Figure S1. CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ Tregs express IL-17A during IBD in vivo. (A) IBD was induced in CD45.1 Rag1-/− mice using CD45.1 Th17 Teff colitogenic cells. Two weeks later, to examine the production of IL-17A by Tregs in vivo, we injected fresh CD4+ Foxp3GFP+ CD45.2 Tregs isolated from congenic CD45.2 Foxp3GFP transgenic mice. Spleen, mesenteric lymph nodes (MLN) and the mouse gut intraepithelial lamina propria leukocytes (MGIL) were isolated 5 days after Treg injection for intracellular cytokine analyses. Flow cytometric contour plots showing IL-17A expression, gated on CD4+CD45.1+ Foxp3- cells (Teff), or CD4+ CD45.1- Foxp3+ (Treg) cells. (B) Treg cells modulate IBD weight loss although a fraction of the cells express IL-17A. IBD was induced by injecting Th17 Teff colitogenic cells (Th17 Teff) (n=10). Control mice received PBS (n=5)(PBS). 2 weeks later, some of the IBD induced mice (n = 5) received thymic Tregs (Th17 Teff + tTreg). Body weight of each mouse in each of the three groups (n = 5) was assessed every two days during the course of the disease. Average body weight of the mice within the groups is shown.
**Figure S2.** Purity of the isolated cells. (A) Flow cytometric contour plots showing CD4 and Foxp3-GFP expression, in Treg or naïve Tcon cells isolated by MACS and FACS from spleen and lymph nodes. (B) CPD-670 labeling and Foxp3-GFP expression of the cells on day-0 (d0), isolated *ex vivo* as in “a”.

**Figure S3.** Flow cytometric gating of Treg and Teff cells in co-cultures. Cells were activated in co-cultures as in Fig.4. CD45.2 expression and CPD-670 dilution were assessed by flow cytometry (A). Treg and Teff gates are shown. Foxp3 expression and CPD-670 dilution were assessed by flow cytometry (B). Non proliferating (n.p) Tregs that have lost Foxp3 expression are shown in gates.
Figure S4. IL-17A staining in IL-17A deficient cells. Cells were activated under Th17 conditions in the presence or absence of Pam3CSK4 for 4 days. Foxp3 expression and IL-17A were assessed by flow cytometry.