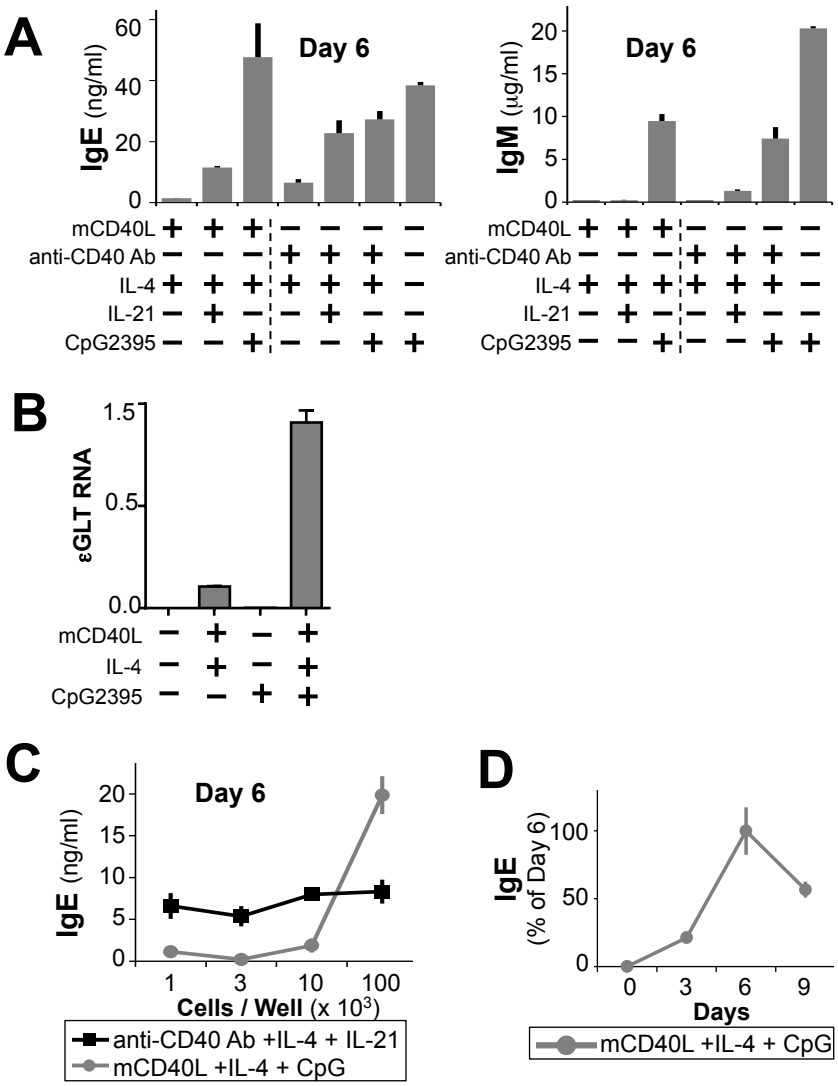
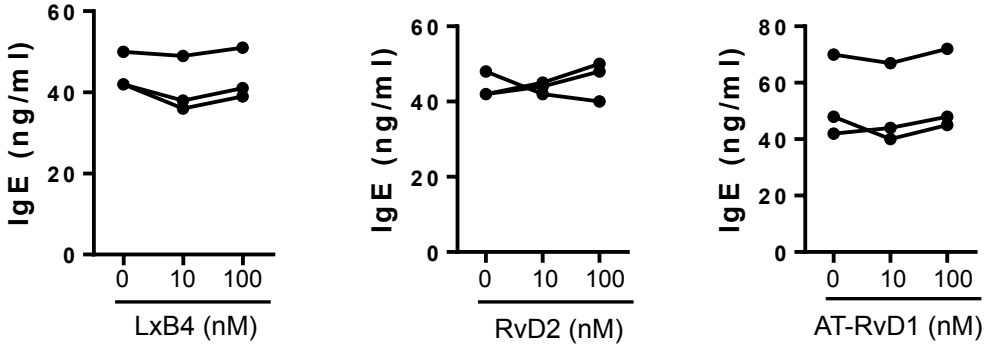
Supporting Information figure 1



Supporting Information figure 1. Human B cell IgE production in vitro is preferentially promoted using an IgE-inducing cocktail. (A) Purified human B cells ($1x10^5$ cells/well) were plated in 96 well plates and treated with different IgE-inducing cocktails for 6 days. Culture supernatant IgE or IgM antibody levels were measured using ELISA assay. **(B)** Purified human B cells ($1x10^5$ cells/well) were treated with different IgE-inducing cocktails and cell lysates were collected at day 1. RNA levels of εGLT were measured using RT-qPCR and normalized to 18S rRNA. **(C)** Different numbers of B cells were treated with two different IgE-inducing cocktails (mCD40L+IL4+CpG ODN2395 and aCD40+IL4+IL21) for 6 days and IgE levels were measured using ELISA assay. **(D)** B cells were treated with an IgE-inducing cocktail containing mCD40L, IL4, and CpG ODN2395 for different periods of time, and IgE levels were measured using ELISA assay. Results shown are mean±SEM for n=3 replicates per condition.

Supporting Information figure 2



Supporting Information figure 2. LxB4, RvD2 and AT-RvD1 do not affect human B cell IgE production
Three different SPMs, lipoxin B4 (LxB4), resolvin D2 (RvD2) and aspirin-triggered resolvin D1 (AT-RvD1), were tested on B cells from 3 different donors and culture supernatant IgE levels were measured by ELISA assay.