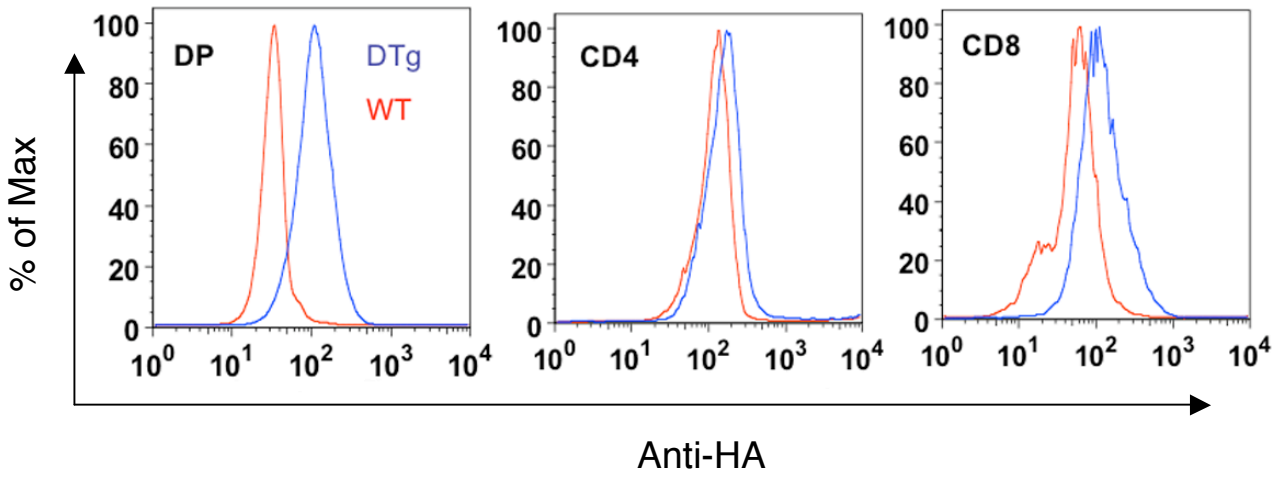
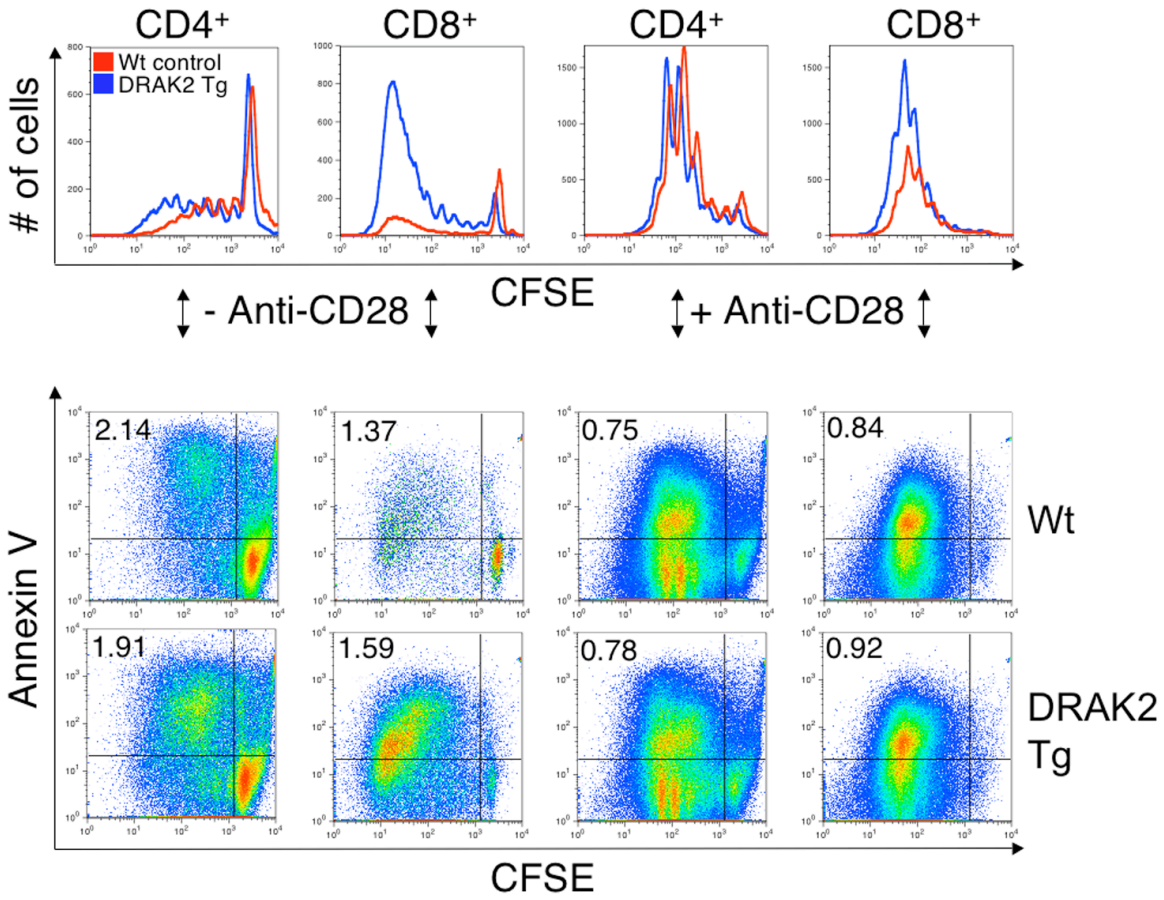
Supp. Figure 1



