

eFigure 6 Expression of immunoregulatory markers in the CD8 memory compartment of young and old MS patients and HD. Flow cytometric analysis of frozen PBMC from young (≤ 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 eTable 1. (A-C) Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI) of KLRG1 on effector memory (EM) (A), central memory (CM) (B) and TEMRA (C) CD8 T cells of MS patients and HD (left). Correlation analysis of KLRG1 expression on EM (A), CM (B) and TEMRA (C) CD8 T cells with age (right) of HD (n=40), RRMS (n=38) and PPMS (n=40) patients. (**D-F**) MFI of LAG3 on EM (**D**), CM (E) and TEMRA (F) CD8 T cells of MS patients and HD (left). Correlation analysis of LAG3 expression on EM (D), CM (E) and TEMRA (F) CD8 T cells with age (right) of HD (n=40), RRMS (n=38) and PPMS (n=40) patients. (G) MFI of CTLA-4 on memory, EM, CM and TEMRA CD8 T cells of HD and MS patients. (H) Correlation analysis of CTLA-4 expression on memory, EM, CM and TEMRA CD8 T cells with age of HD (n=40), RRMS (n=38) and PPMS (n=40) patients. Data are displayed as boxplots of the median and the 25^{th} and 75th percentile ± 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