

Supporting Information Legends

Figure S1. Generation of mice harboring a conditional IFN γ R2 allele. (A) Schematic representation of the IFN γ R2 targeting strategy. **(B)** Immunoblot analysis of IFN γ R2 in naive Tconv (T_N) and Treg (T_R) cells isolated from *Foxp3^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* and WT control mice. **(C)** FACS analysis of phosphorylation of Stat1 in Treg or Teff cells from in *Foxp3^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* and WT control mice. in response to IFN γ stimulation. FACS data are representative of three independent experiments.

Figure S2. No difference in total Treg cell numbers was observed in mice with DC- or myeloid cell-specific ablation of IFN γ R2. Frequencies of Foxp3⁺ Treg cells from spleen in *CD11c^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}*, *LyZ^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* or WT control mice. Data are representative of two experiments and each dot represents an individual mouse.

Figure S3. Deletion of IFN γ R in DCs does not lead to dysregulated IFN γ -mediated Th1 responses. FACS analysis and frequencies of T-bet⁺ or IFN γ ⁺ Foxp3⁻CD4⁺ T cells isolated from **(A)** spleen or **(B)** LP of small intestine in *CD11c^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* or WT control mice. FACS data are representative of three independent experiments and each dot represents an individual mouse.

Figure S4. IFN γ signaling in DCs is essential to drive the expression of IL-12. (A) FACS and **(B)** qRT-PCR analysis of IL-12 expression in CD11c⁺ DCs isolated from *CD11c^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* mice or WT control mice in response to IFN γ stimulation. Data are representative of two independent experiments. (*p<0.05)

Figure S5. Comparable effector Th1 cell responses in mice harboring IFN γ -insensitive DCs during early phase of *T. gondii* infection. (A) Frequencies of total Foxp3⁺ Treg cells and

(B) FACS analysis and frequencies of T-bet⁺ cells in Foxp3⁺CD4⁺ Treg cells and IFN γ ⁺ cells in Foxp3⁻CD4⁺ Teff cells from LP in *CD11c^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* or WT control mice at days 4 after infection. FACS data are representative of two independent experiments and each dot represents an individual mouse. (**p<0.01).

Figure S6. Acquisition of IFN γ -producing capacity by Treg cells from *CD11c^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* mice with collapse in total Treg cell population during *T. gondii* infection. FACS analysis and frequencies of IFN γ ⁺ cells in Foxp3⁺CD4⁺ Treg cells from LP in WT control mice and *CD11c^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* mice with or without Treg cell collapse at days 8 after infection. FACS data are representative of three to four independent experiments and each dot represents an individual mouse. (**p<0.01).

Figure S7. Deletion of IFN γ R in Treg cells did not lead to reduced Th1-Treg cell frequencies and dysregulated IFN γ -mediated Th1 responses during *T. gondii* infection. (A) FACS analysis and frequencies of T-bet⁺Foxp3⁺CD4⁺ Treg cells and **(B)** FACS analysis and frequencies of IFN γ ⁺Foxp3⁻CD4⁺ Teff cells isolated from spleen or LP of small intestine in *Foxp3^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* or WT control mice at days 8 after infection. FACS data are representative of three independent experiments and each dot represents an individual mouse.

Figure S8. Gene expression profiling analysis in IFN γ -unresponsive DCs isolated from *T. gondii* infected mice. (A) Schematic of mixed BM chimeras with *T. gondii* infection. **(B)** Gene expression volcano plot, with -log₁₀ of the p value on the y axis and log₂ fold change on the x axis. **(C)** Hierarchical clustering and heat map analysis with genes that were differentially regulated 2-fold or greater and p < 0.05 were performed. **(D)** Top 20 genes that were either upregulated or downregulated were shown.

Figure S9. Cell-type specific deletion of IFN γ R2. qRT-PCR analysis of IFN γ R2 expression in CD11c⁺ DCs or CD11b⁺ myeloid cells in *CD11c^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* mice, *Lyz^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* mice or their corresponding WT littermates. Data are representative of two independent experiments. (**p<0.01; ***p<0.001).

