SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Table S1, related to Figure 1: Description of TCRs examined in this study. The list of TCRs includes TCRβ (top) and TCRα (bottom) with the source of the TCR, the Vβ, Dβ, and Jβ or Vα and Jα usage, and the sequence of the junctional segments. Several TCRs derived from DP^{lo} $PD\text{-}1^{hi}$ thymocytes or iIEL (107,108, 109, U1, and U4) were previously described (McDonald et al., 2014). For each TCRαβ pair, the selection phenotype is listed. No Sel, no selection; PS4 or 8, positive selection as CD4 or CD8; NS, negative selection.

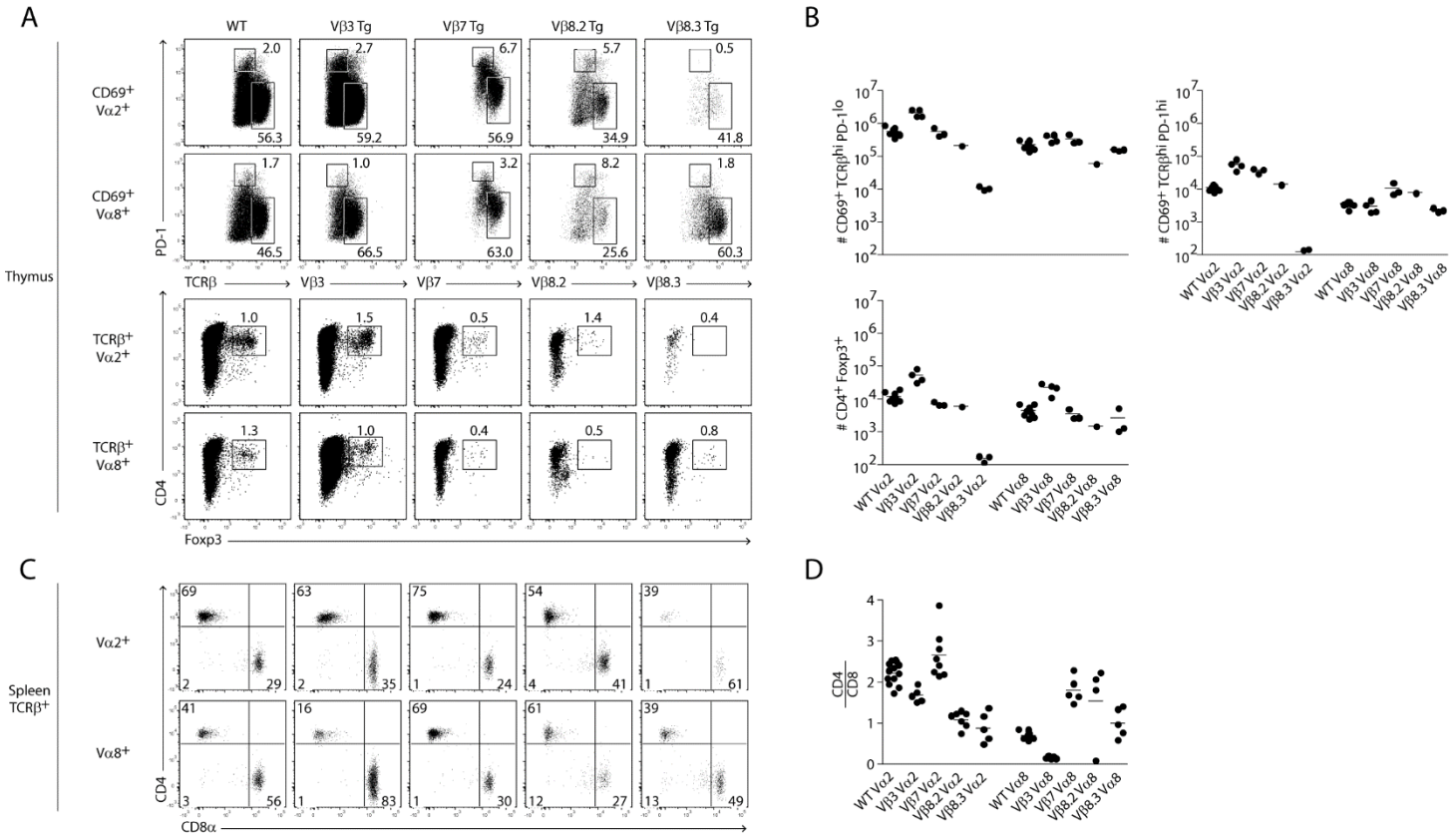

Figure S1, related to Figure 1: Mice with restricted TCRVβ repertoires generate all TCRαβ$^+$ cell lineages at expected frequencies. Flow cytometry analysis of the thymus (A,B) and spleen (C,D) of wild-type