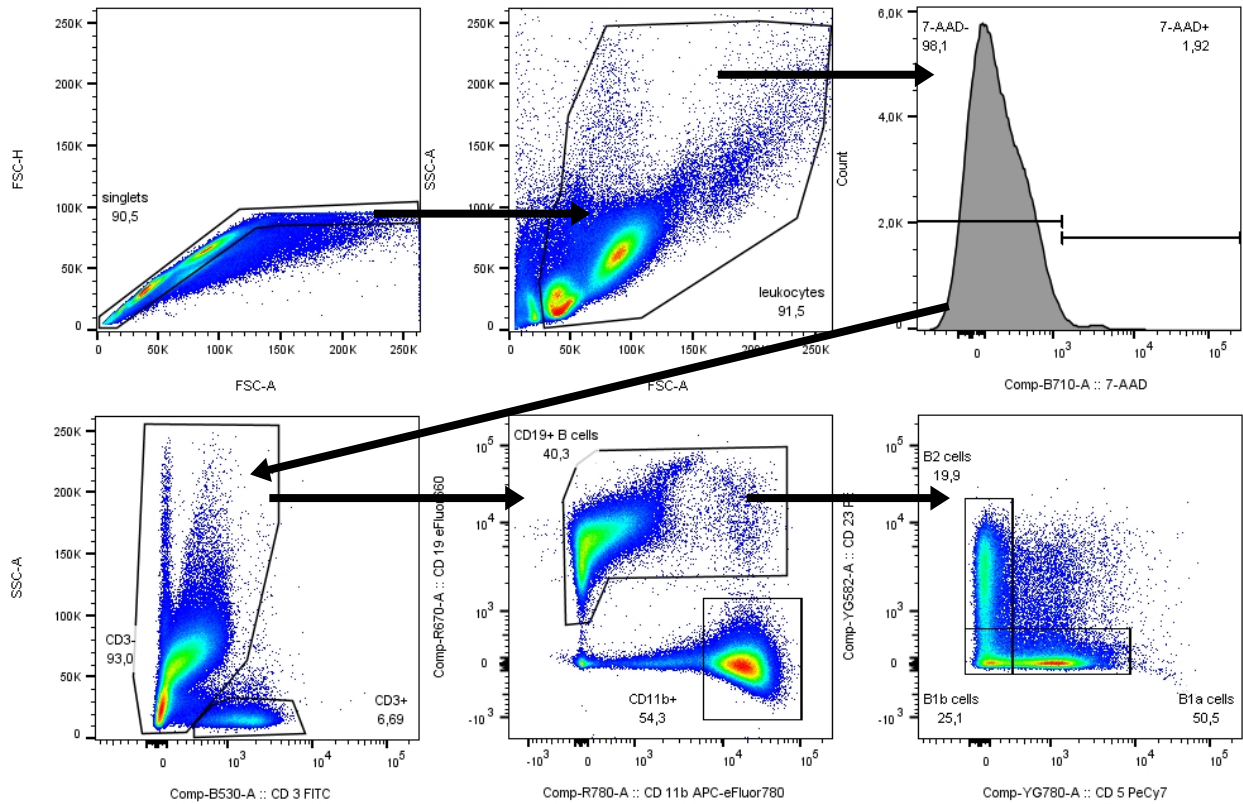


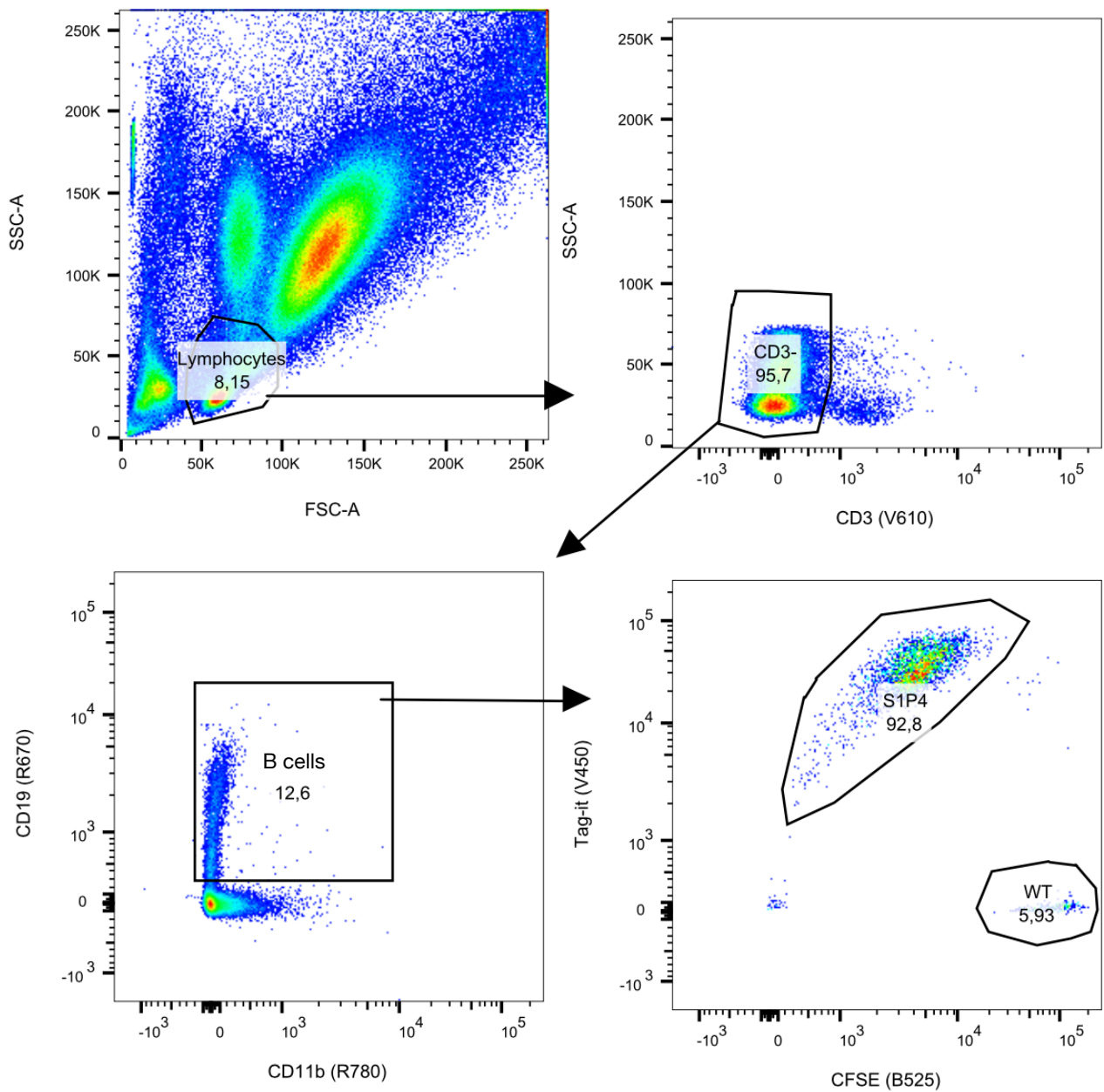
# **Supplemental material: Impact of S1PR<sub>4</sub>-signalling on peritoneal B cell trafficking**

