-specific CD4+ T cells are required to distinguish between these and other possibilities.

In summary, we have developed a practical and reliable multiplex DNA-based PCR for *TCRB* gene rearrangements that can be used to examine the clonal composition of T cell populations in which the RNA has been degraded. The power of this technique was illustrated with a comprehensive assessment of unmanipulated CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> cell clonality directly ex vivo both in adult PBMCs and in UCBs. While the resultant data reveal marked polyclonality in these CD4+ T<sub>R</sub> cell populations, potential relationships to other peripheral blood T cell subsets were also revealed.

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## Abbreviations

<b>T<sub>R</sub></b>	regulatory T cells
<b>UCB</b>	umbilical cord blood
<b>PBMC</b>	peripheral blood mononuclear cells
<b>TCR</b>	T-cell receptor



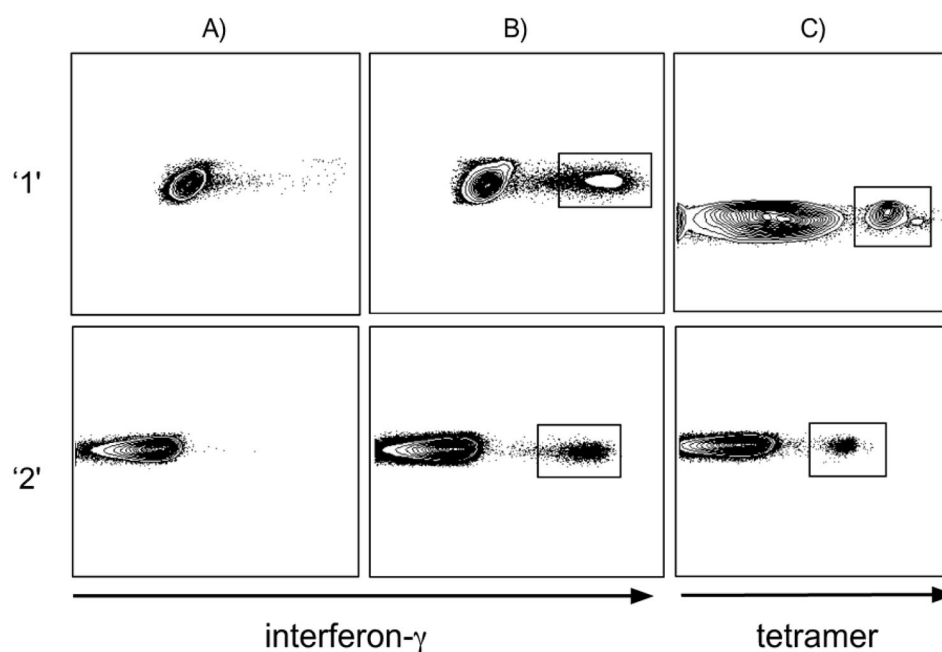
<b>Foxp3</b>	forkhead family transcription factor P3
<b>ICS</b>	intracellular staining
<b>CDR3</b>	complementarity determining region 3
<b>TCRB</b>	the T-cell receptor $\beta$ -chain
<b>BV</b>	variable region of the T-cell receptor $\beta$ -chain
<b>BJ</b>	J-region of the T-cell receptor $\beta$ -chain
<b>IFN-<math>\gamma</math></b>	interferon- $\gamma$

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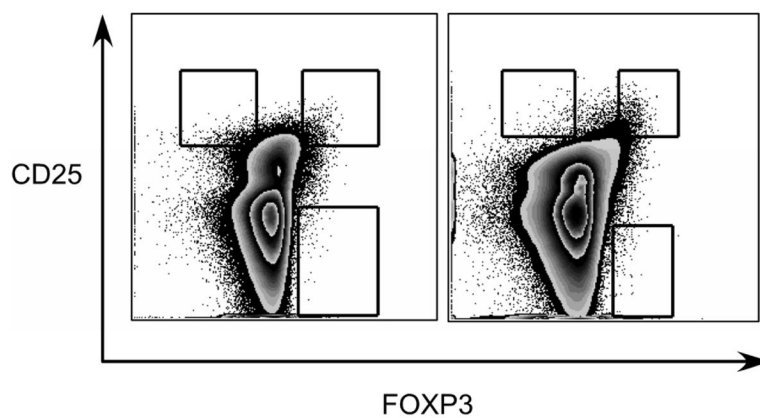
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**Figure 1.** CD8+ T cell populations specific for the HLA A\*0201-restricted CMV pp65<sub>495-503</sub> antigen. A) Negative control (no peptide + anti-CD28/CD49d; 1 µg/ml final). B) Specific CD8+ T cell response following overnight stimulation with the CMV pp65<sub>495-503</sub> peptide. C) Specific CMV pp65<sub>495-503</sub>/HLA A\*0201 tetramer binding CD8+ T cells. All plots are gated on CD3+CD8+ cells and the sorted populations are indicated. '1' and '2' refer to separate individuals seropositive for CMV.



**Figure 2.**

Umbilical cord blood cells (left) and adult PBMCs (right) are shown gated on CD3+CD4+ T cells. CD25+Foxp3- (upper left gate), CD25+Foxp3+ (upper right gate) and CD25-Foxp3+ (lower right gate) CD3+CD4+ cells were sorted into a dry pellet and frozen at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  prior to multiplex PCR.





**Figure 3.**

A 250–300 bp band is obtained in tubes A, B and C (right 3 lanes) following heminested multiplex PCR of CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ sorted cells. The 3 lanes on the left are the negative controls for tubes A, B and C, respectively.

