SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Vale et al., http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20121861/DC1

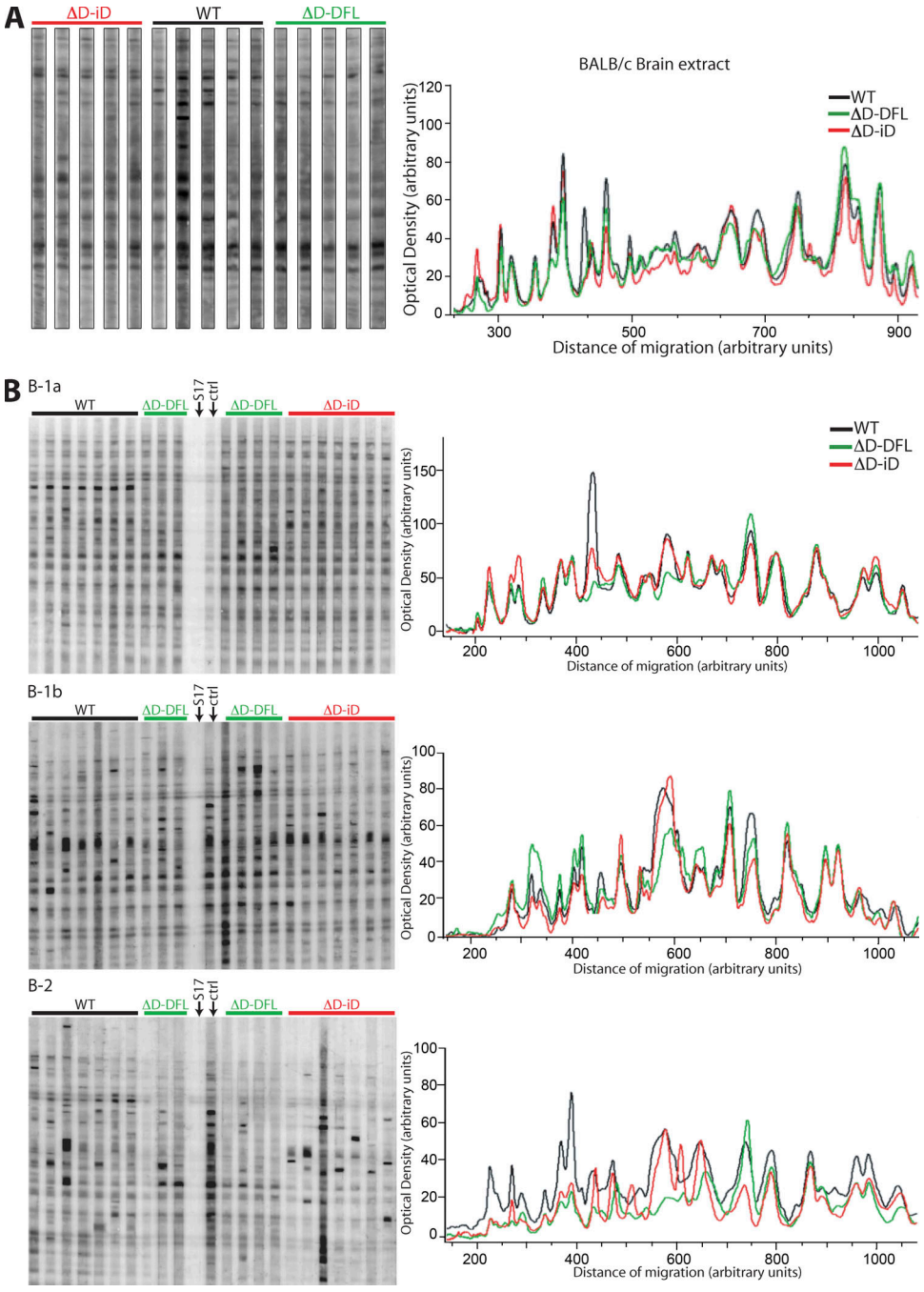

Figure S1. Similarities in the self-reactivity patterns of serum natural IgM (actual repertoire) and IgM derived from stimulated B-1a cells (available repertoire) despite the changes in germline D_H composition. (A) Serum IgM immunoblot assay against BALB/c brain extract. (left) Immunoblot pattern of self-reactivity of serum IgM from WT, *ΔD-DFL*, and *ΔD-iD* mice; each lane is an individual serum sample (the lanes were spliced from different locations in the same immunoblot). (right) Mean densitometric profile of immunoreactivity pattern for each mouse strain. The immunoreactivity pattern shown on the left was quantified by densitometry according to Nobrega et al. (2002). (B) IgM immunoblot assay against BALB/c brain extract using supernatants from sorted B-1a (top), B-1b (middle), and B-2 (bottom) PerC B cell cultures. (left) Immunoblot pattern of self-reactivity of B cell–derived IgM from WT, *ΔD-DFL*, and *ΔD-iD* mice; each lane is an individual supernatant; lane S17, supernatants from cultures with S17 feeder cells only; lane Ctrl, culture supernatants containing 10,000 B-1a cells. (right) Mean densitometric profile of immunoreactivity pattern from each mouse strain.

Table S1, included as a separate Excel file, shows the CDR-H3 nucleotide content of PC-DEX^{lo}/AB1.2^{lo} and PC-DEX^{hi}/AB1.2^{hi} B-1a cells from each of the mouse strains.

REFERENCE

Nobrega, A., B. Stransky, N. Nicolas, and A. Coutinho. 2002. Regeneration of natural antibody repertoire after massive ablation of lymphoid system: robust selection mechanisms preserve antigen binding specificities. *J. Immunol.* 169:2971–2978.