## **Content:**

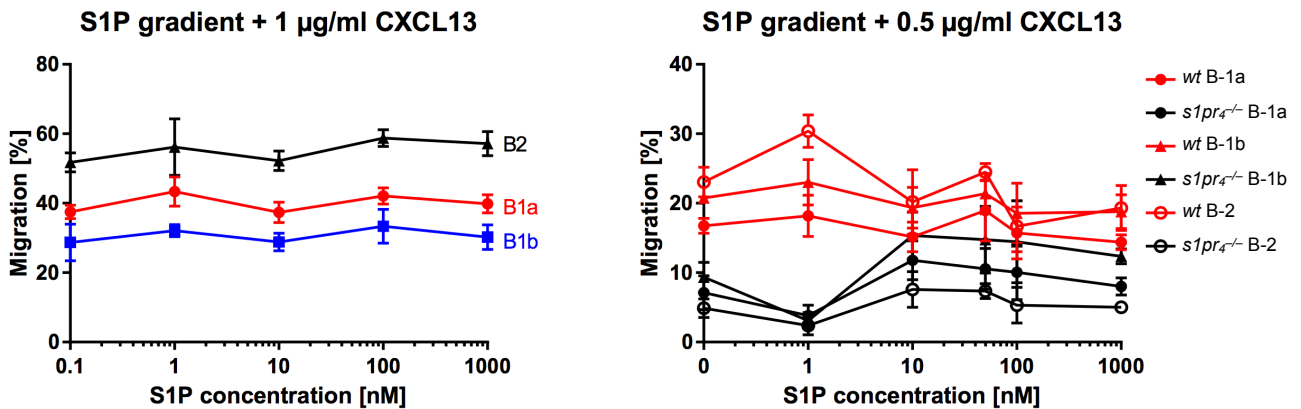
- 1. Gating strategy of peritoneal B cell subpopulations**
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- 5. Concentration dependent CXCR4 expression of peritoneal B-1a cells after CYM50358 stimulation**
- 6. Analysis of splenic sections 48 hours after adoptive transfer**



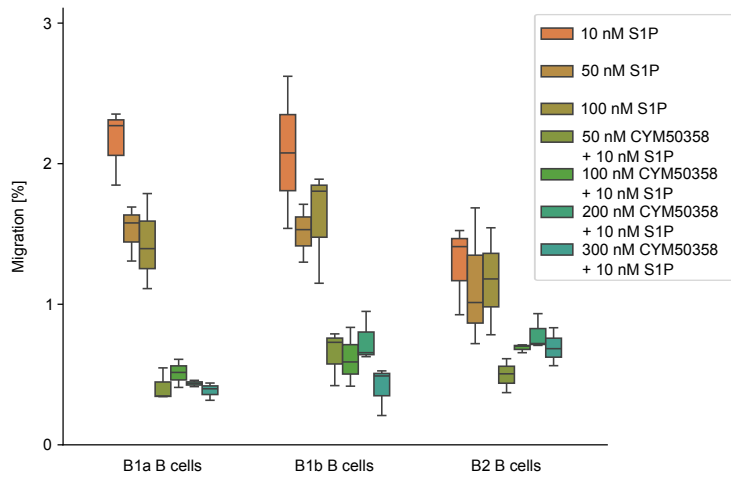
**Supplemental Figure S1: Gating strategy of peritoneal B cell subpopulations.** Populations were classified as follows: B cells CD3<sup>-</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup>; B-1a cells CD3<sup>-</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup> CD5<sup>+</sup> CD23<sup>-</sup>; B-1b cells CD3<sup>-</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup> CD5<sup>-</sup> CD23<sup>-</sup>; B-2 cells CD3<sup>-</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup> CD5<sup>-</sup> CD23<sup>+</sup>.



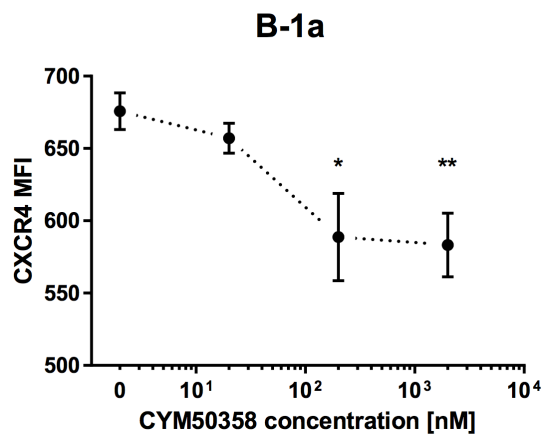
**Supplemental Figure S2: Exemplary gating strategy of labeled peritoneal cells.** Peritoneal cells were labeled with CFSE or Tag-it® and transferred to *scid* mice. Peritoneal lavage fluid of recipients was analyzed by flow cytometry. After identification of peritoneal subpopulations by the same antibodies as above, each subpopulation was gated for Tag-it® (V450) against CFSE (B525) to differentiate the genotypes.