**Table 1**

TCRBV and TCRBJ primers used in multiplex PCR

Primer name	Sequence	Primer name	Internal TCRBJ primers	External TCRBJ primers
BV2	ATACTTCTATTGGTACAGACAAATCT	BJ 1.1	CTTACCTACAACGTGAGTCTGGTG	AAAAATGTCTTACCTACAAC
BV3	CGCTATGTATTGGTATAAACAG	BJ 1.2	CTTACCTACAACGGTTAACCTGGTC	CCCAGCCTTACCTACAAC
BV4	CGCTATGTATTGGTACAAGCA	BJ 1.3	CTCACCTACAACAGTGAGCCAACTT	TGACTTACTCACCTACAAC
BV5	CAGTGTGTCCTGGTACCAACAG	BJ 1.4	CATACCCAAGACAGAGAGCTGGGTTC	TCTTTTACATACCCAAGAC
BV6a	ATACATGTACTGGTATCGACAAGAC	BJ 1.5	CTTACCTAGGATGGAGAGTCGAGTC	TTCTGCAACTTACCTAGGAT
BV6b	GGCCATGTACTGGTATAGACAAG	BJ 1.6	CATACCTGTACAGTGAGCCTG	GAGCCCCCATACCTGTCAC
BV6c	GTATATGTCCTGGTATCGACAAGA	BJ 2.1	CCTTCTTACCTAGCACGGTGA	CCTGGAGCCCCCTTCTTAC
BV7a	AACCCCTTATTGGTACCGACA	BJ 2.2	CTTACCCAGTACGGTCAGCCT	CCGCCTCCTTACCCAGTAC
BV7b	AACCCCTTATTGGTATCAACAG	BJ 2.3	CCCGCTTACCGAGCACTGTCA	AGCCCCCGCTTACCGAGCAC
BV7c	ATCCCTTTTTTGGTACCAACAG	BJ 2.4	CCAGCTTACCCAGCACTGAGA	GCCCCAGCTTACCCAGCAC
BV11	TACCCCTTACTGGTACCGGCAG	BJ 2.5	CGCGCTCACCGAGCAC	AGCCCCGCGCTCACCGAGCAC
BV12a	CTCCCGTTTTCTGGTACAGACAGAC	BJ 2.6	CTCACCCAGCACGGTCAGCCT	GCGAAAACTCACCCAGCAC
BV12b	CACGGTCTACTGGTACCAGCA	BJ 2.7	CTCACCTGTGACCGTGAGCCTG	GCCCCGAATCTCACCTGTGAC
BV14	TAACCTTTATTGGTATCGACGTGT			
BV15	CGTCATGTACTGGTACCAGCA			
BV18	TCATGTTTACTGGTATCGGCAG			
BV19	GGCCATGTACTGGTACCGACA			
BV20	AACTATGTTTTGGTATCGTCA			
BV21	TTATGTTTACTGGTATCGTAAGAAGC			
BV23	TTATGTTTATTGGTATCAACAGAATCA			
BV25	CAAAATGTACTGGTATCAACAA			
BV29	CACGATGTTCTGGTACCGTCAGCA			
BV30	CAACCTATACTGGTACCGACA			

**Table 2**

Comparison of CD8+ T cell clonotypes specific for CMV pp65<sub>495–503</sub> obtained by mRNA-based PCR and DNA-based multiplex PCR

ID	mRNA clonotyping			Multiplex PCR			
	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	
<b>1</b>	6.5	CASSYSTGTPGIYT*	1.2	6.5	CASSYSTGTPGIYT	1.2	
	27	CASTPAGGAPGELF**	2.2	27	CASTPAGGAPGELF	2.2	
<b>2</b>	6.5	CASSPQTGAGRYGYT*	1.2	6.5	CASSPQTGAGRYGYT	1.2	
	6.5	CASSVQTGTGNYGYT**	1.2	6.5	CASSVQTGTGNYGYT	1.2	
	5.4	CASRVGGDTEAF	1.1	24.1	CATSPGLAGAYQETQY	2.5	
	4.2	CASSQESGNTAEAF	1.1	29.1	CSVPGIGNIYNEQF	2.1	

BV, variable region of the T-cell receptor  $\beta$ -chain; BJ, J-region of the T-cell receptor  $\beta$ -chain; CDR3, complementarity determining region 3. ID 1 and 2 represent two separate CMV-seropositive HLA A\*0201 individuals.

\* dominant clonotype

\*\* sub-dominant clonotype

Table 3

T-cell receptor repertoire of UCB #1

CD4+CD25+FOXP3–				CD4+CD25+FOXP3+				CD4+CD25–FOXP3+			
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
5.4	CASSLDSPNEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSLDRASNTQY	2.3	5.4	CASSFATNSQEAQY	2.5			
5.4	CASSLGEGYYGYT	1.2	5.4	CASSWGTNTGELF	2.2	5.4	CASSFGAHYTQN	2.5			
5.4	CASSLGISEETQY	2.5	<b>5.5</b>	<b>CASEGTVRSPLH</b>	<b>1.6</b>	5.4	CASSFGAQETQY	2.5			
5.4	CASSLGSSNTGELF	2.2	<b>5.5</b>	<b>CASSLEITGKGSPLH</b>	<b>1.6</b>	5.4	CASSLGQSPTGELF	2.2			
5.4	CASSLMGLAGAAQY	2.3	5.6	CASRSGLRRGLYEYQY	2.7	5.4	CASSSAGLEETQY	2.5			
5.4	CASSLTPTENSPLH	1.6	5.6	CASSHGGTGGYT	1.2	5.6	CASRRQEYQETQY	2.5			
5.4	CASSLVPETQY	2.5	5.6	CASSLEAGGTLTGDTQY	2.3	5.6	CASSLRGTLTDTQY	2.3			
5.4	CASSPDRGEGYGYT	1.2	5.6	CASSLEITGKGSPLH	1.6	5.6	CASSPSPASSYNEQF	2.1			
<b>5.5</b>	<b>CASEGTVRSPLH</b>	<b>1.6</b>	5.6	CASSLWGKGYT	1.2	6.1	CASKETGRNEQY	2.7			
5.5	CASSEAGQRTETQY	2.5	6.1	CASRGLTDSRRSYNSPLH	1.6	6.1	CASRVNIEQY	2.7			
5.5	CASSLDSPNEQY	2.7	6.1	CASRGTSAYNEQF	2.1	6.1	CASSAGWGSSYNSPLH	1.6			
<b>5.5</b>	<b>CASSLEITGKGSPLH</b>	<b>1.6</b>	6.1	CASSASWGSDTQY	2.3	6.1	CASSGAPQGQPQH	1.5			
5.5	CASSLKGTGGGYGYT	1.2	6.2	CASRALYGYT	1.2	6.1	CASSPRGTSGITDTQY	2.3			
5.5	CASSQQGAGELF	2.2	6.2	CASSLGWGGTNYGYT	1.2	6.1	CASSYSTNGSSSDEQY	2.7			
5.5	CASSSPARDRRLSPLH	1.6	6.2	CASSSIEQF	2.1	6.2	CASGSSLNTEAF	1.1			
5.6	CASSFDRGFTDTHY	2.3	6.5	CASNDLTAKYEYQY	2.7	6.2	CASSEAGNGYT	1.2			
5.6	CASSLGGTANSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSERGASTDTHY	2.3	6.2	CASSPGQGVINEQY	2.7			
5.6	CASSLRTGNNEQF	2.1	6.5	CASSFPIRAGGRLTYEQY	2.7	6.2	CASSPGRGTETQY	2.5			
5.6	CASSLRTGNNEQF	2.1	6.5	CASSLDRVVTGELF	2.2	6.2	CASSYSARGVQY	2.3			
5.6	CASSRDRGREQY	2.7	6.5	CASSYSFSRVETQY	2.3	6.2	CASSYSTSGSSSDEQY	2.7			
5.6	CASSRRDSSGNTIY	1.3	6.5	CASSYSFTYWGSYEYQY	2.7	6.4	CASSATGTGRIQY	2.4			
5.6	CASSSPSGGTDQY	2.3	6.5	CASTRQGHGYT	1.2	6.5	CASSRHHGGGAGELF	2.2			
5.6	CASSYRGLDGYTF	1.2	6.9	CASSYSFTYWGSYEYQY	2.7	6.6	CASRVNIEQY	2.7			
5.8	CASKRSVGRNSPLH	1.6	11	CASRASWGEQF	2.1	6.6	CASRVNIEQY	2.7			
6.1	CASSFSSGTDEQY	2.7	11	CASSLDGDRGTDQY	2.3	6.6	CASSAGANVLT	2.6			
6.2	CAGSYGYGGQNIQY	2.4	11	CASSQNIRLAGGISDTQY	2.3	6.6	CASSPGQGVINEQY	2.7			
6.2	CASSYSPFSGNIEQY	2.7	12	CASRPGGGYEYQY	2.7	6.6	CASSRGWGAF	1.1			

