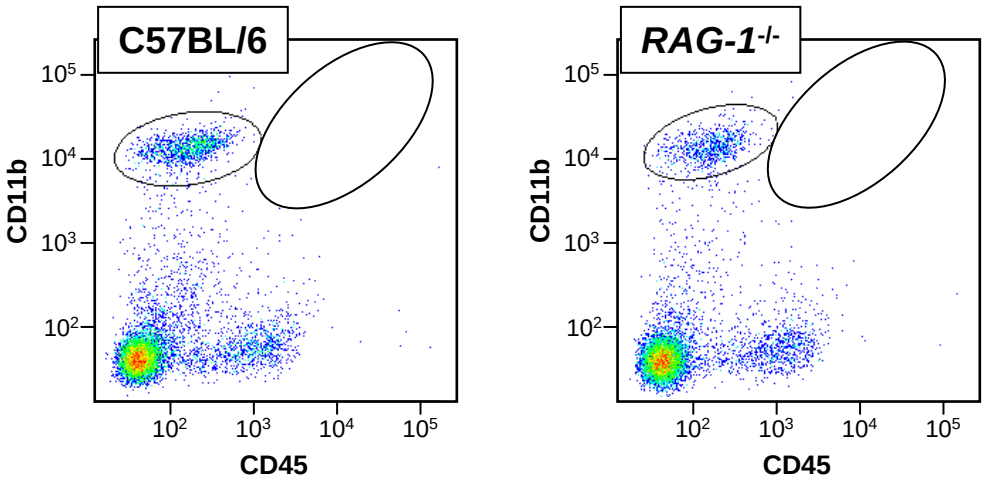
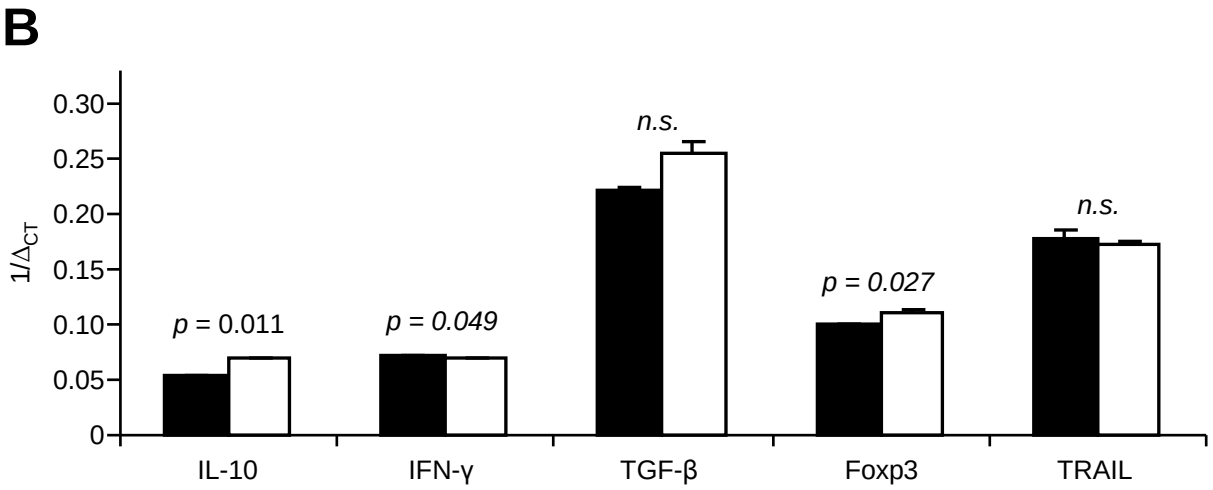
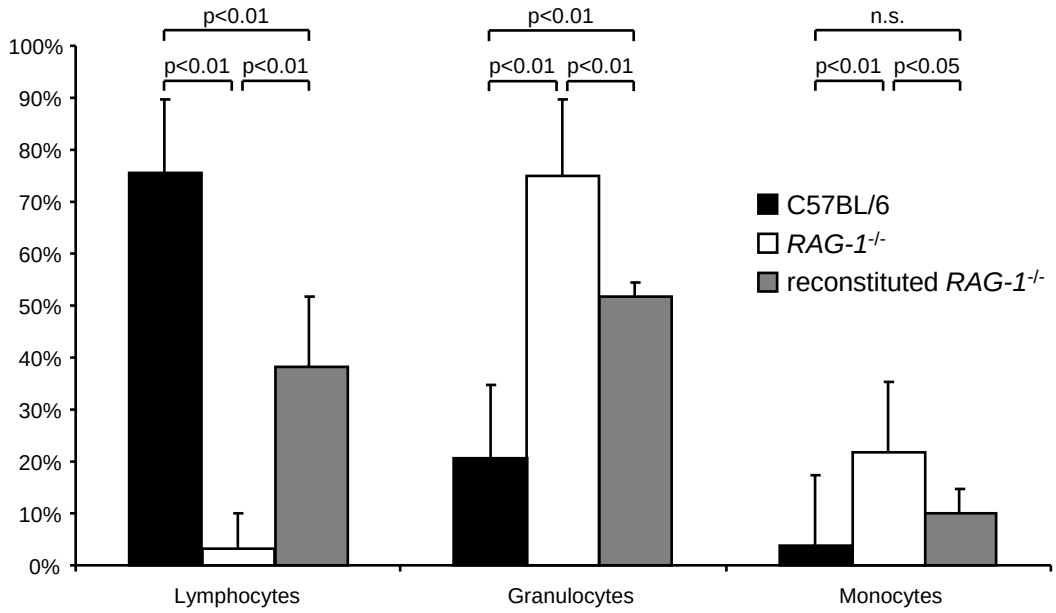
Supplemental Figure 1





Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Fig. 1. Comparison of the CNS environment in treatment-naïve wild type C57BL/6 and RAG-1-deficient mice. (A) Characterization of myeloid cells in the brain parenchyma using flow cytometry. Delineation of $CD11b^{+}CD45^{low}$ detectable microglia and inflammatory $CD11b^{+}CD45^{high}$ microglia (absent). (B) Quantitative real-time PCR of interleukin (IL)-10, interferon gamma (IFN-γ), transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β), forkhead box P3 (Foxp3) and tumor necrosis factor alpha-related ligand (TRAIL) mRNAs in cerebellar tissue lysates of C57BL/6 mice (closed bars) and RAG-1-deficient mice (open bars). Expression for both genotypes is depicted as 1/ΔCT using hypoxanthin-guanine-phosphoribosyl-transferase as the reference housekeeping gene. Significance was determined using Student's t test.

Supplemental Fig. 2. Relative frequency of white blood cells in central venous blood of C57BL/6 wild type *versus* RAG-1-deficient mice and efficiency of peripheral lymphocyte reconstitution. For reconstitution, T and B lymphocytes were obtained from the spleens of C57BL/6 mice using positive selection (MACS magnetic cell sorting). RAG-1-deficient mice were injected intravenously with 1.5×10^{7} lymphocytes 24 h prior to assessment. Manual differential counts were performed following lysis of erythrocytes and staining with Türk's solution. Significance was determined by Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA followed by Mann-Whitney-U tests using Holm's Bonferroni adjustment for multiple niveaus.