Figure S10. Impaired IL-27 production by IFN γ -insensitive DCs did not result in reduced IL-10 secretion by effector T cells during *T. gondii* infection. (A) FACS analysis and (B) frequencies IL-10⁺ cells in Foxp3⁻CD4⁺ Teff cells isolated from *CD11c^{cre}IFN γ R2^{fl/fl}* and WT control mice day 8 post *T. gondii* infection. FACS data are representative of two independent experiments (n=5).

Figure S11. Treg cell-intrinsic IL-27 signaling is essential to maintain normal T-bet⁺CXCR3⁺ Treg cell population at both physiological and *T. gondii* infection settings. FACS analysis and frequencies of T-bet⁺ cells within each donor-derived Foxp3⁺CD4⁺ T cell population from spleen and LP in *IL-27R α ^{-/-}Ly5.1* B6 mixed BM chimeras and control chimeric mice (A) at steady state or (B) 8 days after *T. gondii* infection. FACS plots are representative of three independent experiments. (*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001).

Figure S1.

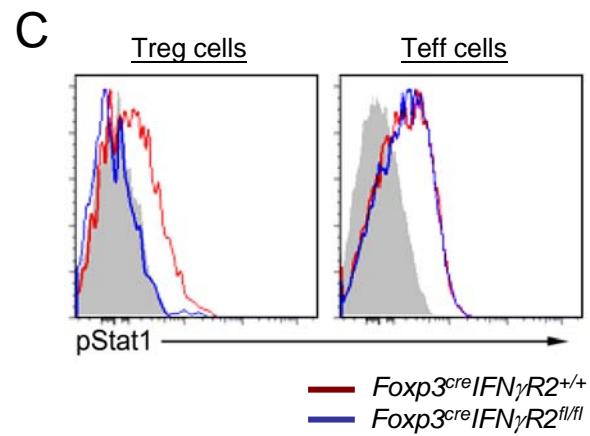
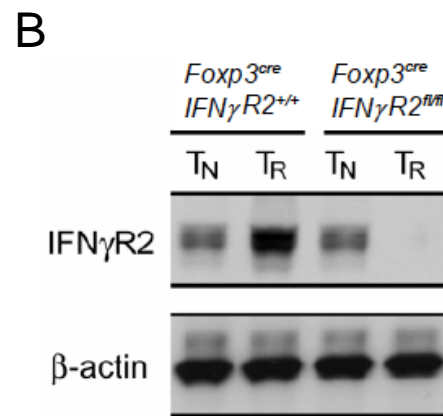
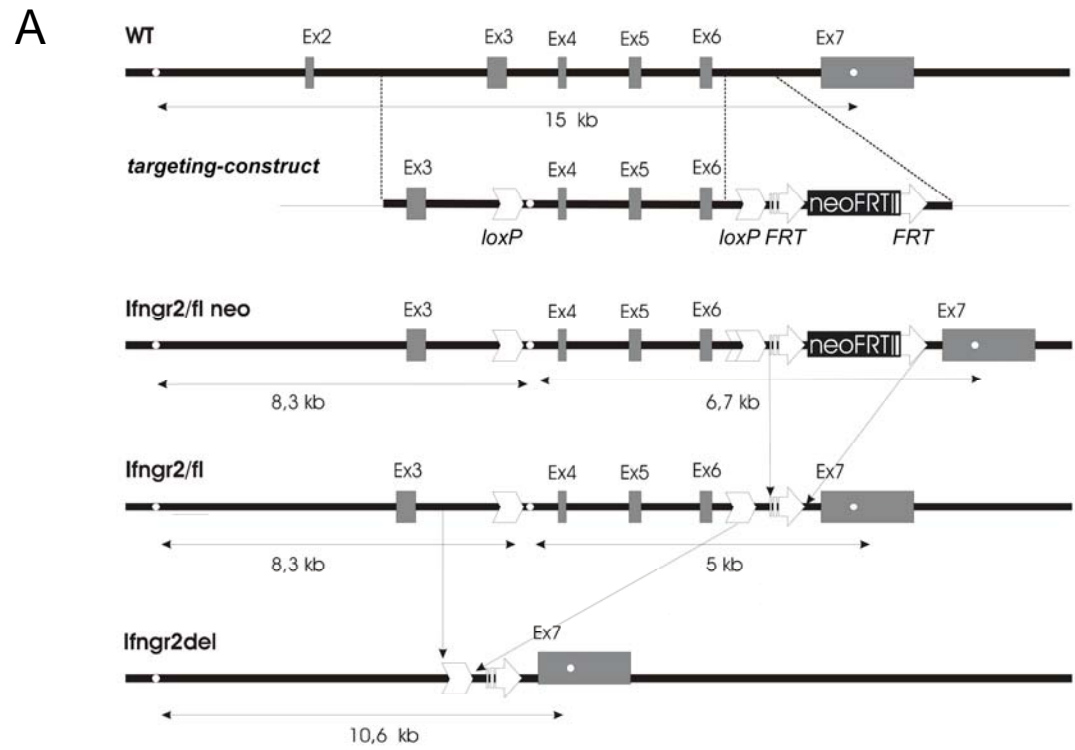


