Supporting Information

Teh et al. 10.1073/pnas.1009209107



Fig. 51. Scoring system for histopathology. Pancreas: (0) No pancreatitis detected; (1) Perivascular/periductal lymphocyte infiltration; (2) Small patches of lymphocyte infiltration in the exocrine tissue; (3) Extensive infiltration in the exocrine pancreatic tissue and destruction of <50% of the exocrine acinar tissue; (4) Extensive infiltration in the exocrine pancreatic tissue and destruction of 50-90% of the exocrine acinar tissue; (5) Extensive infiltration in the exocrine acinar tissue; (4) Extensive infiltration in the exocrine acinar tissue. Original magnification: $\times 100$. (Scale bars: $500 \ \mu$ m.) Submandibular salivary gland: (0) No sialoadenitis detected; (1) Multiple small patches of perivascular/periductal lymphocyte infiltration; (2) Small patches of lymphocyte infiltration in the supporting tissue, almost complete absence of serous acini, and no destruction of mucous acini; (3) Diffuse lymphocytic infiltration, complete absence of serous acini and destruction of 50-90% of the mucous acinar tissue; (5) Diffuse lymphocytic infiltration, complete absence of serous acini and destruction of 50-90% of the mucous acinar tissue; (5) Diffuse lymphocytic infiltration, complete absence of serous acini and destruction of 50-90% of the mucous acinar tissue; (5) Diffuse lymphocytic infiltration, complete absence of serous acini and destruction of 50-90% of the mucous acinar tissue; (5) Diffuse lymphocytic infiltration, complete absence of serous acini and destruction of 50-90% of the mucous acinar tissue; (4) Diffuse lymphocytic infiltration, complete absence of serous acinar tissue; $500 \ \mu$ m.) Submandibular tissue. Original magnification: $400\times$. (Scale bars: $200 \ \mu$ m.) Stomach: Varying lymphocytic infiltration in the stomach. Original magnification: $200\times$. (Scale bars: $200 \ \mu$ m.)



Fig. S2. Pancreatitis scores of 3- to 20-wk-old mice of the indicated genotypes ($n \ge 7$ for each group).



Fig. S3. Detection of autoantibodies in the pancreas, salivary gland, and stomach of $Aire^{-/-}Cblb^{-/-}$ mice. (A) Results of immunofluorescent testing of sera from individual $Aire^{+/+}Cblb^{+/+}$, $Aire^{+/+}Cblb^{-/-}$, $Aire^{-/-}Cblb^{+/+}$, and $Aire^{-/-}Cblb^{-/-}$ 3- to 8-wk-old mice, tested against frozen sections of $Rag1^{-/-}$ pancreas, submandibular salivary gland, and stomach. Each box represents a single mouse and filled sections denote positive immunofluorescence. $Aire^{-/-}Cblb^{-/-}$ sera yielded diffuse cytoplasmic staining of most cells in salivary gland. In the stomach, $Aire^{-/-}Cblb^{-/-}$ sera selectively stained crypt epithelium in a pattern comparable to $Aire^{-/-}Cblb^{+/+}$ sera and to that published for sera from $Aire^{-/-}$ NOD mice (1). (B) Representative immunofluorescent staining of frozen sections of pancreas from $Rag1^{-/-}$ mice by anti-IgG in serum from $Aire^{-/-}Cblb^{-/-}$ mice and from an $Aire^{-/-}Cblb^{+/+}$ mouse. Islet of Langerhans is marked by "I". High power view shows granular pattern of staining most intensely in the apical cytoplasm of exocrine acinar cells, marked by "*". Nuclei are marked by "N". Original magnification: 200x (*Left* and *Center*), 600x (*Right*).

1. Jiang W, Anderson MS, Bronson R, Mathis D, Benoist C (2005) Modifier loci condition autoimmunity provoked by Aire deficiency. J Exp Med 202:805–815.

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