

## **Supplementary Methods**

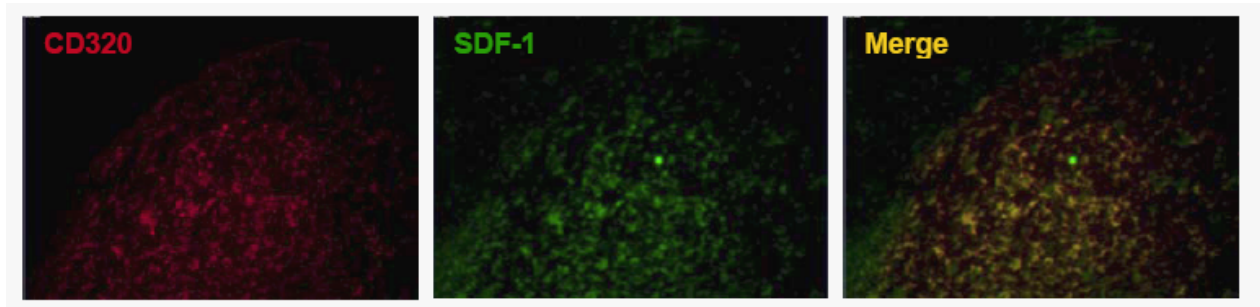
### **Tumorigenesis and serial tumour transplantation:**

FLK-1 ( $1 \times 10^6$ ) were inoculated s.c. into NOD/SCID mice with or without HK cells ( $1 \times 10^6$ ) for the primary tumour formation. For the secondary transplantations, primary tumours were removed when they reached 1 cubic cm in size. Single cell suspensions were isolated from primary tumours and then tumour cells were re-injected s.c. into new NOD/SCID mice with HK cells ( $1 \times 10^6$ ). The experiments were repeated for the third and fourth transplantations.

### **Lymphoma cell growth assay:**

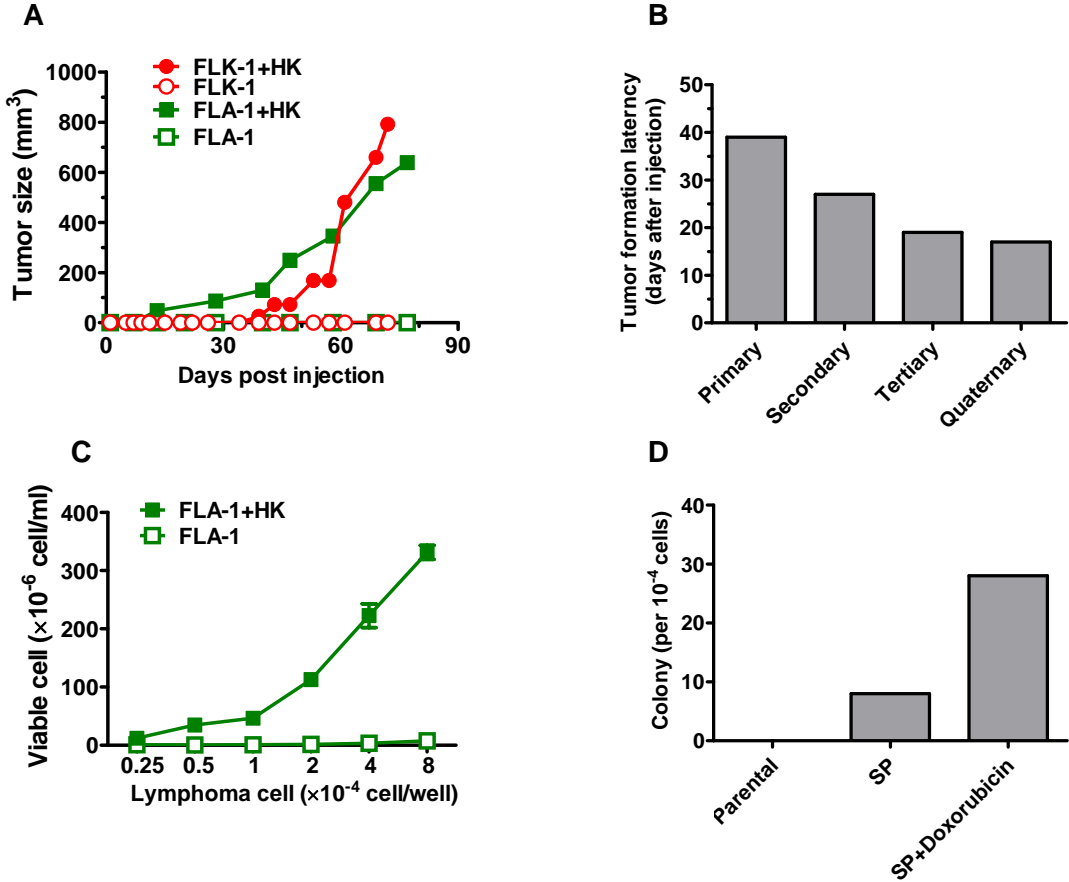
Primary lymphoma FLA-1 cells ( $2 \times 10^4$  cells/well) were cultured in Iscove's media containing 10% FCS with or without irradiated HK cells (50 Gy,  $2 \times 10^4$  cells/well) that were seeded in 24 well plates one day before. Viable lymphoma cells were counted using trypan blue exclusion after three days. Triplicate data from 1 out of 4 similar experiments are shown.