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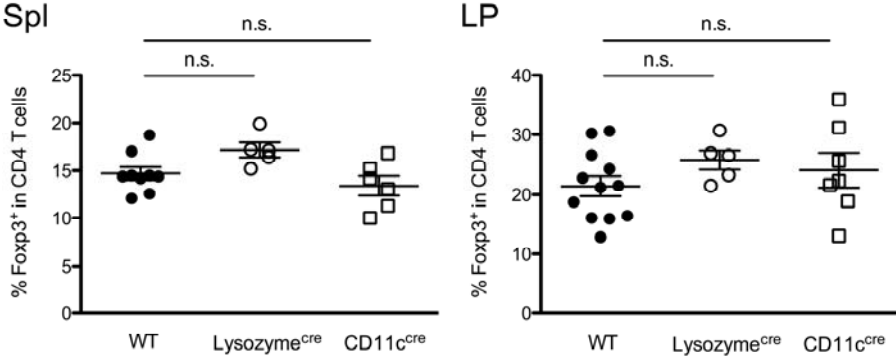


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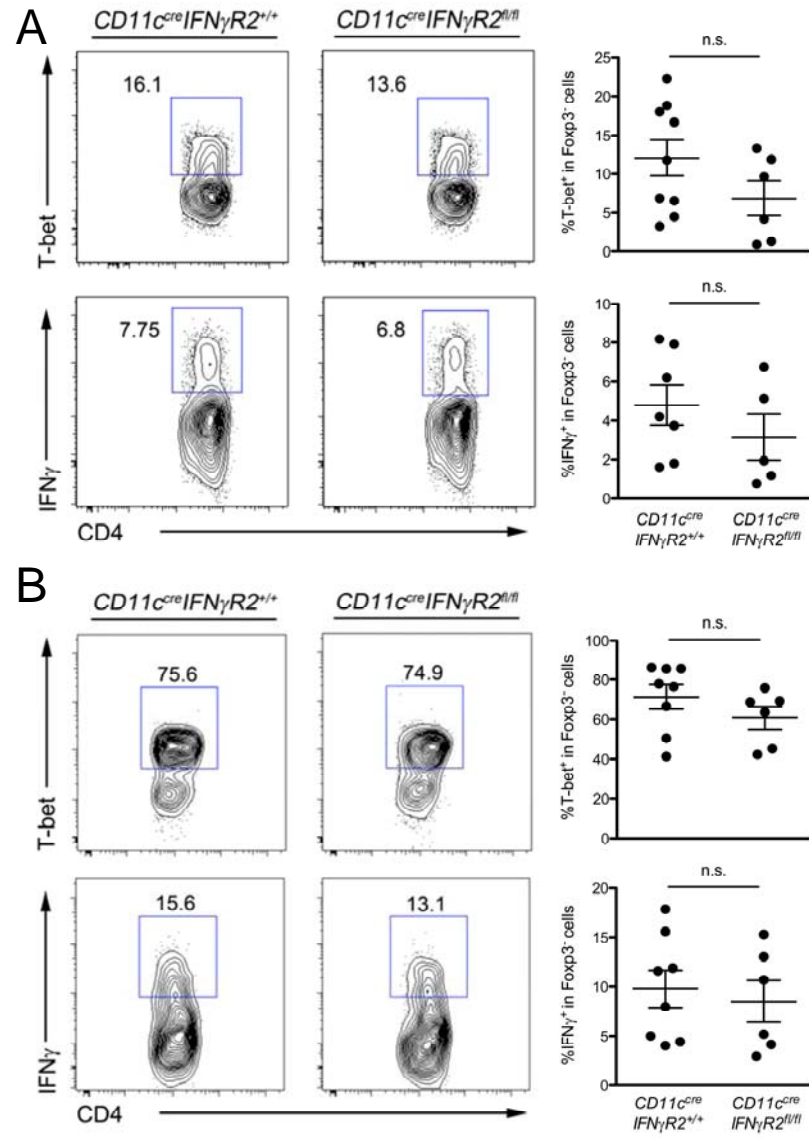