**Supplemental Figure S3: Migration of peritoneal B cells toward gradients of S1P combined with high CXCL13 concentrations.** (A): At high concentrations of 1 µg/ml CXCL13 no effect of the bottom S1P concentrations can be detected in transwell migration assays ( $n=6$ ). (B): At a concentration of 500 ng/ml CXCL13, no clear concentration dependent peak can be observed across the S1P gradient ( $n=6$ ) between wildtype (*wt*) and S1PR<sub>4</sub>-deficient (*s1pr4*<sup>-/-</sup>) cells.



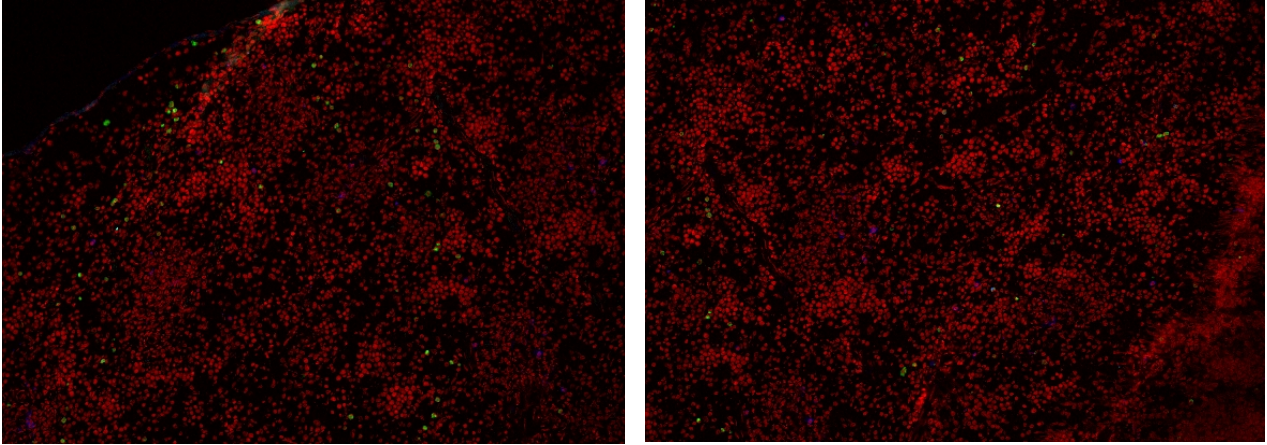
**Supplemental Figure S4: Migration of peritoneal B cells towards S1P in presence of the S1PR<sub>4</sub>-specific antagonist CYM50358.** Transwell migration assay results of n = 3 biological replicates from wildtype mice toward various concentrations on S1P and CYM50358 in the lower chamber.



**Supplemental Figure S5: Concentration dependent effect of S1PR<sub>4</sub>-specific antagonist CYM50358 on CXCR4 expression.** CXCR4 expression was quantified using flow cytometry of  $n = 5$  biological replicates from wildtype mice after incubation with various concentrations of CYM50358 in the presence of S1P. Significance was calculated using paired Student's t-test.

*wt* - CFSE | *sIpr4*<sup>-/-</sup> - Tag-it®

*wt* - Tag-it® | *sIpr4*<sup>-/-</sup> - CFSE



**Supplemental Figure S6: Analysis of splenic sections 48 hours after adoptive transfer.**

Peritoneal cells of *wt* and *sIpr4*<sup>-/-</sup> mice were labelled with CFSE (FITC channel) or Tag-it® (DAPI channel) and transferred into the peritoneal cavity of *scid* mice. Forty-eight hours after transfer, spleens of recipient mice were harvested and analyzed. Images show nuclei stained with Draq5 (red), transferred Tag-it® labelled cells (blue) and transferred CFSE-labelled cells (green). Only loose accumulations of cells can be seen. No compact follicular aggregates were found. Images representative for at least n = 3 animals per genotype.