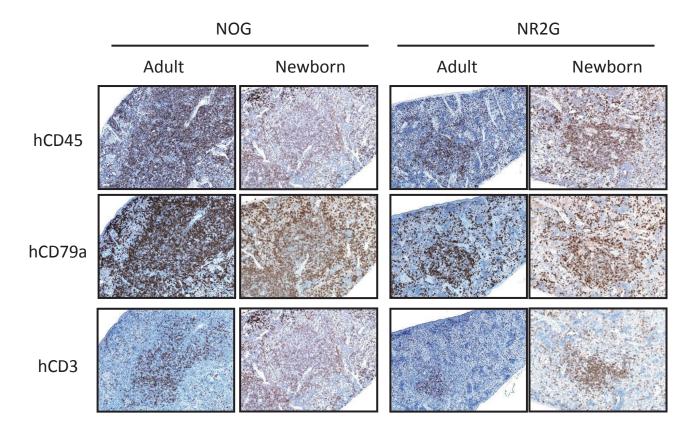


Supplemental Data Figure 1. Human cells in the BM, spleen, and PB after HSC transplantation into adult and newborn immunodeficient mice. A total of 5×10^4 commercially available human CB CD34⁺ cells were inoculated intravenously via the tail vein in adult mice (a) and via the facial vein in newborn mice (b) at 24 h after irradiation. Mice were sacrificed by exsanguinating under anesthesia at 22–23 weeks after HSC transplantation. PB was collected from an abdominal vein, and the femurs, spleens, and thymuses were removed. After preparation of single-cell suspensions and following RBC lysis, the cells were incubated with human-specific antibodies and subjected to flow cytometric analysis.



Supplemental Data Figure 2. Immunohistology of the spleens of HSC-transplanted mice. Human CB CD34⁺ cells were intravenously inoculated into adult NOG and NR2G mice via the tail vein and into newborn NOG and NR2G mice via the facial vein at 24 h after irradiation. Human cells in the spleen of each transplanted mouse at 22–23 weeks after HSC transplantation were examined by immunohistochemical staining with anti-human CD45, anti-human CD79a, and anti-human CD3 antibodies. Most of the cells in the spleens of NOG and NR2G mice consisted of hCD45⁺ cells. In the region of hCD45⁺ cells, B (hCD79a⁺) and T (hCD3⁺) cells accumulated, as observed in the human lymphoid follicular structure.