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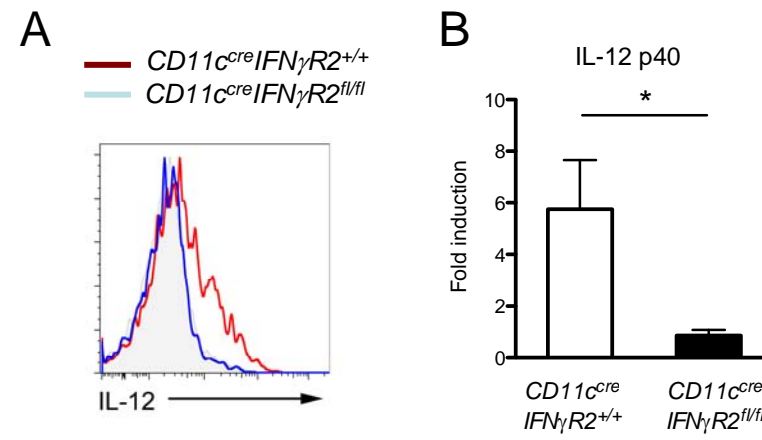


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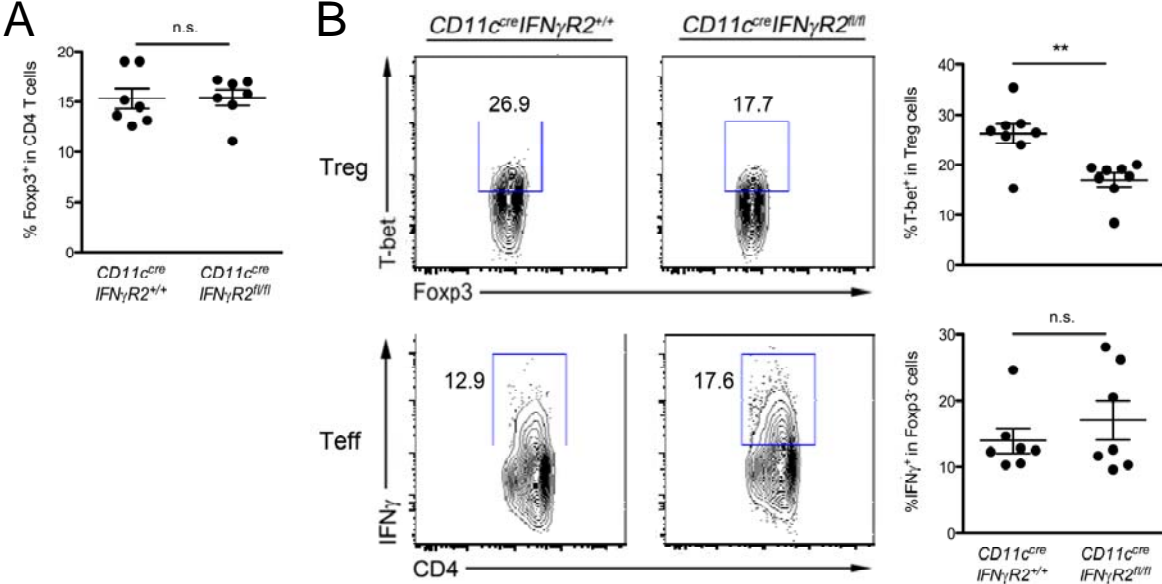


