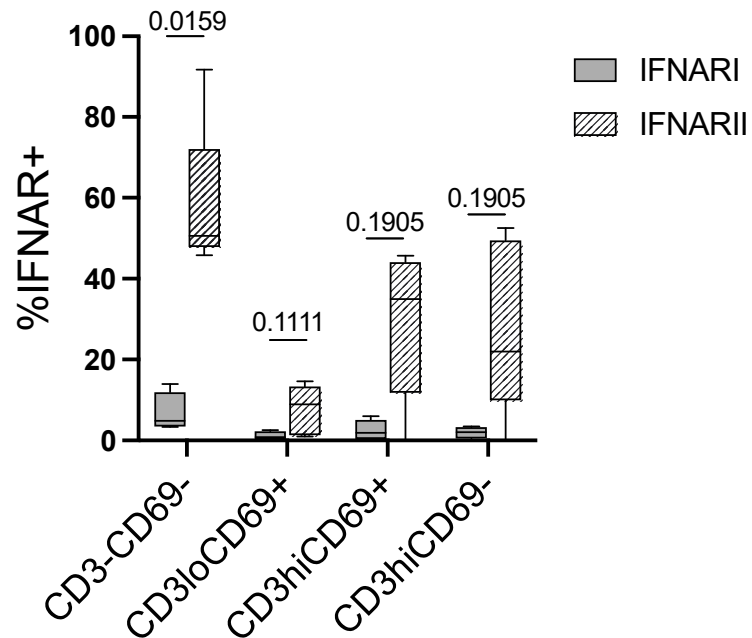


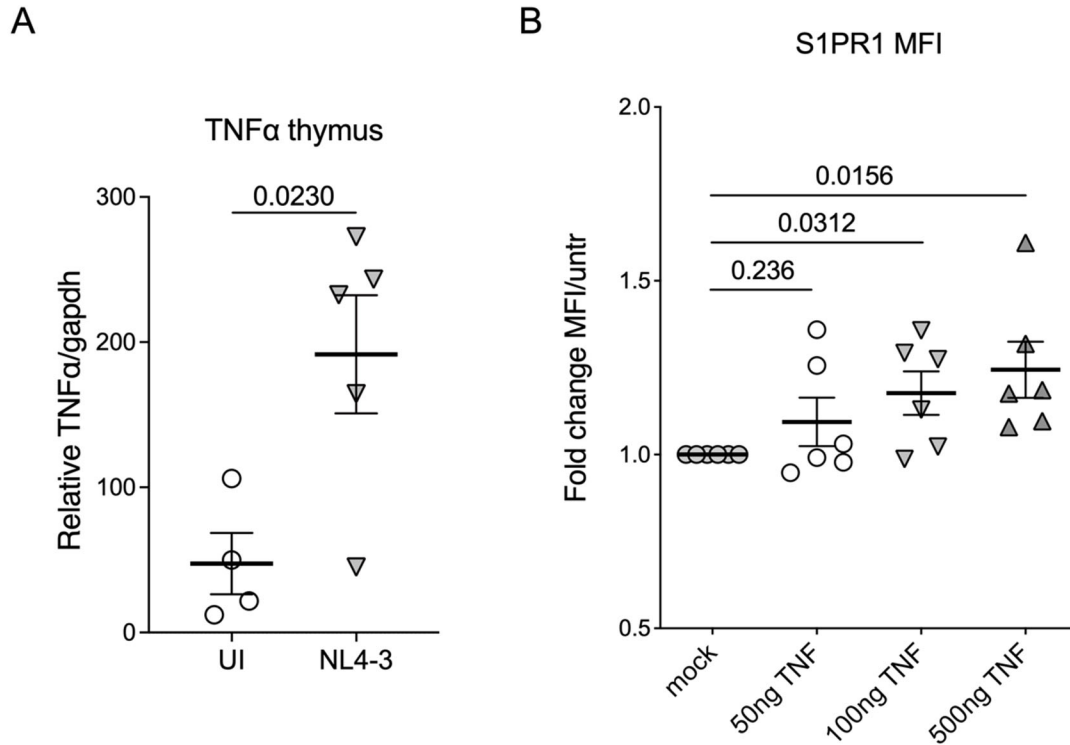
Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure S1. IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 expression on human thymocyte subsets.

