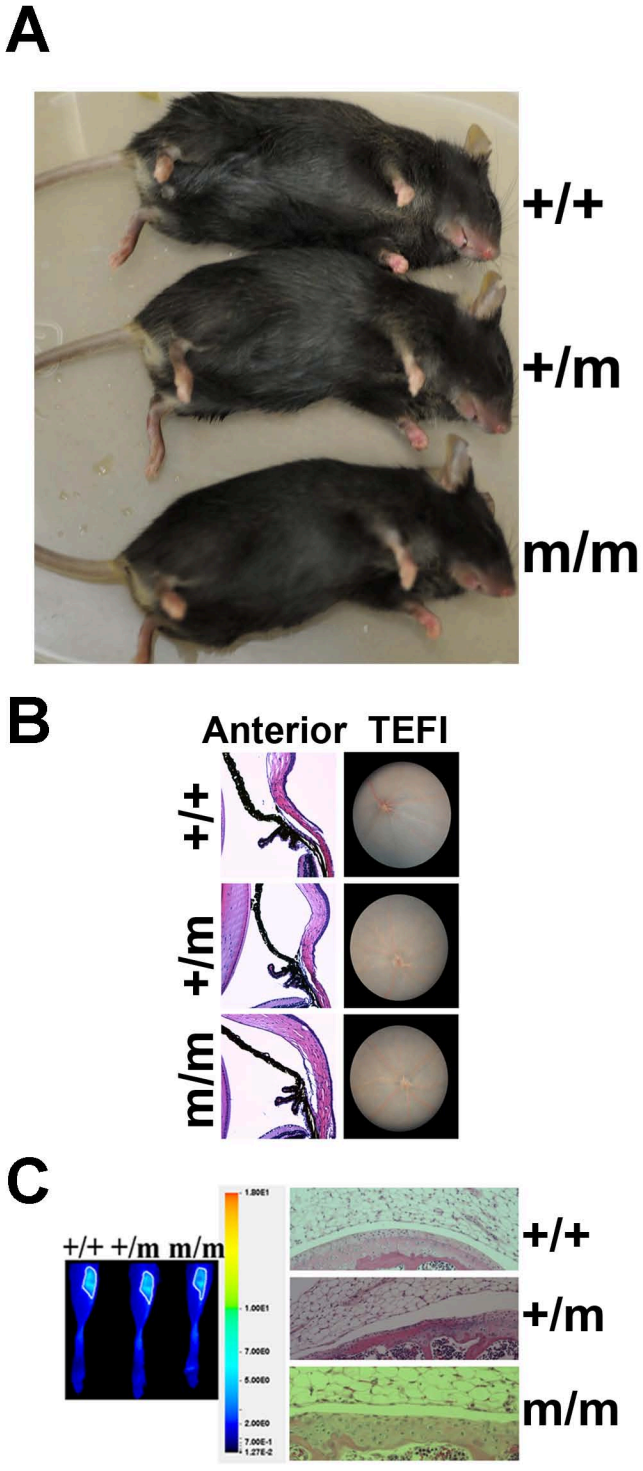
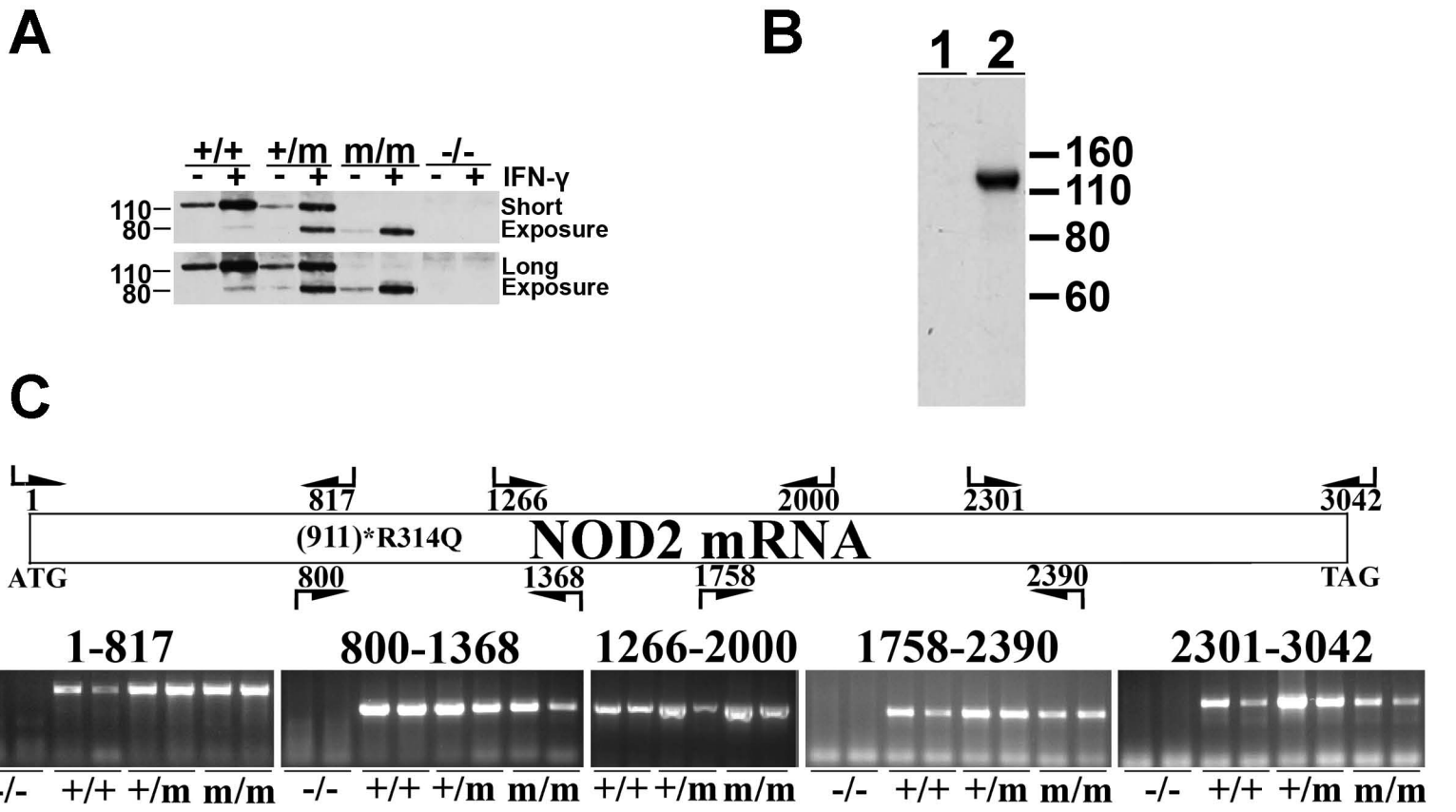


Supplemental Figure 1: (A) Photograph showing mice of each genotype and their indistinguishable phenotypic appearance at 10 weeks of age. (B) Representative histological image of the anterior eye segment (left) and clinical fundus image (right) from mice 36 weeks of age. TEFI, topical endoscopic fundus imaging (C) Representative NIR fluorescence images of mouse knee joints and coinciding histology. Colored bar on right indicates intensity of fluorescence, with dark blue being no fluorescence and red indicating maximal fluorescent intensity.



Supplemental Figure 2: (A) NOD2 protein in BMDM treated with IFN-γ from R314Q KI mice is reduced in size compared to +/+ mice. Western blot analysis as in Fig. 4B using BMDM cultured in media alone (-) or media supplemented (+) with IFN-γ for 6 hours. A short (top panel) and long (bottom panel) exposure are shown. Note the presence of low levels of the 80 kDa form of NOD2 in +/+ mice. (B) Anti-mouse NOD2 mAb (25mNOD2) is specific for mouse Nod2. Immunoblot with anti-mouse NOD2 antibody of lysates from HEK293T cells transiently transfected with either empty plasmid only (Lane 1) or plasmid containing subcloned mouse NOD2 cDNA (Lane 2). Numbers on right indicate kDa. (C) RT-PCR analysis of NOD2 mRNA does not show the presence of splice variants. BMDM (2 mice per genotype) were treated overnight with poly(I:C) (100 μg/ml), RNA was extracted, converted to cDNA, amplified using primer pairs spanning the open reading frame and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. The positions of the primers used are shown on the diagram and numbers correspond to nucleotide positions in the mRNA from the 5' end. The RT-PCR results from +/+, +/m and m/m mice show the presence of a single band at the predicted size in all genotypes and no evidence of a smaller band that would indicate a splice variant. cDNA from -/- mice served as a negative control.