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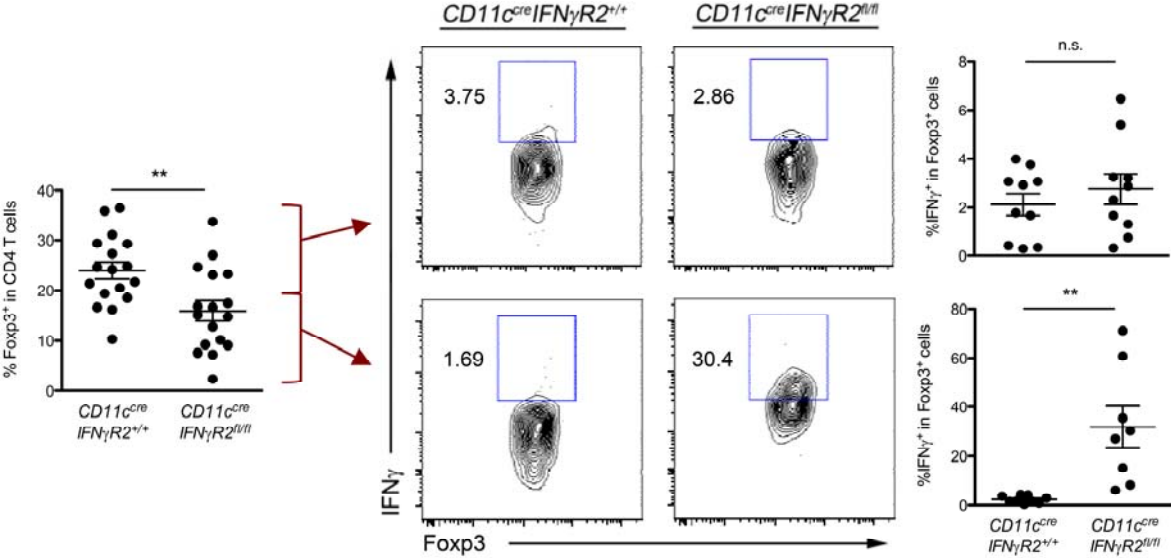