littermate and Vβ transgenic mice gated as indicated. CD69$^+$ TCRβ^{hi} PD-1^{lo} and CD69$^+$ TCRβ^{hi} PD-1^{hi} cells represent positively and negatively selected thymocytes, respectively. (A,C) Representative analysis. (B,D) Summary of results.

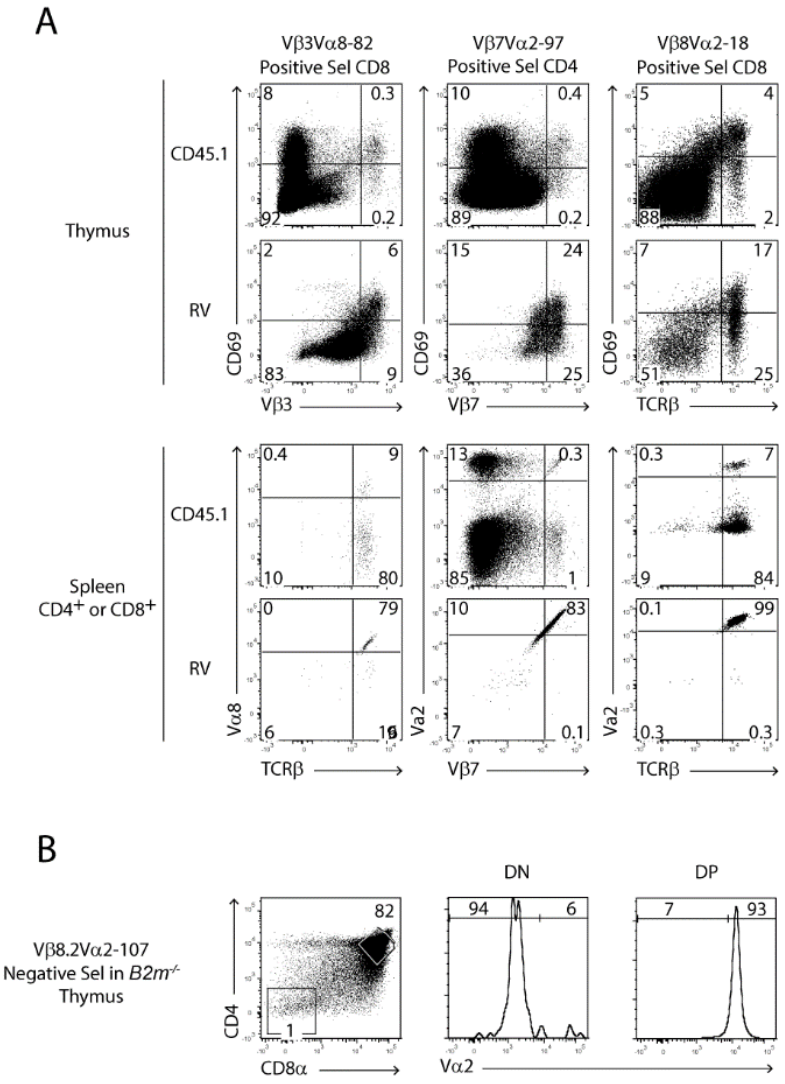

Figure S2, related to Figure 1: Levels and kinetics of expression of TCRα in the RV^{cond} system, A) Flow cytometry analysis of the thymus and spleen from 3 TCRs, showing cells expressing the indicated RV-TCRs and control CD45.1 cells in the same chimera. B) Flow cytometry analysis of the thymus of a RV^{cond} chimera expressing an MHC I-reactive TCR on a *B2m*$^{-/-}$ background (to avoid the presence of DP^{lo} or DN TCR^{+} post-negative selection thymocytes) showing the frequency of Vα2-expressing cells among DN and DP thymocytes.