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CD4+CD25+FOXP3–				CD4+CD25+FOXP3+				CD4+CD25–FOXP3+			
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
6.2	CASSYSRSTYSYEQY	2.7	12	CASRSGGVNYGYT	1.2	11	CASSFSRDYEQY	2.7			
6.4	CASSAPDGTEAF	1.1	12	CASSFLAGSNTGELF	2.2	14	CASSQTGNSPLH	1.6			
6.5	CASRTIDLETQY	2.5	12	CASSLDRVVTGELF	2.2	18	CASSKTLGGAENSPLH	1.6			
6.5	CASSAIRTG GGYGYT	1.2	19	CASGQGGYNSPLH	1.6	19	CASSPTHDTQY	2.3			
6.5	CASSEAGQRTETQY	2.5	19	CASSGTWLQPQH	1.5	19	CASSTQGLYNEQF	2.1			
6.5	CASSFRLRTATDTQY	2.3	19	CASSLDYGQWETQY	2.5	19	CASTKRGVPYNEQF	2.1			
6.5	CASSPRGLAGHTGELF	2.2	19	CASSRFEGQETQY	2.3	19	CASTPGRGDPNYGYT	1.1			
6.5	CASSYSISRVGEQY	2.7	19	CASSRTQGGSPLH	1.6	19	CATSDHRASDTGELF	2.2			
6.5	CASSYSISRVGEQY	2.7	19	CVSSGTWLQPQH	1.5	24	CATSDHRASDTGELF	2.2			
6.5	CASSYSSGFRSSYNSPLH	1.6	27	CASSFSLIYNSPLH	1.6	27	CASSIQGRNQPH	1.5			
7.2	CASSLRVGPYEQY	2.7	27	CASSSQGAGANVLT	2.6	27	CASSSRGEQY	2.7			
13	CASSLDGRGSREQY	2.7	29	CSLGRAGGFTDTQY	2.3	29	CSVARGNTEAF	1.1			
19	CASEPGQGN SPLH	1.6	29	CSVSQTGGYGYT	1.2	30	CAWSVGLWDSPLH	1.6			
19	CASRTRQGQETQY	2.5	30	CAWSGGQGPQETQY	2.5						
19	CASSITPQMDQYF	2.5									
19	CASSPPGPSTDTQY	2.3									
19	CASTSRPGRPDTQY	2.3									
24	CATSDGAGNTYNEQF	2.1									
27	CASQLDYSNTGELF	2.2									
27	CASSGLTYNSPLH	1.6									
29	CSDGQLNTEAF	1.1									
29	CSTGPRGEGRTDTQY	2.3									
29	CSVAVAGKL R GDTQY	2.3									
29	CSVEFLGWGETQY	2.5									
30	CAWSGGLGETQY	2.5									

Bolded clonotypes are present on CD4+CD25+FOXP3– and CD4+CD25+FOXP3+ populations



**Table 4**

T cell receptor repertoire of UCBC #2.