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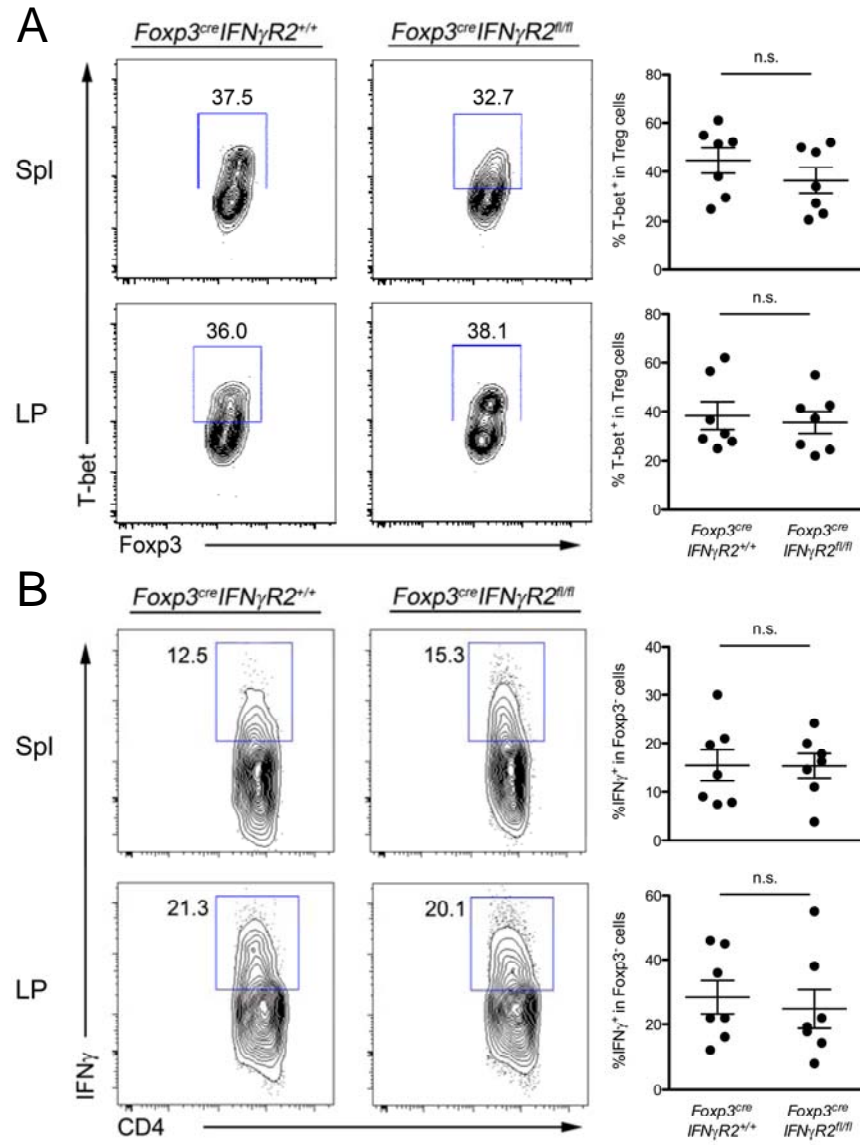


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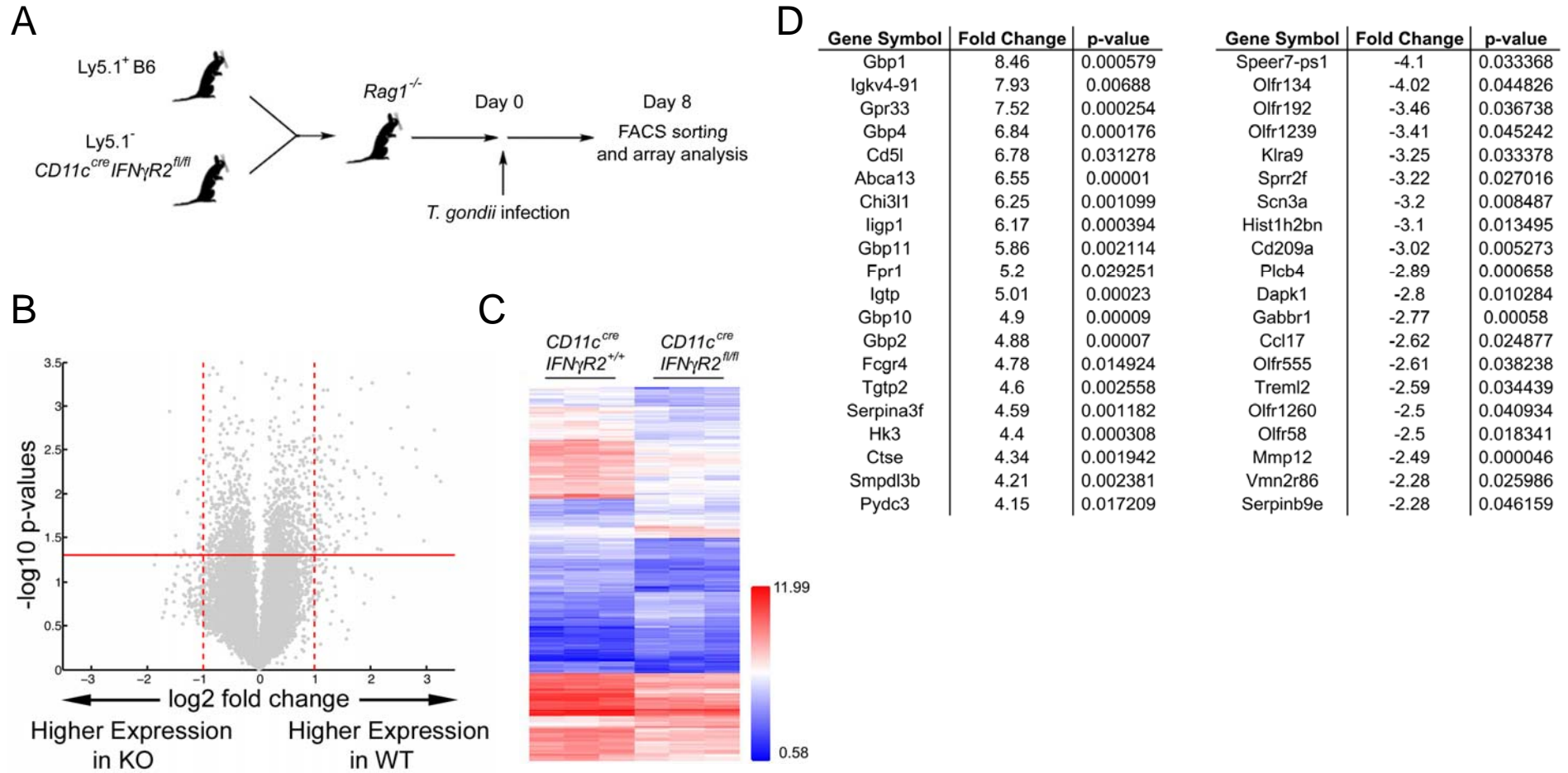