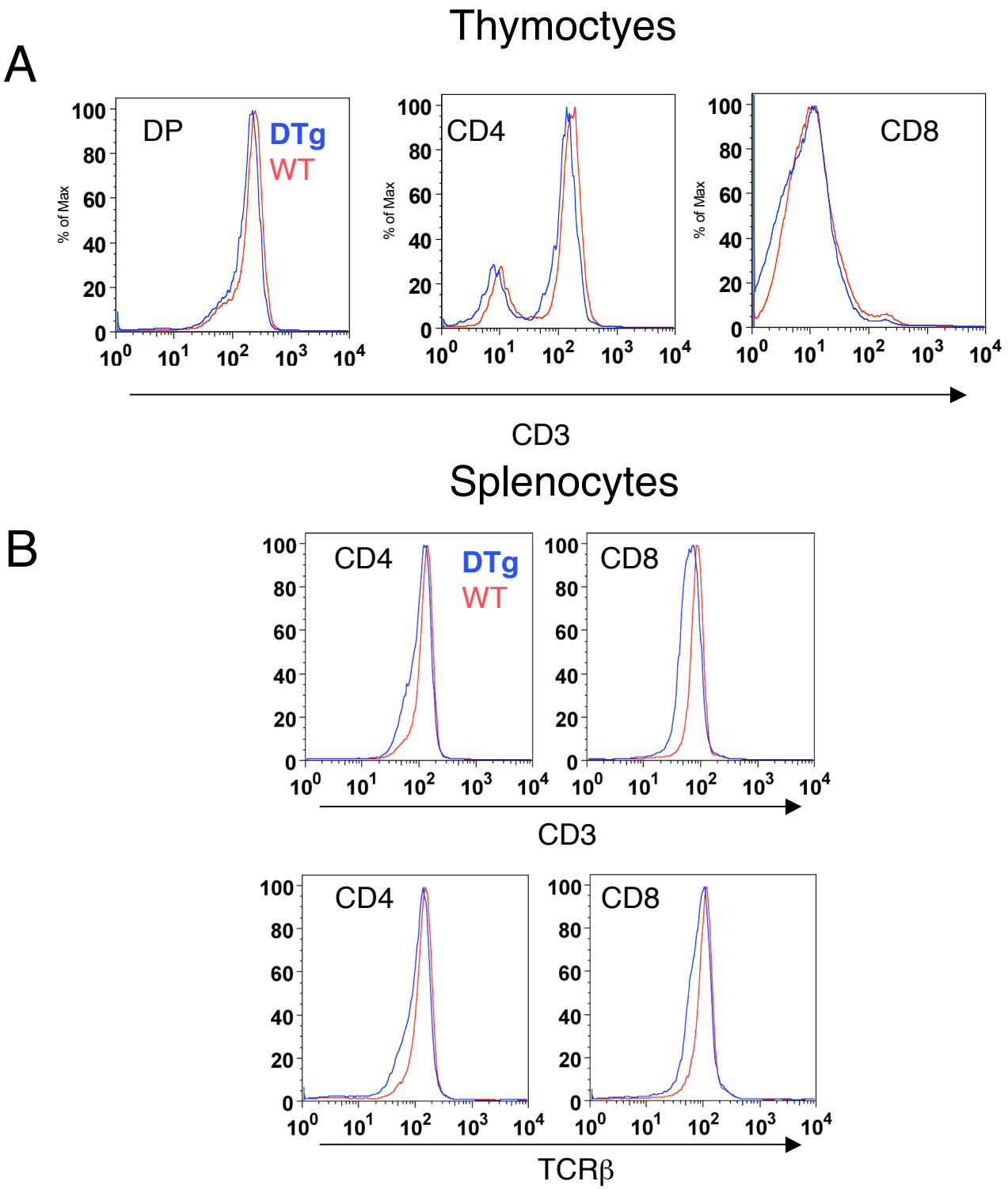
Supp. Fig. 1: Intracellular staining of 1017-DRAK2 thymocytes with anti-HA mAbs reveals highest differential expression in the double-positive subset. Wildtype (WT) or 1017-DRAK2 transgenic (DTg) thymocytes were harvested and stained with anti-CD4 and anti-CD8, followed by fixation, permeabilization, and staining with anti-HA mAbs.