CD4+CD25+Foxp3–				CD4+CD25+Foxp3+				CD4+CD25–Foxp3+			
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
5.4	CASSTPGSNGYGT	1.2	5.4	CASSPDRGSRGYT	1.2	5.4	CASSTGQGNNGYGT	1.1			
5.4	CASSTPGGGANNSPLH	1.6	5.4	CASSQAQSNNGYGT	1.2	5.4	CASSLVHTEDGYT	1.2			
5.4	CASSLDFSFEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSVSTGAHGYT	1.2	5.4	CASSLRLAGHTDTQY	2.3			
5.4	CASSLGAGQGTQETQY	2.5	5.4	CASSLDHNEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSLASFGEQY	2.7			
5.4	CASSFGGLYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSLKTGGGRETQY	2.5	5.4	CASSLGLFYEQY	2.7			
5.4	CASSLDQYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASRPNTSGSRYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSLGQVHEQY	2.7			
5.4	CASSLDYSYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSALGPGKGRVAEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSWDRGDEQY	2.7			
5.4	CASSLRTAYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSLQGREQY	2.7	5.5	CASSKDRHLIGELF	2.2			
5.4	CASSSRGRAYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSWGLAGSKQY	2.7	5.5	CASSLGDTQY	2.3			
5.4	CASSTKGGAGDEQY	2.7	5.5	CASSSQGTGYGYT	1.2	5.6	CASSLGPSYNSPLH	1.6			
5.5	CASIKTGERTGELF	2.2	5.6	CASSLVLVNTEAF	1.1	5.6	CASSPRDTNTGELF	2.2			
5.5	CASSLYGELF	2.2	5.6	CASSLEGDRDHNGYGT	1.2	5.6	CASSFRVDPSTDTQY	2.3			
5.5	CASSPGQGAPKTQY	2.5	5.6	CASSLVGRGNNGYGT	1.2	5.6	CASSLTPGAKNIQY	2.4			
5.5	CASRLGLAGVQETQY	2.5	5.6	CASRPNTSGSRYEQY	2.3	5.6	CASSWARSGANALT	2.6			
5.5	CASSPGQGAPETQY	2.5	5.6	CASSWNPDTQY	2.3	5.6	CASSLGGARVMQY	2.7			
5.5	CASSLPGAGGQETQY	2.5	5.6	CASSLPGAYEQY	2.7	6.2	CASSHAGSGANVLT	2.6			
5.5	CASSPGQGAPETQY	2.5	5.8	CASSFRQGANYGYT	1.2	6.2	CASSYRAVQGANVLT	2.6			
5.5	CASSFSSGGLSSYEQY	2.7	6.2	CASSRDRGASGNQPQH	1.5	6.5	CASSYSEGLEAF	1.1			
5.5	CASSLRTAYEQY	2.7	6.2	CASSTRSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSFGTGWRSYGYT	1.2			
5.5	CASSPGQGAPETQY	2.7	6.2	CASRGSTSTDQY	2.3	6.5	CASSYTRGIYGYT	1.2			
5.6	CASSLVGTNTEAF	1.1	6.2	CASSAIDTQY	2.3	6.5	CASKLTGANSPLH	1.6			
5.6	CASSFFRVEETQY	2.5	6.5	CASSVGTGGTEAF	1.1	6.5	CASSYGRQSSYNSPLH	1.6			
5.6	CASRPGQGRRKETQY	2.5	6.5	CASSPGTGNNGYGT	1.2	6.5	CASSYRAPLWSSPLH	1.6			
5.6	CASRPGQGRRKETQY	2.7	6.5	CASSYRGGNNGYGT	1.2	6.5	CASSYRQGATLH	1.6			
6.1	CASISTAYNSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASRAGHPNSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSYHYGGFQQNTH	2.5			
6.2	CASSYLWEAWTVNPSNQPH	1.5	6.5	CASSHPGQAVPLH	1.6	6.9	CASSCTEQGNSPLH	1.6			
6.2	CASSYDGHQPQH	1.5	6.5	CASSTRSPLH	1.6	6.9	CASSYTEHANSPLH	1.6			

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CD4+CD25+Foxp3–			CD4+CD25+Foxp3+			CD4+CD25–Foxp3+		
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
6.2	CASRPVVSQGEQF	2.1	6.5	CASSWGDNSPLH	1.6	6.9	CASSYTGQGNSPLH	1.6
6.2	CASSAPRGNGYEYQY	2.7	6.5	CASSLKHYNEQF	2.1	6.9	CASRVGGPDEQY	2.7
6.2	CASSFGTSGSEQY	2.7	6.5	CASSNIRASMNEQF	2.1	7.3	CASSRDLGPYEYQY	2.7
6.4	CASISTAYNSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSYSTASTDTQY	2.3	7.9	CASSLKDGREY	2.4
6.5	CASSTRPANYGYT	1.2	6.5	CASSSLAERWETQY	2.5	10	CASSERRLGLRSPPH	1.6
6.5	CASSRDRGANQPQH	1.5	6.9	CASSPGGRGLTGANVLT	2.6	11	CASSPTAGGETQY	2.5
6.5	CASRRDRGWNSPLH	1.6	6.9	CASSTSSEQY	2.7	19	CASSARQGVTPH	1.6
6.5	CASSYSSGISGAGELF	2.2	10	CAISAAVSTSGSPLH	1.6	19	CASSTSNRGGSPH	1.6
7.2	CASSFLGDSTDTQY	2.3	19	CASRGRTVRNSPLH	1.6	19	CASSLRGRSDNEQF	2.1
11	CASSDNRDYEYQY	2.7	19	CASSQGRTNNSPLH	1.6	19	CATSDHRLAGEDEQF	2.1
11	CASSLGGSYEYQY	2.7	19	CAGRRTDTGELF	2.2	19	CASSIAGGDIQY	2.4
11	CASSSRTGYEQY	2.7	<b>19</b>	<b>CASSIATGSNTGELF</b>	<b>2.2</b>	19	CASSVGPSAYEQY	2.7
11	CASSLISRLAQDYEYQY	2.7	19	CASSTGGKTQY	2.5	27	CASSLVGLGPLH	1.6
12	CASSSLGTGNSPLH	1.6	27	CASSLLAWGADTQY	2.3	29	CSVEITGRGGYT	1.2
19	CASRSPPNYGYT	1.2	27	CASSLYGKETQY	2.5	29	CSAQTGQGAYGELF	2.2
19	CASSSRAENSPLH	1.6	27	CASRNSGANVLT	2.6	29	CSVVEEVARGGEDTQY	2.3
<b>19</b>	<b>CASSIATGSNTGELF</b>	<b>2.2</b>	27	CASRNSGANVLT	2.6	29	CSVPGSSGSYEYQY	2.7
19	CASSIGGTQTQY	2.5	27	CASSSLGGRANVLT	2.6			
24	CATSDLRRQGCEYQY	2.7	29	CSVVRGDLIEAF	1.1			
24	CATSDPGAGYGEYQY	2.7	29	CSVGGAIYGYT	1.2			
27	CASSLLGTGDSPLH	1.6	29	CSVGLSDRGTQY	2.5			
27	CASSRRWQETQY	2.5	30	CAWSFNQYNSPLH	1.6			
29	CSVAGQGASNQPQH	1.5						
29	CSVEKGRTGNEQF	2.1						
29	CSVEQGPGETQY	2.5						
29	CSVVFFSGGLGANVLT	2.6						
30	CAWSEQMSYT	1.2						
30	CAFIPRGSPYNSPLH	1.6						
30	CAWRSQGSYNSPLH	1.6						
30	CAFIPRGSPYNSPLH	1.6						

CD4+CD25+Foxp3–			CD4+CD25+Foxp3+			CD4+CD25–Foxp3+		
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
30	CAWSVPRVYQETQY	2.7						

Bolded clonotype is present in CD4+CD25+Foxp3– and CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ populations