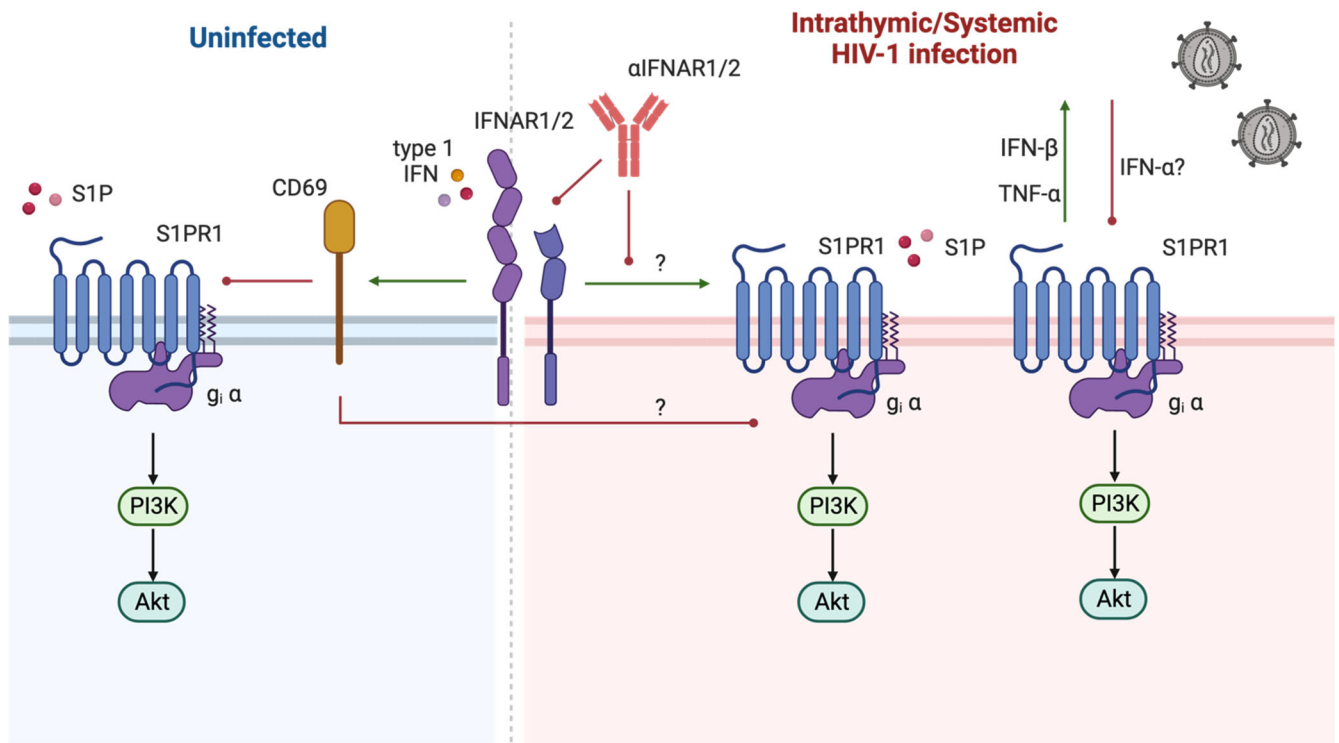
Thymocyte subsets express higher levels of IFNAR2 (striped) than IFNAR1 (solid) *ex vivo*. Postnatal thymocytes were surface stained with antibodies to CD3, CD69, CD4, CD8, CD45RA, and CD27.

IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 (**n=4 and n=5**, respectively) expression on immature CD3-CD69- and CD3lowCD69+ and mature CD3hiCD69+ and CD3hiCD69- is shown. Shown are the mean with the standard error of the mean (SEM). All comparisons were done by unpaired t-test.



Supplementary Figure S3. Tumor necrosis factor alpha may contribute to S1PR1 upregulation following HIV infection. (A) Compared to mock (n=4) infected thy/liv implants, TNF-α mRNA is increased in the thy/liv implant 5-9 weeks post-infection with NL4-3 (n=5). Shown are relative copies of TNF-α mRNA per copies of the housekeeping gene GAPDH analyzed *ex vivo* at 9 weeks post-infection. (B) Exogenous TNF-α increases S1PR1 protein expression as measured by mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) on thymocytes *in vitro* to a statistically significant extent after TNF-α treatment at 100 and 500ng (n=6). Shown are the mean with the standard error of the mean (SEM). All comparisons were done by unpaired t-test.

Potential mechanisms contributing to S1PR1 dysregulation in the thymus in HIV-1 infection



Supplementary Figure S4. Summary of potential mechanisms of S1PR1 dysregulation in thymocytes in HIV-1 infection. *The graphic was created on Biorender.com.*