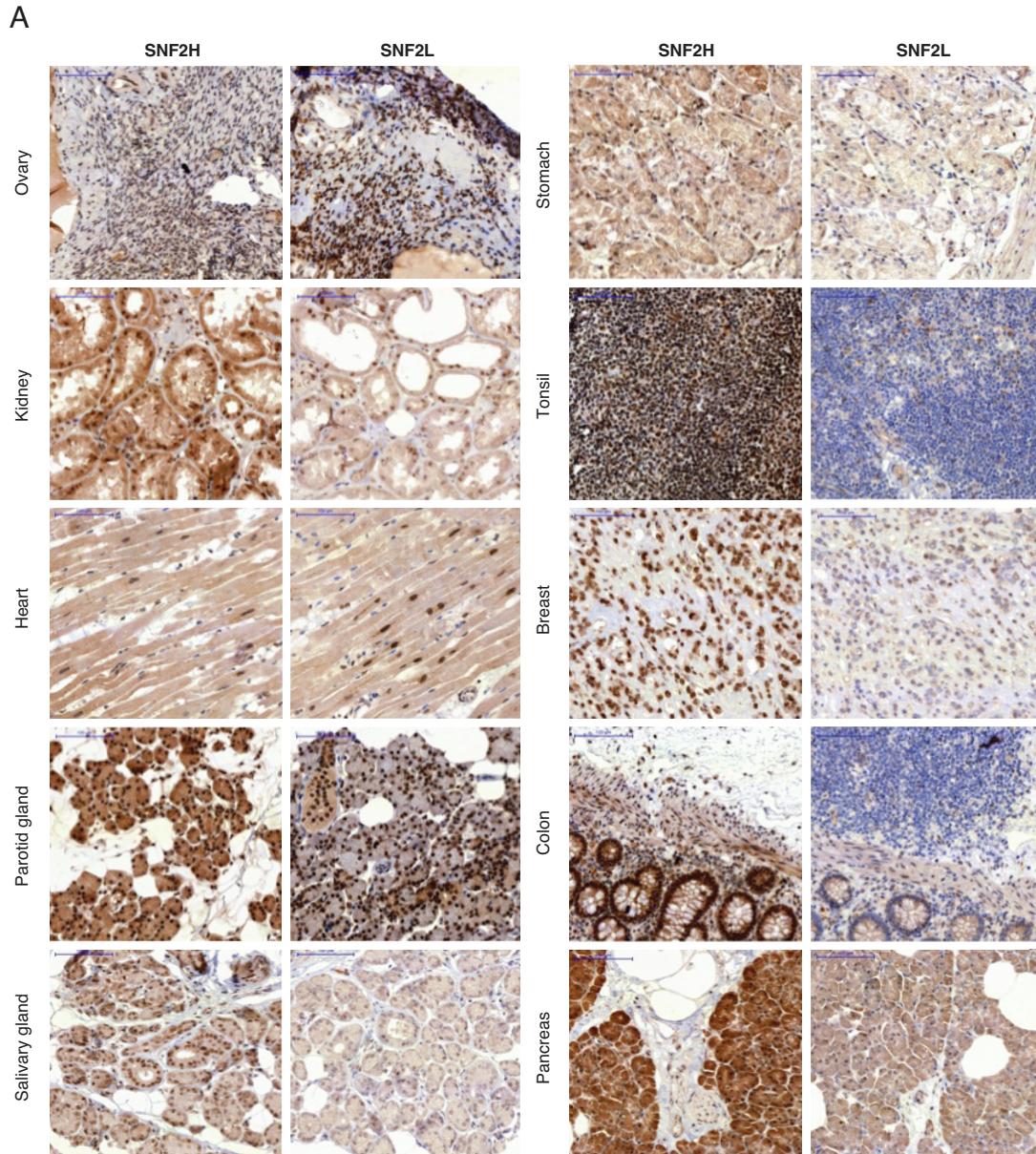
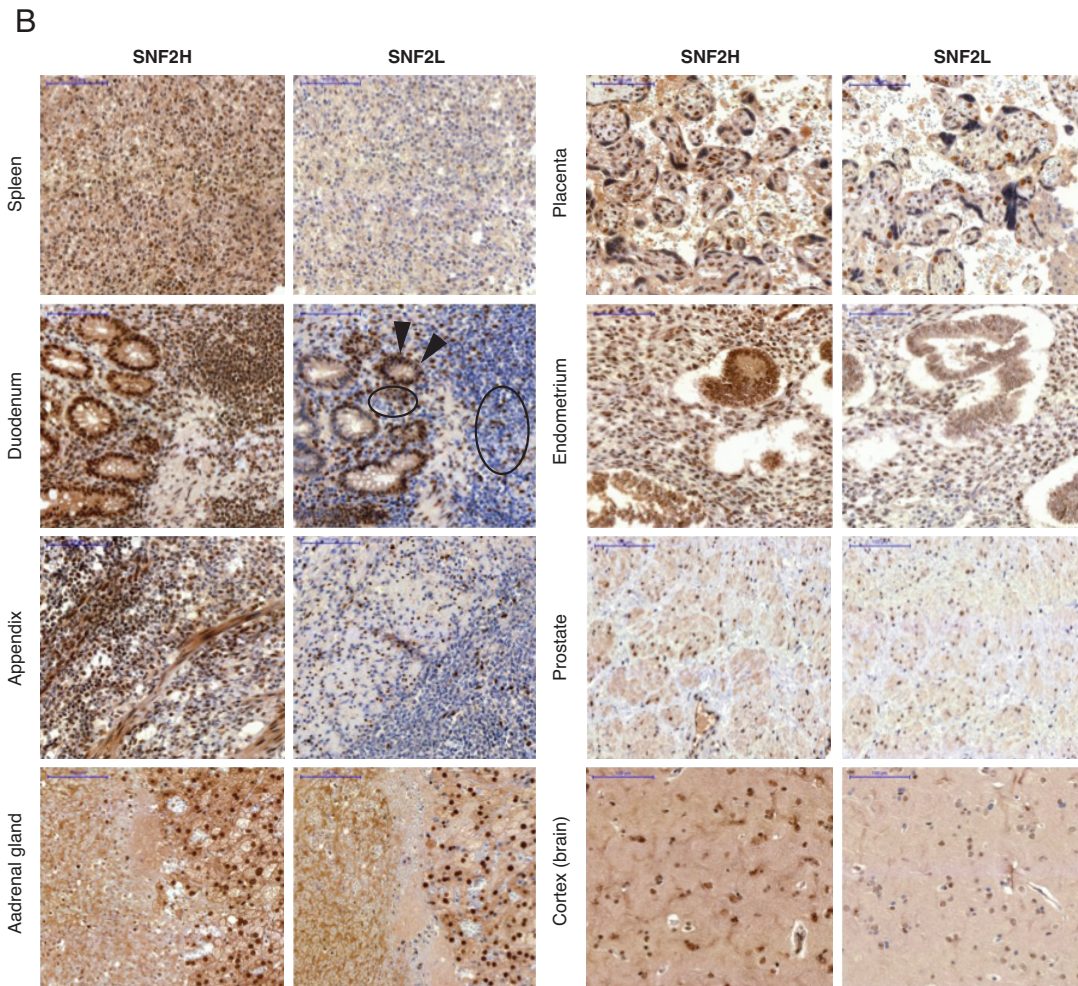