Table 5

T-cell receptor repertoire of UCB #3

CD4+CD25+FOXP3-				CD4+CD25+FOXP3+				CD4+CD25-FOXP3+			
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
4.1	CASSQWAVSSGSYEYQY	2.3	5.4	CASSLSRDRGDEQF	2.1	5.3	CARSLGEQY	2.7			
5.4	CASSLDSYGYT	1.2	<b>5.4</b>	<b>CASSHLGETQY</b>	<b>2.5</b>	5.3	CARSLTGGKQY	2.7			
5.4	CASSPGHLYNSPLH	1.6	5.4	CASSLTSGGEETQY	2.5	5.4	CASSLGGGYT	1.2			
5.4	CASSLIWGTDTQY	2.3	5.4	CASSGYRGINYEYQY	2.7	5.4	CASSLGTDSPH	1.6			
5.4	CASSLTSSYEYQY	2.3	5.4	CASSLRPAGHYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSPTEYNEQF	2.1			
<b>5.4</b>	<b>CASSHLGETQY</b>	<b>2.5</b>	5.4	CASSLSGSSYEYQY	2.7	5.4	CASSLATGKNIQY	2.4			
5.4	CASSLDRAETQY	2.5	5.4	CASSLTGGSYEYQY	2.7	5.4	CASSLGRDWETQY	2.5			
5.4	CASSLGGSYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSYRGYEYQY	2.7	5.4	CASSLVGAGETQY	2.5			
5.4	CASSLTSSGEQY	2.7	5.5	CASSLQGNTEAF	1.1	5.4	CASSLGEQY	2.7			
5.4	CASSLTSSYEYQY	2.7	5.6	CASSELAGSYNEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSPRTGGYEQH	2.7			
5.5	CASSLLPVETQY	2.5	5.6	CASSPWAGAGRRSYNEQF	2.1	5.5	CASSWLFAGPQETQY	2.5			
5.6	CASSLTSSGEQY	2.3	5.6	CASSLGSETQY	2.5	5.5	CASSPPSGGAETQY	2.7			
5.6	CASSLWSGSRVSDTQY	2.3	5.6	CASSFLQYEYQY	2.7	6.2	CASTDNRTPN SPLH	1.6			
5.6	CASSLLPVETQY	2.5	6.1	CAGRPRVGETQY	2.5	6.4	CASTRLAGGYNEQF	2.1			
6.5	CASSELDYEYQY	2.7	6.2	CATSTSGNEQF	2.1	6.5	CASSQGYGYT	1.2			
10.2	CASKTILYNEQF	2.1	6.2	CASSPDRGQWAGGTQY	2.3	6.5	CASSRDTNYGYT	1.2			
11.2	CASRLAGVRDNEQF	2.1	6.2	CASSYSTTDINTDAQY	2.3	6.5	CASSYSSRDNYGYT	1.2			
12.5	CASGLVLQGKVFYGYT	1.2	6.2	CASSYEYRGGYEQY	2.7	6.5	CASRQGMQPQH	1.5			
19	CASTEQGAIWNSPLH	1.6	6.2	CASSYSTGVRYEQY	2.7	6.5	CASSLNLLAITYNEQF	2.1			
24.1	CATKPGQGANSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSYGGLYGYT	1.2	6.5	CASVRDNYNEQF	2.1			
27	CASSFSSYNSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASIEQTVGGLNQPH	1.5	6.5	CASRDVDPDTQY	2.3			
27	CASSLYNSPLH	1.6	6.9	CASSYQPRHLAKNIQY	2.4	6.5	CASSYLAGASEQY	2.7			
29.1	CSVGGNTEAF	1.1	11.2	CASSLTGGGEQY	2.7	6.5	CASSYQGQRSYEYQY	2.7			
29.1	CSVVVRQNRTALYGYT	1.2	12.3	CASSLERQGARYEQY	2.7	6.5	CASSYRGRRSYEQY	2.7			
29.1	CSVEEGTGGYEYQY	2.7	19	CASSILQDN SPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSYSLKLTSAYEQY	2.7			
			19	CASSIRYNSPLH	1.6	19	CASSIGSKETQY	2.5			
			19	CASSRDRGSPLH	1.6	29.1	CSARPYATDTQY	2.3			

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CD4+CD25+FOXP3–				CD4+CD25+FOXP3+			CD4+CD25–FOXP3+		
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	
			19	CASSRTGGADTQY	2.3	29.1	CSVESPGGYEQY	2.7	
			19	CASSIDRTGGAETQY	2.5	29.1	CSVQGQLYEQY	2.7	
			19	CASSIGKTQY	2.5				
			19	CASSMDRGTYEQY	2.7				
			27	CASSLSGQGYNSPLH	1.6				
			27	CASSGGGRRGDTQY	2.3				
			29.1	CSVRGTTTRPNYGYT	1.2				
			29.1	CSVDFTGEVTDQY	2.3				
			29.1	CSVEGLSGIGTDQY	2.3				
			29.1	CSGTGITYEQY	2.7				
			29.1	CSVSTGGYEQY	2.7				