Supp. Figure 2



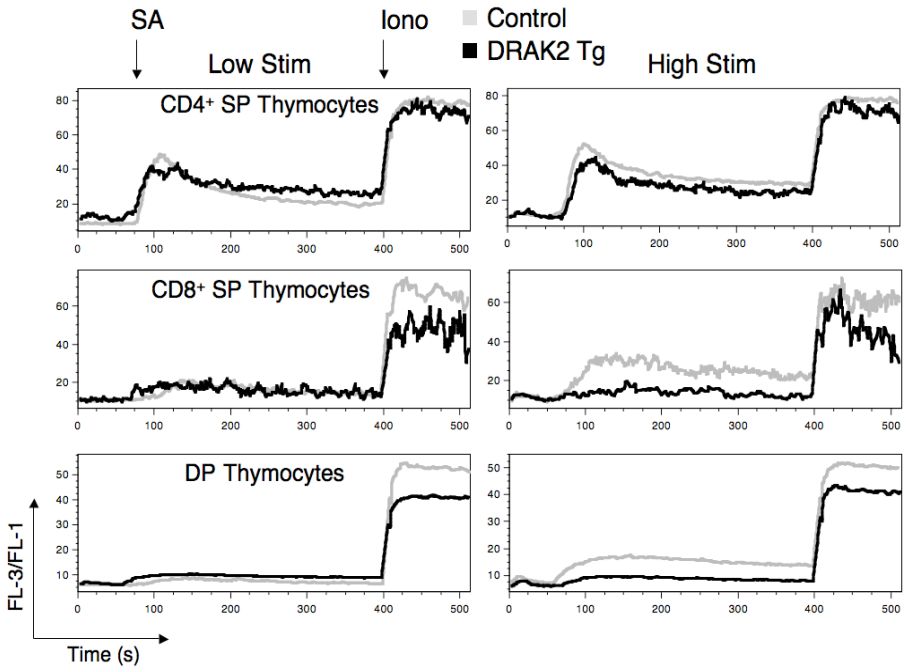
Supp. Fig. 2: Cell cycle progression vs. apoptosis of 1017-DRAK2 vs. wildtype splenic T cells. Top panel: histograms of CFSE dilution of live-gated CD4 and CD8 T cells of indicated genotype following 4d of stimulation with anti-CD3 +/- anti-CD28 as indicated. Bottom panel: Annexin-V vs. CFSE analyses of non-livegated samples as in top panels. Numbers in upper left quadrants represent the ratio of CFSE diluted Annexin-V^{Hi} vs. Annexin-V^{Lo} cells.

