

Figure S1

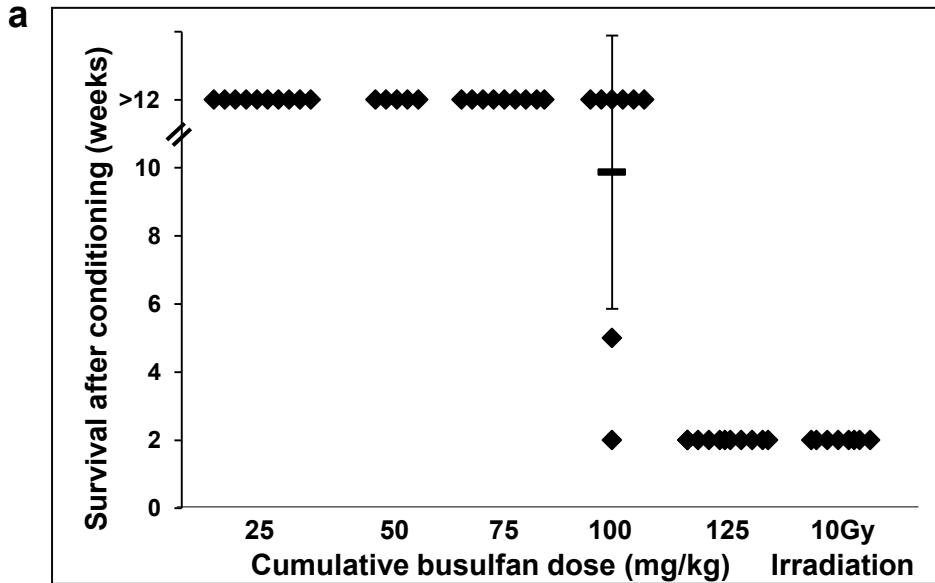


Fig. S1. Selection of a myeloablative busulfan dose comparable to 10Gy of irradiation. (a) To define the myeloablative dose of busulfan equivalent to 10Gy irradiation, we transplanted C57Bl/6 mice conditioned with doses of 25-125 mg/kg busulfan or lethal irradiation, with allogeneic bone marrow from CBA mice. Allogeneic transplant rejection is usually mediated within 2 weeks and can sometimes take up to 6 weeks after transplant. At 25, 50, and 75mg/kg all mice rejected donor cells but survived >12 weeks post-transplant before sacrifice. A mixed response was observed at the 100mg/kg dose whilst both 125mg/kg and 10Gy of irradiation resulted in less than 2 weeks survival, suggesting that both are comparable myeloablative regimens. Error bars represent the standard deviation and horizontal lines represent the average; n=5-11/group.

Figure S2

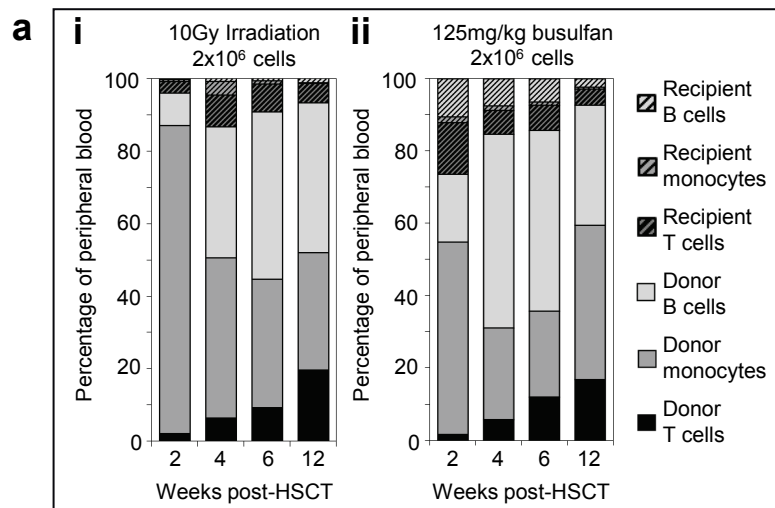


Fig. S2. Determining the percentage contribution of donor and recipient T cells, B cells and monocytes in peripheral blood over time after syngeneic transplant.

(a) Recipient mice (Pep3 C57BL/6; CD45.1) were conditioned using either 10Gy irradiation (i) or 125mg/kg busulfan (ii) and given whole bone marrow (C57BL/6; CD45.2). The mean percentage contribution of T cells, B cells and monocytes was analysed by flow cytometry using CD3, CD19 and CD11b antibodies respectively in combination with CD45.1 and CD45.2 to distinguish between recipient and donor cells. After 2 weeks the T cell level in irradiated recipients is much lower than in busulfan conditioned recipients however, after 4-12 weeks the T cell level in busulfan conditioned recipients had reduced to a level identical to irradiated recipients. n=5/group.