

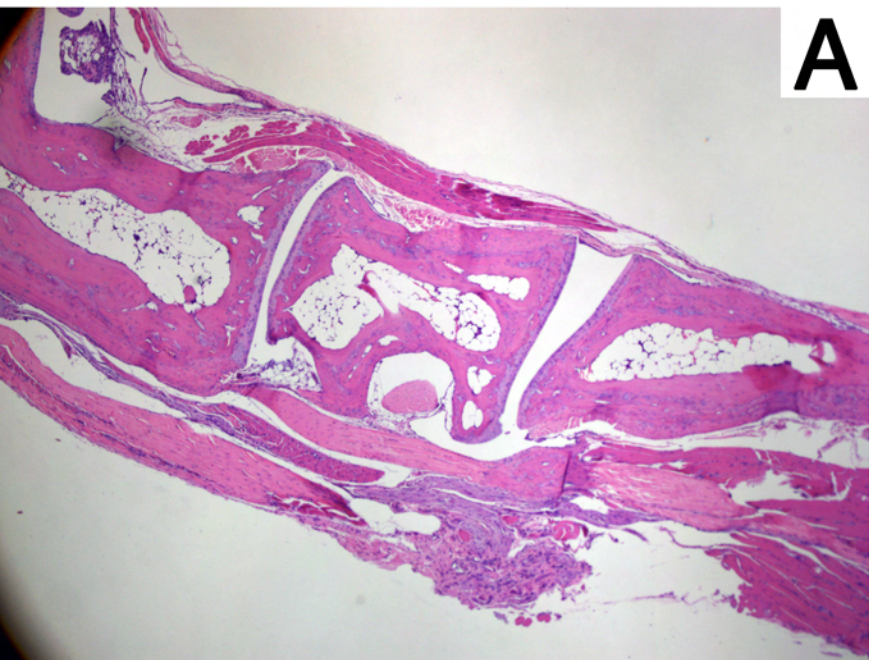
## Supplemental Figure Legends

**Supplemental Figure 1.** H&E staining of WT (*A,B*) and  $\text{TCR}\alpha^{-/-}$  B6xB6.g7 (*C,D*) ankles 10 days after adoptive transfer of KRN  $\text{CD4}^{+}$  T cells. Low (*x50*) and high (*x200*) power as indicated.

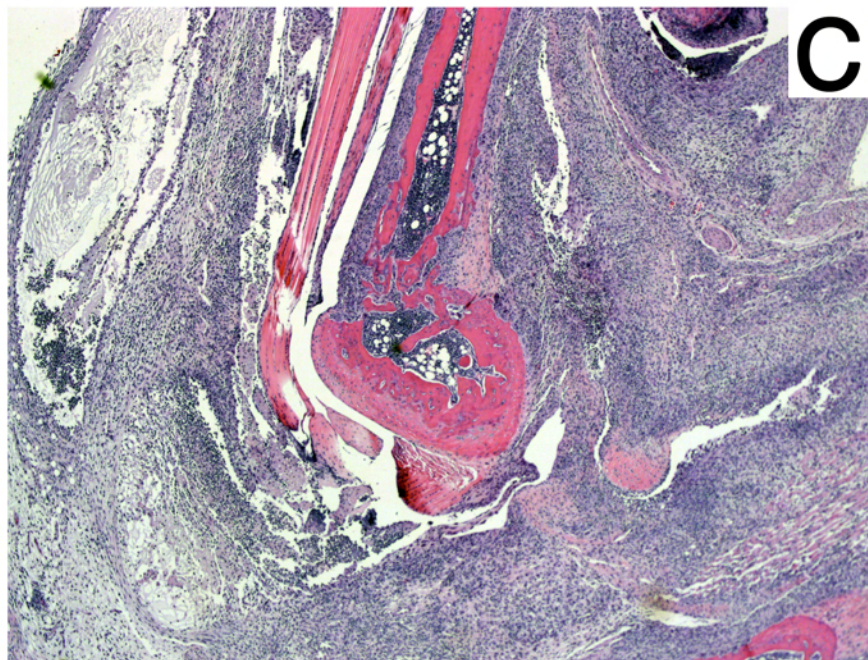
**Supplemental Figure 2.** Illustration of flow cytometry gating strategy for the identification of B cells in a naïve B6xB6.g7 mouse (*top*), a WT B6xB6.g7 recipient of KRN  $\text{CD4}^{+}$  T cells (*middle*), and a  $\text{TCR}\alpha^{-/-}$  B6xB6.g7 recipient of KRN  $\text{CD4}^{+}$  T cells (*bottom*).

**Supplemental Figure 3.** Illustration of flow cytometry gating strategy for the identification of both  $\text{CD45.1}^{-}$   $\text{CD4}^{+}$  endogenous polyclonal T cells in the total lymph node and spleen cell preparation (*top*) and  $\text{CD45.1}^{+}$   $\text{CD4}^{+}$  KRN T cells in the  $\text{CD45.1}^{+}$  positively selected fraction (*bottom*) of a WT B6xB6.g7 host.

