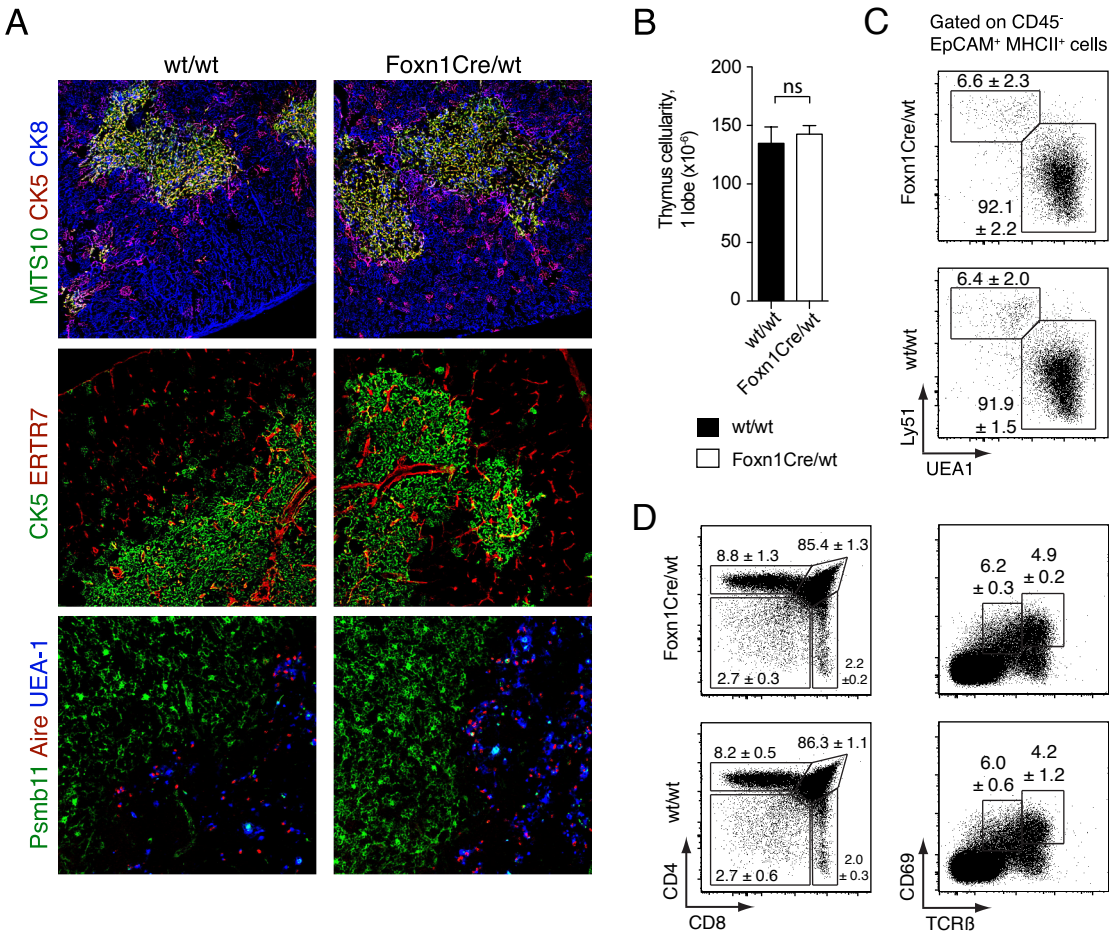

Supplemental Figure 1. Heterozygous Foxn1-Cre mice display a regular thymus size, cellular architecture and function. (A) Immunofluorescence analysis of thymic tissue sections from heterozygous Foxn1Cre transgenic (Foxn1Cre/wt) and wild type (wt/wt) mice using antibodies specific for ERTR7 to identify fibroblasts; for CK8 and Psmb11 to detect cTEC; and for MTS10, CK5, and Aire as well as reactivity with UEA-1 to recognize mTEC. Data are representative of two separate experiments with at least three mice each. (B) Total thymic cell numbers of wt/wt (black bars) and Foxn1-Cre/wt (white bars) mice at 3 weeks of age; ns: not significant. (C) Flow cytometric analysis of TEC (CD45-EpCAM+MHCII+) subpopulations isolated from thymic tissue of Foxn1Cre/wt and wt/wt mice. The relative frequency (right panels) and absolute cell numbers (left graph) of cTEC (UEA-1-Ly51+) and mTEC (UEA-1+Ly51-) from wt/wt (black bars) and Foxn1Cre/wt mice (white bars) are shown. Data indicate the mean ± SD of at least 3 mice per group; *denotes $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; *** $p<0.001$. Data are representative of three independent experiments. (D) Flow cytometric analysis of thymocyte development using surface markers CD4 and CD8 (left panels), and markers for positive selection, CD69 and TCRbeta (right panels). The relative frequencies of the indicated populations isolated from wt/wt (lower panels) and Foxn1Cre/wt mice (upper panels) are shown. Data indicate the mean ± SD of at least 3 mice per group; *denotes $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$. Data are representative of three independent experiments.