

Figure S1. Detecting TOX deletion efficiency in NK cells from the three conditional targeting mouse models. (A) Schematic graphs showing the breeding strategies for the three conditional knockout mice. (B) Analysis of *Tox* mRNA expression in HSC, CLP and NK cells from BM of $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (left), in NKp, iNK and mNK cells from spleen of $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}CD122^{Cre}$ mice (middle), in NK cells from spleen and BM of the $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Ncr1^{Cre}$ mice (right) by quantitative PCR. All above results were normalized to *Gapdh* (n = 4).



Figure S2. The deletion of TOX at HSC stage impairs the development of CD4⁺ **T cells. (A)** Gross anatomy of lymph nodes visualized by the injection of Chicago sky

blue dye into $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice. (B) The number of CD3⁺ T cells in thymus and spleen from $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (n = 4). (C, D) Representative flow cytometry plot (C) and the number (D) of different thymocyte T cell subsets in $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (n = 4). (E, F) Representative flow cytometry plot (E) and the number (F) of CD4⁺ T and CD8⁺ T cells in spleen from $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (n = 4). (G, H) Representative flow cytometry plot (G) and the absolute number (H) of Treg cells in thymus and spleen of $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (n = 4). (I, J) Representative flow cytometry plot (I) and the absolute number (J) of NKT cells in thymus and liver of $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (n = 4). Data are representative of three independent experiments.



Figure S3. Deletion of TOX at HSC stage influences the activated status of T cells. (A-D) Representative flow cytometry plot (A, C) and the percentage (B, D) of naïve T cells and effective CD4⁺ (A, B) or CD8⁺ (C, D) T cells in spleen of $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (n = 4). (E) Comparison of the expression level of CD3, CD4, CD8, Foxp3, CD27, CD11b and NK1.1 in NK cells from spleen of $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice. Data are representative of at least two independent experiments.



Figure S4. TOX deletion at NKp stage impairs the proliferation capacities of Pre-NKp and NKp cells. (A, B) Representative flow cytometry plot (A) and the absolute numbers (B) of HSC, CMP, and CLP in BM of $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (n = 4). (C, D) Comparison the expression of Ki-67 in pre-NKp cells (C) and NKp cells (D) between $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice and $Tox^{fl/fl}$ mice (n = 4). (E, F) Comparison the expression of Annexin V in pre-NKp cells (E) and NKp cells (F) between $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice and $Tox^{fl/fl}$ mice (n = 4). Data are representative of two independent experiments.



Figure S5. TOX participates in NK cell commitment in a cell-intrinsic manner at HSC stage. (A) Experimental design of congenic BM chimera assay. (B) Representative flow cytometry plots showing the percentage of NK cells from $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (CD45.2⁺) and WT mice (CD45.1⁺) in spleen and BM of recipient mice 8 weeks after congenic BM chimera assay. The injected cells are shown. (C, D) The percentage (left) and the number (right) of NK cells from $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (CD45.2⁺) and WT mice (CD45.1⁺) in BM (C) or spleen (D) of recipient mice 8 weeks after congenic BM chimera assay (n = 4). (E) Representative histogram and NK cell subset distribution from $Tox^{fl/fl}Vav^{Cre}$ mice (CD45.2⁺) and WT mice (CD45.1⁺) in spleen



of recipient mice 8 weeks after congenic BM chimera assay (n = 4).

Figure S6. The ablation of TOX at NKp stage does't affect T cell development. Representative flow cytometry plot (A, C) and the absolute numbers (B, D) of CD3⁺ T cells, CD8⁺ T cells, CD4⁺ T cells and Treg cells in spleen (A, B) or LN (C, D) of $Tox^{fl/fl}$ and $Tox^{fl/fl}CD122^{Cre}$ mice (n = 4). Data are representative of two independent experiments.



Figure S7. Genetic ablation TOX at NKp stage leading to severe defects in NK cell development is cell-intrinsic. (A) Experimental design of congenic BM chimera assay. (B) Representative flow cytometry plot showing the percentage of NK cells from $Tox^{fl/f}CD122^{Cre}$ mice (CD45.2⁺) and WT mice (CD45.1⁺) in spleen and BM of recipient mice 8 weeks after congenic BM chimera assay. The injected cells are shown. (C, D) The percentage (left) and the number (right) of NK cells from $Tox^{fl/f}CD122^{Cre}$ mice (CD45.2⁺) in BM (C) or spleen (D) of recipient mice 8 weeks after congenic BM chimera assay (n = 5). (E, F) Representative flow cytometry plot (E) and the analysis of NK cell subset distribution (F) from $Tox^{fl/f}CD122^{Cre}$ mice (CD45.2⁺) in BM and spleen of recipient mice 8 weeks after congenic

BM chimera assay (n = 3).



Figure S8. TOX orchestrates NK cell homeostasis by controlling Mst1 expression. (A, B) The histogram (A) and the volcano plot (B) showing differentially expressed genes from RNA-seq. (C) The expression level of *Stk4* between WT NK cells and TOX-deficient NK cells in our RNA-seq dataset. (D) Comparison the expression level of Mst1 in NK cells from spleen of WT mice before and after stimulation with 10 ng/mL IL-15 for 16 h (n = 4). (E) Schematic graph showing the strategy for generating the *Stk4*^{fl/fl}*CD122^{Cre}* mice. (F) Analysis of *Stk4* mRNA expression in NKp, iNK and mNK

cells in spleen of $Stk4^{fl/fl}$ and $Stk4^{fl/fl}CD122^{Cre}$ mice by quantitative PCR. (G) Representative flow cytometry plots showing the percentage of NK cells in BM, spleen, LN, lung and liver of $Stk4^{fl/fl}$ and $Stk4^{fl/fl}CD122^{Cre}$ mice.