Supp. Figure 3



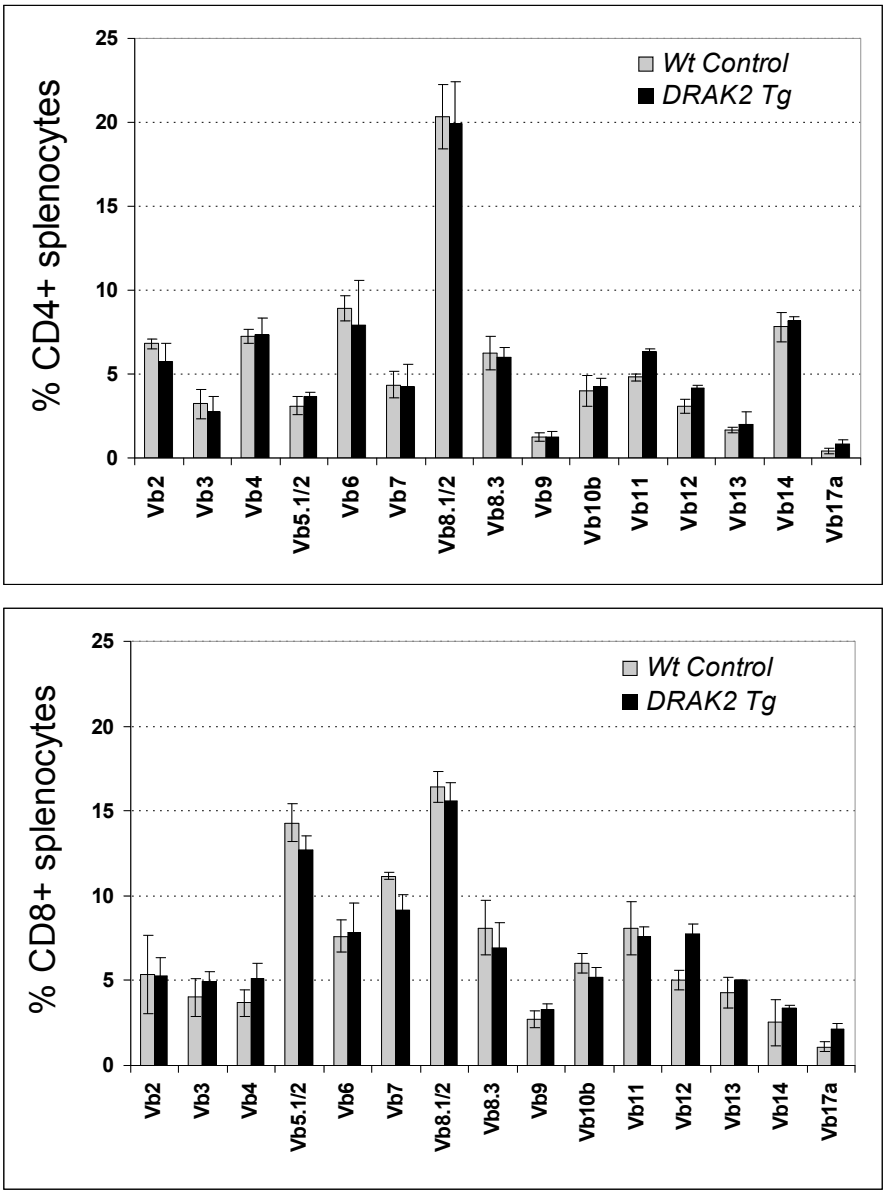
Supp. Fig. 3: CD3 and TCR expression on 1017-DRAK2 vs. wildtype thymocytes and splenic T cells. ***A*** Similar surface CD3 levels between wildtype and 1017-DRAK2 thymocyte subsets. ***B*** Comparison of CD3 and TCRβ surface expression on wildtype vs. 1017-DRAK2 splenic T cell subsets.

Supp. Figure 4



Supp. Fig. 4: Calcium mobilization in thymocyte subsets responding to low (0.2 µg/ml) vs. high (1.0 µg/ml) anti-CD3 stimulation.

Supp. Figure 5



Supp. Fig. 5: Vβ usage in CD4 vs. CD8 splenocyte T cell subsets from young (4-8 week old) 1017-DRAK2 vs. wildtype mice. Mean % expression +/- SEM presented.