Bolded clonotype is present on CD4+CD25+FOXP3– and CD4+CD25+FOXP3+ populations



Table 6

T-cell repertoire of PBMCs #1

CD4+CD25+Foxp3–				CD4+CD25+Foxp3+				CD4+CD25–Foxp3+			
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
5.3	CARRPGQGSYEYQ	2.7	5.4	CASSLGGVGTEAF	1.1	5.4	CASSANLRDRGNTGELF	2.2			
5.4	CASSATISNEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSPTGTGGYGDTEAF	1.1	5.4	CASSFIEDTGELF	2.2			
5.4	CASSFPRGVNTGELF	2.2	5.4	CASSVRLAGGTTDTQY	2.3	5.4	CAAGTSQETQY	2.3			
5.5	CASSTGYEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSWTTWSDYGYT	1.2	5.4	CASSLGTGANVLT	2.6			
5.6	CASSLGGRPDTQY	2.3	5.5	CASSLYSFYEYQ	2.7	5.4	CASSLGSYEYQ	2.7			
5.6	CASSLVGGHTEAF	1.1	5.5	CASSRLYEYQ	2.7	5.6	CASSQTGTAYEQY	2.7			
5.6	CASSRGPVNTEAF	1.1	5.5	CASSWDRDEYQ	2.7	6.5	CASSETGTRRSPLH	1.6			
5.6	CASSRTGTSGSHEQY	2.7	5.6	CASSAWSSYNSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSYAHPGQANSPLH	1.6			
5.6	CASSSPGQVNSPLH	1.6	5.6	CASSLGGTYTQY	2.3	6.5	CASSYPSLAGGQGSYNEQF	2.1			
5.6	CASSSVGVKTQY	2.5	5.6	CASSLYSFYEYQ	2.7	6.5	CASSYSLAGGTTDTQY	2.3			
6.5	CASSLGGRPDTQY	2.3	5.6	CASSPGVAGRNETQY	2.5	6.5	CASSYSHGVSL	2.3			
6.5	CASSQTSGRRGNEQF	2.1	5.6	CASSPLSSMNTEAF	1.1	6.5	CASSYSMLGRSTDTQY	2.3			
6.5	CASSRGREPTYEQY	2.7	5.6	CASSRLYEYQ	2.7	6.5	CASSQPRVRRRY	2.7			
6.5	CASSSGLAGLQETQY	2.5	6.1	CASSDRSGSKYEYQF	2.1	6.6	CACSLRGDYGYT	1.2			
6.5	CASSSPGQVNPLH	1.6	6.1	CASSEGVANTGELF	2.2	11.3	CASSTRGRLNSPLH	1.6			
6.5	CASSSQVNNNSPLH	1.6	6.1	CASSLLGKGEQF	2.1	11.3	CASSLGTGANVLT	2.6			
6.5	CASSYGLAGADTQY	2.3	6.2	CASSDRSGSKYEYQF	2.1	11.3	CASSLRDSSYEYQ	2.7			
6.9	CASNKRSTYEYQ	2.7	6.2	CASSYSSGTSGRNEQY	2.7	24.1	CATSDRTGNGYEYQ	2.7			
7.9	CATPDVTGESGANVLT	2.6	6.4	CASRKTVNTEAF	1.1	28	CASSPWGFTLH	1.6			
11.2	CASSLVRLARGDTQY	2.1	6.5	CASSLLGKGEQF	2.1	29.1	CSVGFWTEAF	1.1			
11.3	CASRRSGTRRSQETQY	2.5	6.5	CASSPPQGTGGYT	1.2	29.1	CSVGLGGVASEAF	1.1			
11.3	CASSAGLAGGLSSYEYQ	2.7	6.5	CASSYSIHADTQY	2.3	29.1	CSVEQGRQPQH	1.5			
11.3	CASSLGAGGGETQY	2.5	6.5	CASTSQGIYEYQ	2.7	29.1	CSVDRALYNEQF	2.1			
11.3	CASSLGCTSGICEETQY	2.5	10	CASSVWTSGRLYEYQ	2.7	29.1	CSVEMVGGRETQY	2.3			
11.3	CASSLRWQIEQF	2.1	10	CAIAPRSLRYNEQF	2.1	29.1	CSVKQLAAETQY	2.3			
11.3	CASSLTGGFSPLH	1.6	10	CAISGSGVTDTQY	2.3	29.1	CSIALGSDNQETQY	2.5			
11.3	CASSLVRLARGDTQY	2.3	11	CASSLRWDRVYEYQ	2.7	29.1	CSVALGSDNQETQY	2.5			

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CD4+CD25+Foxp3-				CD4+CD25+Foxp3+				CD4+CD25-Foxp3+			
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ			
12.3	CASSLGWQGPLH	1.6	11	CASSLEWTGGTYEQY	2.7	29.1	CSVEMVGGRETQY	2.5			
27	CASKTGRGGANVLT	2.6	12	CASSLTSGSPLYPSSYEYQY	2.7	29.1	CSVKQLAAETQY	2.5			
27	CASSFLPRLGNSPLH	1.6	19	CASSRKPRSGVVSYEQY	2.7	29.1	CSGVTASSGEAYEQY	2.7			
29.1	CSVDRGLMETQY	2.5	19	CATSESGTGITGELF	2.2	29.1	CSVGQGAVYEYQY	2.7			
29.1	CSVEKGSYEYQY	2.7	19	CVSSRKPRSGVVSYEQY	2.7						
29.1	CSVGKGLSNTAEF	1.1	24	CATSDASGSYTDQY	2.3						
29.1	CSVGYRPNTAEF	1.1	24	CATSEAGPLDQY	2.3						
29.1	CSVIWGGYEYQY	2.7	27	ASRPQGLLSTDQY	2.3						
29.1	CSVRLQSGETQY	2.5	27	CASRPQGLLSTDQY	2.3						
29.1	CSVSGTGGPVRSEQY	2.7	27	CASRPQGLVSTDQY	2.3						
29.1	CSVVPGNQETQY	2.5	27	CASSPTAGLEAF	1.1						
			27	CASSSLREGSDQY	2.3						
			29	CSSIGGTTSGISYNEQF	2.1						
			29	CSVETVSIWAADRANYGYT	1.2						
			29	CSVGGTRRNYGYT	1.2						
			29	CSVKRGGTGGFEYQY	2.7						
			29	CSVVGQGLSEQY	2.7						

Table 7

T cell receptor repertoire of PBMC #2.

