



**Figure W1.** Characterization of mice with genetic complement deficiencies. (A–D) Hematoxylin and eosin–stained frozen sections from ovaries of 16-week-old  $Tg^+C3^{WT}$  (A) and  $Tg^+C3^{KO}$  (B–D) mice. Results are representative of 19  $Tg^+C3^{WT}$  ovaries and 12  $Tg^+C3^{KO}$  ovaries. Stars indicate oocytes. GC, granulosa cells; CL, corpus luteum; T, tumor cells. Original magnification,  $\times 4$ . (E, F) Genotyping was performed by PCR on genomic DNA using conditions and primers previously described by Connolly and colleagues to detect the insertion of MISIIR (773 bp) and by the Jackson Laboratory to detect intact C3 (350 bp), C3 deficiency (280 bp), intact C5aR (386 bp), and C5aR deficiency (244 bp). (E) 1)  $Tg^-C3^{KO}$ ; 2)  $Tg^+C3^{HET}$ ; 3)  $Tg^-C3^{KO}$ ; 4)  $Tg^+C5aR^{WT}$ ; 5)  $Tg^-C5aR^{HET}$ ; 6)  $Tg^-C5aR^{KO}$ . (F) 1)  $Tg^-C5aR^{WT}$ ; 2)  $Tg^-C5aR^{HET}$ ; 3)  $Tg^-C5aR^{KO}$ ; 4)  $Tg^+C5aR^{WT}$ ; 5)  $Tg^-C5aR^{HET}$ ; 6)  $Tg^-C5aR^{KO}$ .