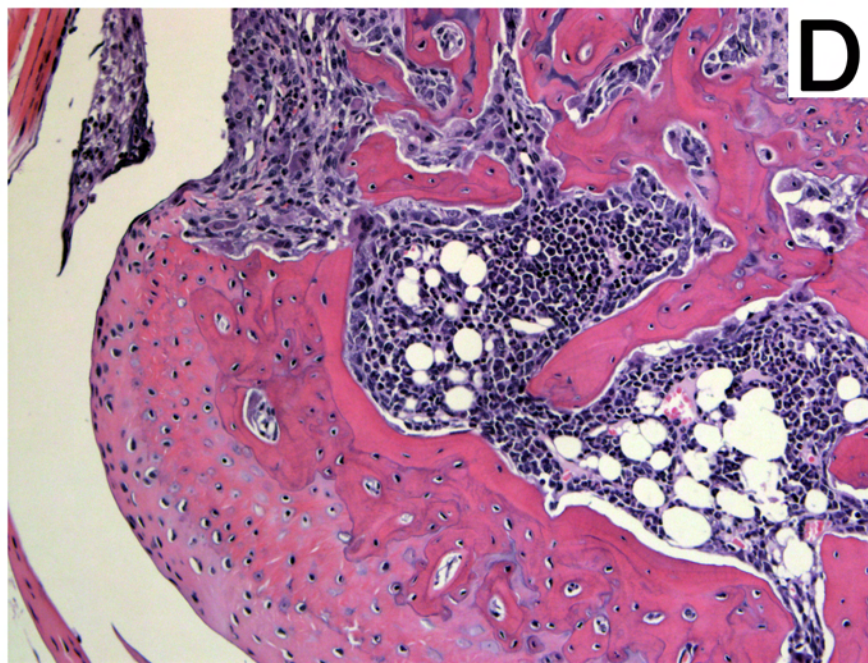
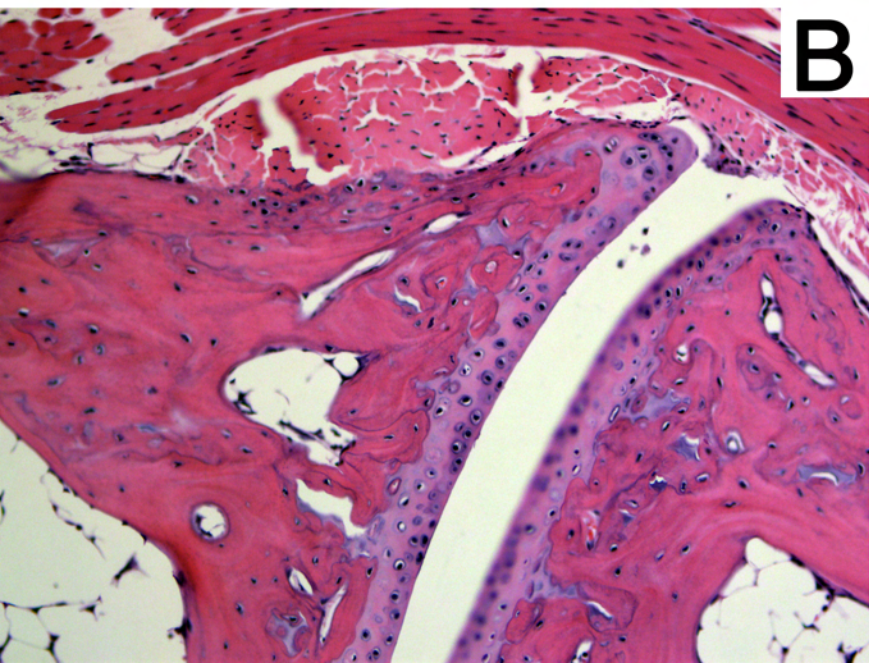
KRN CD4 T cells → B6xB6.g7



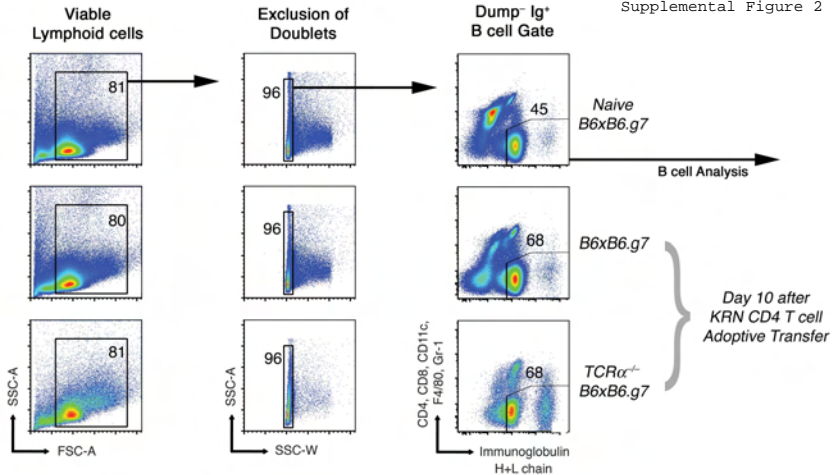
KRN CD4 T cells → TCR $\alpha^{-/-}$  B6xB6.g7



H&E Stain  
(x50)



H&E Stain  
(x200)



Supplemental Figure 3