Eckey et al.

Supplementary Figure 1: SNF2L and SNF2H expression in human tissues (continued). (A) and (B) New antibodies against SNF2H and SNF2L were used to stain a human tissue microarray monitoring the expression pattern of SNF2H and SNF2L. Hematoxylin was used for counterstaining. Scale bars: 100 μ m.



(A) SNF2L staining in ovary, kidney, heart, parotid gland and salivary gland (left panel). Following tissues were considered to be negative for SNF2L staining: stomach, tonsil, breast, colon and pancreas (right panel).



(B) SNF2L staining was observed depending on the cell type present in the shown section.

Spleen: nuclei of a distinct subpopulation of lymphoid cells normally present in the mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue of the spleen;

Duodenum: left- small bowel mucosa: enterocyte nuclei (arrowheads) and nuclei of a distinct subpopulation of inflammatory cells (ellipse) normally present in the lamina propria and submucosa (right);

Appendix: nuclei of a distinct subpopulation of lymphoid cells normally present in the mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue of the vermiform appendix;

Adrenal gland: normal adrenal cortex;

Placenta: nuclei of the syncytiotrophoblast layer of mature terminal villi;

Endometrium: mucosa of the uterine body- nuclei of the single-layered prismatic epithelium and the cell-rich connective tissue that surrounds the uterine glands;

Prostate: prostatic parenchyma- nuclei of the prostatic stromal myofibroblastic cells;

Cortex: nuclei of the glial cells.