CD4+CD25+Foxp3-				CD4+CD25+Foxp3+				CD4+CD25-Foxp3+			
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
5.4	CASSAQGRSPLH	1.6	5.4	CASSLARGRAHNEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSLRALSFGYT	1.2			
5.4	CASSLGSVSGANVLT	2.6	5.4	CASSLGQGVYNEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSQLTDGYT	1.2			
<b>5.4</b>	<b>CASSFPLEQY</b>	<b>2.7</b>	5.4	CASSLALAGVTGELF	2.2	5.4	CASSLKGHYSPLH	1.6			
5.5	CASSLEREQF	2.1	5.4	CASSLGLAGGADMQY	2.3	5.4	CASLVQGAETQY	2.5			
5.6	CASTQNTAEF	1.1	5.4	CASSLGLAGGADTQY	2.3	5.4	CASTSRGPETQY	2.5			
5.6	CASSWGGGRHSSYEY	2.7	5.4	CASGFTQETQY	2.5	5.4	CASSLDEQGWSYEY	2.7			
6.1	CASDAWDEQF	2.1	<b>5.4</b>	<b>CASSFPLEQY</b>	<b>2.7</b>	5.5	CASSLQGSYGYT	1.2			
6.1	CASSELIPGLPDGNEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSLDIAGFYEQY	2.7	5.6	CASSFVGRDSPLH	1.6			
6.1	CASSPSTSGSNEQF	2.1	5.5	CASSFRINQPQH	1.5	5.6	CASSLKGHYSPLH	1.6			
6.1	CASSYRRRTSPGELF	2.2	5.6	CASSLQFGQAYEQY	2.7	5.6	CASSLRITSGKSDTQY	2.3			
6.2	CASRDRLRDEQF	2.1	6.5	CASSLTGSNYGYT	1.2	5.6	CASSLWGSETQY	2.5			
6.4	CASSRPFYY	2.7	6.5	CASSYNFGNTGELF	2.2	5.6	CASSPDRGETQY	2.5			
6.5	CASSLGDGANTIY	1.3	6.5	CASSYNFGNTGKLF	2.2	6.5	CASSYGGGGRPQH	1.5			
6.5	CASSYSTRTGLGNTIY	1.3	6.5	CASSYTGAANTGELF	2.2	6.5	CASSYSGARYNSPLH	1.6			
6.5	CASRQAHYNSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASGFTQETQY	2.5	6.5	CASSRRLGATSRIHEQY	2.7			
6.5	CASSELIPGLPDGNEQF	2.1	6.5	CASRNQREPCEQY	2.7	6.5	CASSYWDSPYEY	2.7			
6.5	CASSPPQRDRADTQY	2.3	6.5	CASSYSRLAGYEY	2.7	6.5	CASTHRVGHEQY	2.7			
6.5	CASKLAGAGETQY	2.5	7.8	CASSSSAGNEQF	2.1	6.7	CASTGSTDTQY	2.3			
11.1	CASSDSELAGGKMEF	2.1	12.3	CASSHRTGLLNSPLH	1.6	7.3	CASSPGGPNEQF	2.1			
11.2	CASSTGLQETQY	2.5	18	CASSREEGEY	2.7	7.9	CASREMGNNSPLH	1.6			
19	CASIGRAGVLQPQH	1.5	19	CASSTRNSPLH	1.6	13	CASSFVGRDSPLH	1.6			
19	CATSETHGNTGELF	2.2	19	CASSAPRQGSYNEQF	2.1	19	CASSINTGTSCGYT	1.2			
19	CASSILGTEETQY	2.5	19	CASSSQGSTDTQY	2.3	19	CASSGQLNQPH	1.5			
27	CASSLSLVGAGGPNTQY	2.3	19	CASSILQGWETQY	2.5	24.1	CATSDSGQGGSPLH	1.6			
29.1	CSVEGQAFDISYNSPLH	1.6	19	CASSWDKIRGETQY	2.5	27	CASSDSQTSNGNEQF	2.1			
29.1	CSGRLAGVNEQF	2.1	24.1	CATSDSYGYT	1.2	27	CASRPQGRETQY	2.5			
29.1	CSVGLLAGVKQF	2.1	29.1	CSVGGEKLF	1.4	29.1	CSVGEGGGYT	1.2			

CD4+CD25+Foxp3–			CD4+CD25+Foxp3+			CD4+CD25–Foxp3+		
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
29.1	CGVVPLGGMGETQY	2.5	<u>29.1</u>	<u>CSVEDLGPF</u>	<u>2.1</u>	29.1	CSVDPTGGSEKLF	1.4
29.1	CSVVTDSEYEQY	2.7	29.1	CSVVWTGLTGELF	2.2	<u>29.1</u>	<u>CSVEDLGPF</u>	<u>2.1</u>
30	CASRPSSYSNPLH	1.6	29.1	CSVEVGAGKTQY	2.5	29.1	CSVERQGRAGELF	2.2
30	CAWEGTVNSPLH	1.6	30	CAWSAGTGVNSPLH	1.6	29.1	CSVIRGSGANVLT	2.6
30	CAWGRGGYNSPLH	1.6				29.1	CSVGVGQGAYEQY	2.7
30	CAWGEWEQF	2.1						
30	CACRDRQETQY	2.5						
30	CAWNSPARSQETQY	2.5						
30	CAWRDRDIVNSGANVLT	2.6						

Bolded clonotype is present on CD4+CD25+Foxp3– and CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ populations

Underlined clonotype is present on CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ and CD4+CD25–Foxp3+ populations

Table 8

T-cell repertoire of PBMC #3

CD4+CD25+Foxp3–			CD4+CD25+Foxp3+			CD4+CD25–Foxp3+		
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
5.3	CASTLDSSYNEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSAEGTSGYT	1.2	5.1	CASSLESGSGRD	2.7
5.4	CARIRTRGQGDRCEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSIGQAAASPLH	1.6	5.4	CASSLALGRNPPYNEQF	2.1
5.4	CASSLDISGANVLT	2.6	5.4	CASSLAGQRPEY	2.7	5.4	CASSPSLAVAQDTQY	2.3
5.4	CASSLGQLSYNEQF	2.1	5.4	CASSLEPRTGEAGYT	1.2	5.5	CASSLVGRGEEGYT	1.2
5.4	CASSLRTRSVGEQY	2.7	5.4	CASSPGGLAGYEQY	2.7	6.2	CAIRGFSSNYGYT	1.2
5.4	CASSPGFLAGGRETQY	2.5	5.4	CASSSITNGYT	1.2	6.2	CASNQALAGADTQY	2.3
5.4	CASSPPDDGQETQY	2.5	5.4	CASTLEPRTGEAGYS	1.2	6.2	CASQLGGTPSNGYT	1.2
5.4	CASTPRGGSdTQY	2.3	5.5	CASRSTQETQY	2.5	6.5	CASGLGGLASPLH	1.6
5.4	CASTPRGGSdTQY	2.3	5.5	CASSLEPRTGEAGYT	1.2	6.5	CASSGSQTGKGDEQY	2.7
5.5	CASSFGDTSGANVLT	2.6	5.5	CASSLRGQYEQY	2.7	6.5	CASSRGLAGVPETQY	2.5
5.5	CASSLDGQYSGNTIY	1.6	5.5	CASSLSGTLSSYNSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSYDRGINSPLH	1.6
5.5	CASSLRTRSVGEQY	2.7	5.5	CASSRRQGGENSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSYQGVGRYEQY	2.7
5.6	CAGSFGDTSGANVLT	2.6	5.5	CASSSLGTAINSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSYRRGGSYEQY	2.7
5.6	CASRRVGGIYEQY	2.7	5.5	CASSWDGNYGYT	1.2	6.5	CASSYSFYNGYT	1.2
5.6	CASSFGDTSGANVLT	2.6	5.6	CASSERQARRGYT	1.2	6.6	CASSYSQGAGADTQY	2.3
5.6	CASSPPSGASYEQY	2.7	5.6	CASSLEQTYEQY	2.7	7.9	CASSSTRTQY	2.5
5.8	CASSLVGLTYEQY	2.7	5.6	CASSLERGLYNEQF	2.1	11.3	CASSLGTSGILRGETQY	2.5
6.1	CAGSSSGGSNSPLH	1.6	5.6	CASSRPQVNNEQF	2.1	11.3	CASSSGTSGILRGETQY	2.5
6.1	CASRWGGSYSPLH	1.6	5.6	CASSRRQGGENSPLH	1.6	12.3	CASSRDMLPQPQH	1.5
6.1	CASSESVRGGRYNEQF	2.1	5.6	CASSRTGLETQY	2.5	18	CASSDREGSPLH	1.6
6.1	CASSSSGGNSPLH	1.6	6.1	CAISERDPSSYNSPLH	1.6	18	CASSPTGSRDSPLH	1.6
6.5	CASRTSGWAYNEQF	2.1	6.1	CASGSTGVSYNSPLH	1.6	24.1	CATSDPSPLTGGAEQY	2.5
6.5	CASSYLRTGGGYGYT	1.2	6.1	CASRGTGLSPLH	1.6	24.1	CATSDSSGGNNEQF	2.5
11.2	CASSLEMGDGDYEQY	2.7	6.1	CASRPGTGFSWDSPLH	1.6	27	CAGSDREGSPLH	1.6
18	CASSLAGGREETQY	2.5	6.1	CASRTTSGRKRNEQF	2.1	27	CASGVRGNSPLH	1.6
19	CAAGQSSYNSPLH	1.6	6.1	CASSPLVGVYNEQF	2.1	27	CASRTSGSGFSGANVLT	2.6
19	CASRPGQRERGYT	1.2	6.4	CASSDVPDRARNTAEF	1.1	27	CASSDREGSPLH	1.6



