### Supplemental Figure 1

# $\alpha$ -GalCer stabilizes CD1d: heavy chain/ $\beta_2$ m complexes at 37°C in C1R:CD1d transfectants.

Panel A. C1R:hCD1d transfectants were surface biotinylated and lysed with 0.5% Triton X-100 pH 7.4. Lysates were incubated for 2 hours at 4°C (lanes 1-5) or 37°C (lanes 6-24) with different concentrations of α-GalCer (lanes 11-30) or without lipid (lanes 1-10). CD1d HC/B<sub>2</sub>m complexes were immunoprecipitated with anti-CD1d antibody 42.1 (lanes 2, 7, 12, 17, 22 and 27; solid line arrows) or anti- $\beta_2$ m antibody BBM.1 (lanes 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 and 29; dashed line arrows). Free CD1d HC were immunoprecipitated with antibody 75.10 (lanes 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 and 28; dotted line arrows) and MHC class II with antibody L242 (lanes 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30). Mouse IgG1 and IgG2a were used as isotype controls. Immunoprecipitates were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (15%) in reducing conditions and immunoblotted with streptavidin-HRP. Panel B. Quantification of the intensitiy of CD1d HC and  $\beta_{2m}$  bands immunoprecipitaed with 42.1, BBM1 and 75.10 antibodies. Bars indicate the relative change in signal of CD1d HC (grey bars) and  $\beta_2$ m (white bars) in samples incubated for 2 hours at 37°C in presence of α-GalCer or at 4°C without lipid (black bars). Lower right graph shows the ratio between associated (42.1) and free (75.10) forms of CD1d HC. Intensities of bands were measured by densitometry with ImageJ software and relative change of signal was calculated as proportion of HC or  $\beta_2$ m signal at 37°C with or without  $\alpha$ -GalCer to HC or  $\beta_2 m$  signal at 4°C.

### Supplemental Figure 2

### C80 TMM does not influence the stability CD1d HC/ $\beta_2$ m complexes at 37°C.

CD1d-transfected HeLa cells were surface biotinylated and lysed with 0.5% Triton X-100 pH 7.4. Lysates were incubated for 2 hours at 4°C or 37°C in the absence of lipid (**Panel A**) or the presence of increasing concentrations of  $\alpha$ -GalCer (**Panel B**) or C80 TMM (**Panel C**). CD1d: HC/ $\beta_2$ m complexes were immunoprecipitated with anti-CD1d antibody 42.1, free CD1d HC with antibody 75.10 and MHC class I with antibody W6/32. Immunoprecipitates were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (15%) in reducing conditions and immunoblotted with streptavidine-HRP. Bar graphs show the quantification of the ratio between associated and free forms of CD1d heavy. Intensity of bands was measured by densitometry with ImageJ software. Ratio between associated versus free form of HC was calculated as proportion of HC signal immunoprecipitaded with 42.1 Ab to signal obtained with 75.10 Ab in particular experimental conditions.

#### Supplemental Figure 3

## $\alpha$ -GalCer does not influence the stability of CD1b HC/ $\beta_2$ m complex at 37°C.

**Panel A.** CD1d-transfected C1R cells were surface biotinylated and lysed with 0.5% Triton X-100 pH 7.4 (lanes 1-3) or pH 5.5 (lanes 4-11).  $\alpha$ -GalCer was added in increasing concentrations to samples run in lanes 7-11. Lysates were incubated for 15 hours at 4°C (lane 1 and 4), 15 hours at 37°C (lane 2 and 5) or 3 hours at 37°C followed by change in pH to 5.5 (lane 3) or 7.4 (lanes 6-11) and additional 12-hour incubation at 37°C. CD1d heavy chain (HC)/ $\beta_2$ m complexes were immunoprecipitated with anti- $\beta_2$ m antibody BBM.1. Immunoprecipitates were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (15%) in reducing conditions and immunoblotted with streptavidin-HRP. **Panel B.** Quantification of intensities of bands corresponding to CD1b HC immunoprecipitated with BBM.1 antibody. Bars indicate the relative change of CD1d HC signal in samples incubated at different conditions (see below graph) compared to incubation at 4°C without lipid. Intensities of bands were measured by densitometry using ImageJ software. Relative change of signal was calculated as proportion of HC signal at 37°C with or without  $\alpha$ -GalCer to HC signal at 4°C and pH 7.4.

Supplemental Figure 4

## Chemical structures of lipids used in experimental system.

**Panel A.** Chemical structure of alpha-Galactosylceramide (α-GalCer); **Panel B.** Chemical structure of C80 trehalose monomycolate (C80 TMM); **Panel C.** Chemical structure of C32 glucose monomycolate (C32 GMM).

А

MW

[kD]

50 \_\_

25 \_\_\_\_

20 \_\_

10 \_

2

3

4

1

5

6

7

C1R:CD1d 4C 2h 37C 2h α-Gal-Cer : 1µg/ml 50ug/ml 0 0 5µg/ml 10µg/ml BBM1 æ \$2m L243 æMHC II BBM1 æ \$2m L243 æMHC II L243 aMHC II -243 a.MHC II L243 a.MHC II L243 aMHC II BBM1 æ ß2m a.CD1d BBM1 a. \$2m a.CD1d BBM1 a. \$2m BBM1 æ \$2m a.CD1d 75.10 a.CD1d 75.10 a.CD1d 75.10 a.CD1d a.CD1d 75.10 a.CD1d 75.10 a.CD1d 75.10 a.CD1d 42.1 a.CD1d 42.1 a.CD1d isotype isotype isotype isotype isotype isotype MW 42.1 42.1 42.1 42.1 [kD] 100 <u>-</u> 75 <u>-</u> CD1 HC 37 \_ MHC class II 15 \_\_\_\_  $\beta_2 m$ 

11 12 8 10 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 9

42.1.1 Ab

Supplemental Figure 1 Continued

75.10 Ab







CD1d HC

MHCI HC





А



relative change of HC signal



в

## $\alpha GC\,\mu\,g/ml$

| []  |    | F. J |    |
|-----|----|------|----|
| 5.0 | 10 | 20   | 50 |

## : 37°C; pH 5.5 for 3 hr then pH 7.4 for 12 hr

Α





С