### Supplementary Figure 1: FDC express CXCL12



Immunofluorescent staining of frozen tonsil slides with PE-conjugated anti-CD320 (an FDC marker, red) and mouse anti-human CXCL12 Ab followed by FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig Ab (green). Yellow color in merge shows co-expression of both Ags in GC.

Supplementary Figure 2: FL cells depend on HK cell for growth and tumour formation



(A). FLK-1 ( $4 \times 10^6$ ) or FLA-1 ( $8 \times 10^6$ ) cells were inoculated s.c. into NOD/SCID mice with (solid figures) or without (empty figures) HK cells ( $1 \times 10^6$ ). Tumour sizes in  $\text{mm}^3$  were measured at the indicated time points. (B). Serial transplantation results. FLK-1 cells or tumour cells from xenopants were mixed with HK cells for a serial transplantation. Bars show visible tumour formation time (days) after injection. (C). FLA-1 cells ( $0.25$  to  $8 \times 10^4$  cell/well) were cultured without (empty figures) or with (solid figures) HK cells ( $2 \times 10^4$  cell/well). Viable lymphoma cells were counted after three days. Triplicate data from 1 out of 4 similar experiments were shown. (D). Parental and SP cells isolated from FLA-1 lymphoma cells were examined for methylcellulose colony formation. Data represent number of colony formation cells per  $1 \times 10^4$  cells.

**Supplementary Table 1:**

<b>FL cell phenotypes</b>				
<b>Surface markers</b>	<b>FLK-1</b>	<b>FLA-1</b>	<b>GC B cell</b>	<b>Naïve B cell</b>
<b>CD10</b>	++*	+	+	-
<b>CD19</b>	+	+	+	+
<b>CD20</b>	++	++	+	+
<b>CD38</b>	++ <sup>high</sup>	++	+ <sup>high</sup>	+ <sup>low</sup>
<b>CD44</b>	±	±	-	+
<b>CD77</b>	±	±	+	-
<b>CD27</b>	+	+	+	-
<b>CD34</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>CD133</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>CD117</b>	-	-	-	+
<b>CD24</b>	++	±	-	-
<b>Surface IgD</b>	-	-	-	+

\*: “++” indicates >80% positive, “+” for >30-80% positive; “±” for 5-30% positive; and “-” for <5% positive

**Supplementary Table 2:**

<b>FLK-1 SP cell phenotypes</b>		
<b>Surface markers</b>	<b>FLK-1</b>	
	<b>Parental</b>	<b>SP</b>
<b>CD10</b>	99.2*	99.7
<b>CD20</b>	98.8	96.9
<b>CD38</b>	99.2	99.7
<b>CD24</b>	99.4	99.4
<b>CD44</b>	1.64	1.40
<b>CD34</b>	0.89	0.57
<b>CD133</b>	0.25	0.26
<b>ABCG2</b>	1.14	60.8

\*: Number indicates positive percentage.