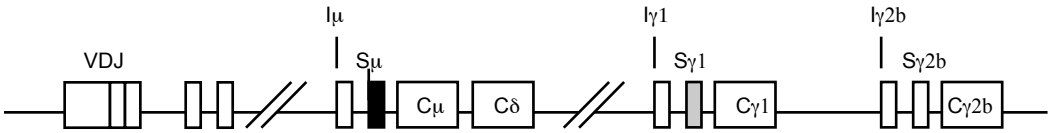
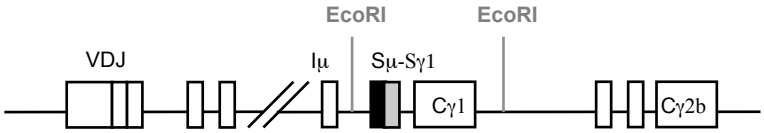
Supporting figure 1

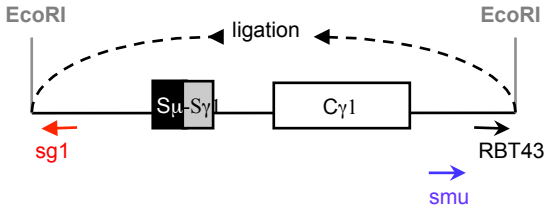
A Germline of *Ig* constant (C) regions before class switching



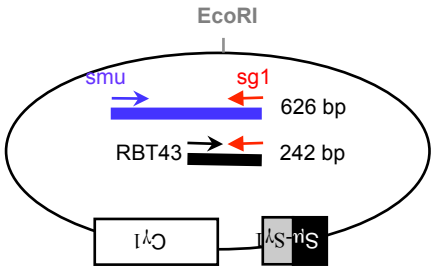
B Switching to IgG1



C Digestion-circularization PCR (DC-PCR) to detect recombined Sμ-Sγ1 sequence



D PCR product indicating the recombined Sμ-Sγ1 sequence



Schematic illustration of digestion-circularization (DC)-PCR to detect the switched Sμ-Sγ1 sequence. (A) Schematic illustration of germline structure of Ig switch (S) regions and constant (C) regions. (B) Schematic illustration of the switched Sμ-Sγ1 structure. (C, D) For first-round DC-PCR (C), EcoRI-digested and re-ligated circular DNA was used as a template and primers "RBT43" (5'-GAGAGCAGGATCTCCTGGGTAGG-3') and "sg1" (5'-AACAAAGTCACTGT AAATGCTTCGGGTA-3') were employed (94°C 30", 64°C 30", 72°C 35" for 15 cycles). For second-round nested PCR, primers "sg1" and "smu" (5'-TAGTTGGGGATTCTAAGCATCACA GA-3') were used (94°C 30", 61°C 30", 72°C 20" for 32 cycles). The generation of a PCR product of 242 bp indicated successful Sμ-Sγ1 recombination.