## **Supplemental Figure Legends**

Supplemental Figure 1 - Relative size of Hardy Fractions is unaffected by 3H9 transgene or *Tlr9* genotype. BM isolated from MRL.*Fas<sup>lpr</sup>* mice of the indicated genotypes was stained for FACS analysis of Hardy fractions, expressed here as a percentage of live bone marrow cells. Populations were defined as follows: (**A**) Fractions A-C': EMA<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD43<sup>+</sup> (**B**) Fraction D: EMA<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD43<sup>-</sup> CD93<sup>+</sup> IgMa<sup>-</sup> (**C**) Fraction E: EMA<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD43<sup>-</sup> CD93<sup>+</sup> IgMa<sup>+</sup> (**D**) Fraction F: EMA<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD43<sup>-</sup> CD93<sup>-</sup> IgMa<sup>+</sup>. Data are from the same animals in Figure S2C-S2D.

Supplemental Figure 2 - 3H9/V $\lambda$ 1 B cells generate TLR9-dependent EF plasmablasts but do not enter GCs or the long-lived BM AFC compartment. (A-C) Immunofluorescent staining of spleen sections from 19 week old mice with  $\lambda$ 1 (red), PNA (green) and CD19 (blue). Scale bar = 200 µm. (A) 3H9<sup>+</sup> *Tlr9<sup>+/+</sup>* MRL.*Fas<sup>lpr</sup>* and (B) 3H9<sup>+</sup> *Tlr9<sup>-/-</sup>* MRL.*Fas<sup>lpr</sup>*. (C) Magnified view of region indicated by white box in (A) with individual channels and merged image as indicated. Data in (A-C) are representative of 3 mice per genotype. (D)  $\lambda$ 1<sup>+</sup> ELISPOTs were measured from BM of 17-20 week old MRL.*Fas<sup>lpr</sup>* mice of the indicated genotypes. Data are pooled from two independent experiments, *n*=3-8 mice per group.

Supplemental Figure 3 -  $\lambda x L$  chain usage among B cell populations. Frequency of  $\lambda x^+$  cells among (A) splenic CD19<sup>+</sup> CD93<sup>-</sup> CD21/35<sup>int</sup> CD23<sup>+</sup> FO B cells, (B) splenic CD19<sup>+</sup> CD93<sup>-</sup> CD21/35<sup>+</sup> CD23<sup>-</sup> MZ B cells, (C) splenic CD19<sup>+</sup> CD93<sup>+</sup> transitional B cells, or (D) LN CD19<sup>+</sup> B cells. Data are from the same animals in Figure 5. Supplemental Figure 4 - BrdU is incorporated into developing B cells, but mature FO B cells are quiescent. (A-B) 8-10 wk old mice were given 0.5 mg BrdU *i.p.* every 12 hours for 0, 2 or 4 days before sacrifice. BrdU staining among (A) CD19<sup>+</sup> CD22<sup>+</sup> CD44<sup>low</sup> 11<sup>+</sup> naive B cells or (B) total CD19<sup>+</sup> CD22<sup>+</sup> CD44<sup>low</sup> naive B cells. Data are pooled from three experiments. (C) BrdU staining among B220<sup>+</sup> bone marrow cells from 6-9 week old mice of the indicated genotypes following a 2 hr pulse of BrdU (0.5 mg/animal *i.p.*) The majority of this incorporation was in the IgM<sup>-</sup> compartment (not shown). (D) BrdU incorporation among CD22<sup>+</sup> CD21/35<sup>int</sup> CD23<sup>+</sup>  $\lambda$ 1<sup>+</sup> FO B cells from 6-9 week old MRL.*Fas<sup>lpr</sup>* of the indicated genotypes following a 2hr BrdU pulse (0.5 mg/animal *i.p.*) was not significantly above background staining. Data are pooled from three experiments. (**E-F**) Representative  $\lambda$ 1 and BrdU staining of FO B cells in (D) from mice of indicated genotypes. The broader distribution of the measurement of "%BrdU<sup>+</sup>" populations in (D) column 3 vs. column 4 is a result of differences in the relative proportion of  $\lambda$ 1<sup>+</sup> cells in the FO in these two groups, not due to differences in BrdU incorporation, which was negligible.

## Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2



lambda-1



















## Supplemental Figure 3