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CD4+CD25+Foxp3-			CD4+CD25+Foxp3+			CD4+CD25-Foxp3+		
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
19	CASRQGLGTGELF	2.2	6.5	CASRGTTFEQF	2.1	27	CASSLEQYNSPLH	1.6
19	CASSLGLAGNYEQY	2.7	6.5	CASSPLRGRVFYEQY	2.7	27	CASSLWDRTDTQY	2.3
19	CASSNLAGEGETQY	2.5	6.5	CASSPSYSPDNEQF	2.1	27	CASSPTGSRDSPLH	1.6
19	CASSVMTGVGNSPLH	1.6	6.5	CASSSPTRLVYEQY	2.7	29.1	CSVSTSLDRVKEQY	2.7
24.1	CATSDAAEVGETQY	2.5	6.5	CASSYSRGPPEYEQY	2.7	29.1	CSVTQGLYGYT	1.2
24.1	CATSDRAGLGDEQF	2.1	6.5	CASTHRQGANYHY	2.7	29.1	CSVVWGDGYT	1.2
24.1	CATSGNSGSQNIQY	2.4	6.9	CASTTPGLAGGSSYNEQF	2.1	30	CAWSGLARDGELF	2.2
24.1	CATSGSSGSQNIQY	2.4	11.1	CASSLSGTLSSYNSPLH	1.6			
27	CASSYSRGTGGDSPLH	1.6	11.1	CASSSRAQGHEQY	2.7			
29.1	CSPSGELF	2.2	11.3	CASRPGLGRGTQY	2.5			
29.1	CSVDQTSBATDTQY	2.3	11.3	CASSLILGRETQY	2.5			
29.1	CSVEGRTSGSTRQY	2.3	11.3	CASSLRGSGTYEQY	2.7			
29.1	CSVENRGDPGANVLT	2.6	11.3	CASSSYNSPLH	1.6			
29.1	CSVGFSSEDSPLH	1.6	19	CASSELAGGLGNEQF	2.1			
29.1	CSVGTDQY	2.3	19	CASSIAFRGYQAGGANVLT	2.6			
			19	CASSIDLSRTSARTDTQY	2.3			
			19	CASSLPTGTGLNSPLH	1.6			
			19	CASSPGLVAGVGETQY	2.5			
			19	CASSPGTFLPNSPLH	1.6			
			19	CASSPGTGLGRNEQF	2.1			
			19	CATRTQSLTRANTGELF	2.2			
			24.1	CATSDLGGYT	1.2			
			24.1	CATSDSPRTSLVRETQY	2.5			
			24.1	CATSDTGHPQETQY	2.5			
			27	CASSLGLGGTDTQY	2.3			
			27	CASSPQRSYGYT	1.2			
			29.1	CSATGQLNTEAF	1.1			
			29.1	CSGGRTVLSGEAF	1.1			
			29.1	CSGRMGQATEAF	1.1			
			29.1	CSVDEGNTGELF	2.2			

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CD4+CD25+Foxp3–		CD4+CD25+Foxp3+			CD4+CD25–Foxp3+			
BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
			29.1	CSVDTGTRGDTDTHY	2.3			
			29.1	CSVDRGKGNYYGT	1.2			
			29.1	CSVEGRGRGVTEAF	1.1			
			29.1	CSVEPVGGSGAYEQY	2.7			
			29.1	CSVLGQAPSSYEQY	2.7			
			29.1	CSVQPVGGSGAYEQY	2.7			
			29.1	CSVVQPSGTSGKETQY	2.5			

**Table 9**

Shared clonotypes between CD4+CD25+Foxp3+, CD4+CD25+Foxp3– and CD4+CD25–Foxp3+ populations

	CD4+CD25+Foxp3–			CD4+CD25+Foxp3+			CD4+CD25–Foxp3+		
	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ	BV	CDR3	BJ
<b>PBMC 1</b>		-----			-----			-----	
<b>PBMC 2</b>	5.4	CASSFPLLEQY	2.7	5.4 29.1	CASSEFPLLEQY CSVEDLGPF	2.7 2.1	29.1	CSVEDLGPF	2.1
<b>PBMC 3</b>		-----			-----			-----	
<b>UCBC 1</b>	5.5 5.5	CASEGTVRSPLH CASSLEITGKGSPH	1.6 1.6	5.5 5.5	CASEGTVRSPLH CASSLEITGKGSPH	1.6 1.6		-----	
<b>UCBC 2</b>	19	CASSIATGSNTGELF	2.2	19	CASSIATGSNTGELF	2.2		-----	
<b>UCBC 3</b>	5.4	CASSHLGETQY	2.5	5.4	CASSHLGETQY	2.5		-----	

PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cells; UCBC, umbilical cord blood cells, BV, variable region of the T-cell receptor  $\beta$ -chain; BJ, J-region of the T-cell receptor  $\beta$ -chain; CDR3, complementarity determining region 3