



**eFigure 3 Alterations in the CD8 T cell compartment in the peripheral blood of MS patients and HD during aging.** Flow cytometric analysis of frozen PBMC from young ( $\leq 50$  years) and old ( $> 50$  years) patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) (MS: young:  $n=40$ , old:  $n=38$ ; relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS): young:  $n=20$ , old:  $n=18$ ; primary progressive (PPMS): young:  $n=20$ , old:  $n=20$ ) and healthy donors (HD) (young:  $n=20$ , old:  $n=20$ ). Demographic data of study subjects are depicted in eTable1. **(A)** Correlation analysis of naïve, memory, effector memory (EM) and central memory (CM) CD8 T cells with age in HD and MS patients. **(B)** Frequencies of naïve, memory, EM and CM CD8 T cells in HD and patients with RRMS and PPMS. **(C)** Proportions of CD8 TEMRA cells in HD and MS patients (*left*) or in HD and patients with RRMS and PPMS (*right*). Data are displayed as boxplots of the median and the 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile  $\pm$  IQR. Statistical analysis was conducted by two-tailed Mann-Whitney test. For correlation analysis, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients (Pearson's R) were computed. Differences were considered statistically significant with the following  $P$ -values: \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  and \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$