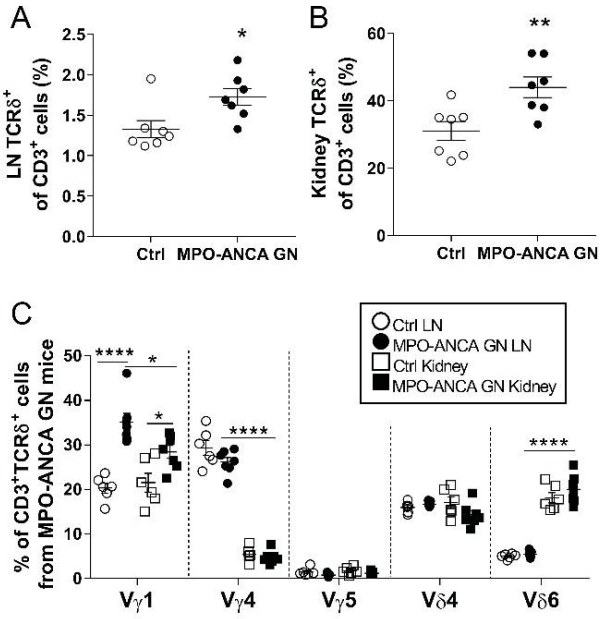
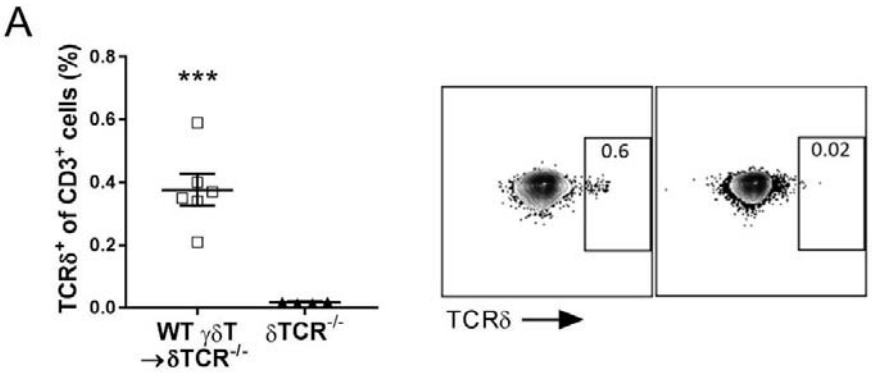
**Supplementary Figure 1**




**Supplementary Fig. 1.** Dominant γδ T cell subset variations in draining LN and kidneys of mice with MPO-ANCA GN. (A-B) Established MPO-ANCA GN mice (*n*=7) have increased proportion of $CD3^{+}TCR\delta^{+}$ cells in draining lymph nodes of MPO immunization sites and kidneys compared to healthy WT mice (Ctrl, *n*=7). (C) Determination of specific γδ T cell subsets driving specific regional responses (either systemic and effector responses) was examined using flow cytometry analysis of the $CD3^{+}TCR\delta^{+}$ in draining LN and kidneys of MPO-ANCA GN mice. TCR chains Vγ1 and Vγ4 are predominantly expressed in the draining LNs while Vδ6 largely predominates in diseased kidneys. Additionally, in disease, only the Vγ1 γδ T cell subset had expanded in both the draining LNs and kidneys compared to ctrl mice. Error bars represents mean ± SEM with statistical analysis by unpaired *t*-test (A and B) and one-way ANOVA (C), **P*<0.05, ***P<0.01* *****P*<0.0001

**Supplementary Figure 2**




**Supplementary Figure 2.** Persistence of transferred WT γδ T cells in reconstituted TCRδ$^{-/-}$ recipients during disease. (A) 5x10$^5$ γδ T cells were adoptively transferred to reconstitute γδ T cell deficient TCRδ$^{-/-}$ mice (WT γδ T cells→TCRδ$^{-/-}$, *n*=6) two days prior to immunizing mice with MPO in Freund's to induce anti-MPO autoimmunity. 10 days post MPO immunization, fluorescence-activated cell sorting plots demonstrates the persistence of CD3$^+$TCRδ$^+$ cells used to reconstitute TCRδ$^{-/-}$ recipient mice compared to naïve TCRδ$^{-/-}$ mice (*n*=4). Error bars represents mean ± SEM with statistical analysis by unpaired *t*-test, ***$P$<0.005.