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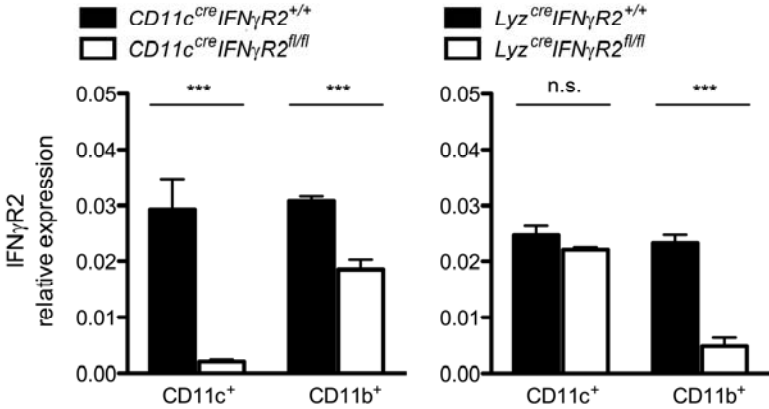


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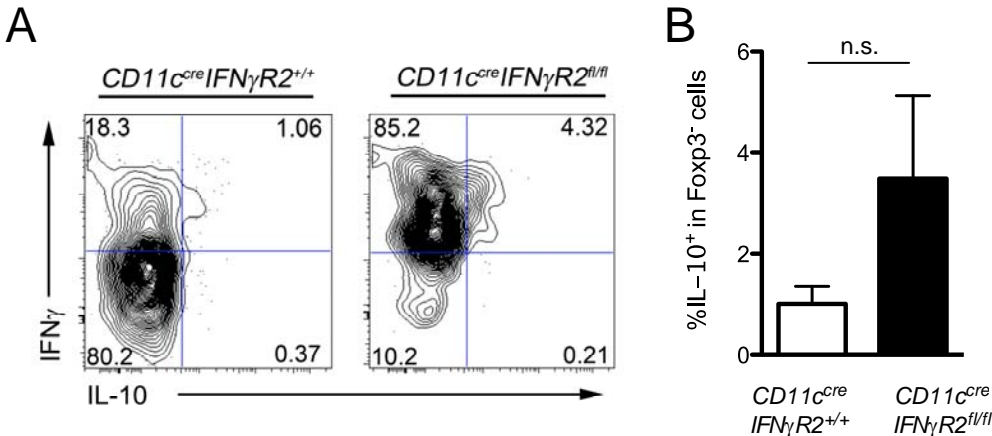


Figure S11.

