Follicular Dendritic Cell-Specific Prion Protein (PrP^{c}) Expression Alone is Sufficient to Sustain Prion Infection in the Spleen

Running head: Role of Follicular Dendritic Cells in Prion Pathogenesis

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Figure S2. Follicular dendritic cell-specific PrP^{c} expression alone is sufficient to sustain high levels of prion infectivity in the spleen

Prion infectivity levels were assayed spleens from control mice (*Prnp*$^{+/-}$→*Prnp*$^{flox/-}$ mice), *Prnp*$^{stop/-}$→CD21-Cre *Prnp*$^{stop/-}$ mice in which cellular PrP^{C} was expressed only on FDC and *Prnp*$^{flox/-}$→CD21-Cre *Prnp*$^{flox/-}$ mice with FDC-restricted PrP^{C} ablation (*n* = 3/group) collected 70 days after i.p. with ME7 scrapie prions. Prion infectivity titres were determined by transmission of tissue homogenates into groups of 4 indicator tga20 mice. Each point represents data derived from an individual spleen. Data below the horizontal line indicate disease incidence in the recipient mice <100% and considered to contain trace levels of prion infectivity. High levels of prion infectivity were detected in spleens of control mice and those in which cellular PrP^{C} was expressed only on FDC (left-hand and middle panels, respectively). However, this accumulation was blocked in spleens with FDC-restricted PrP^{C} ablation as only trace levels of infectivity were detected (right-hand panel).

Figure S2. McCulloch et al.