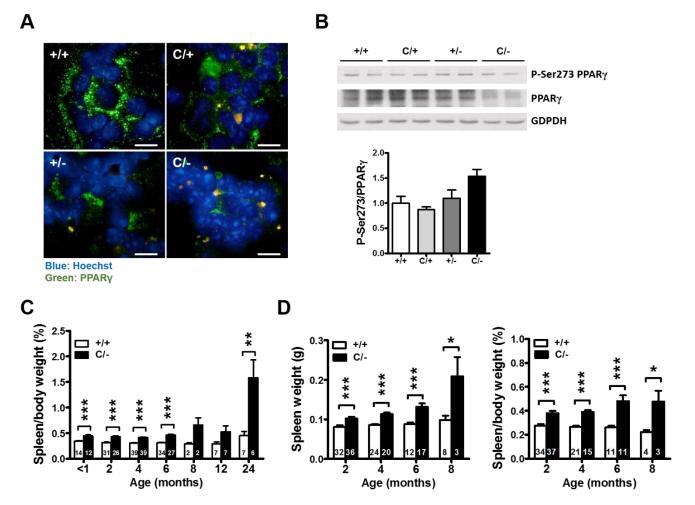
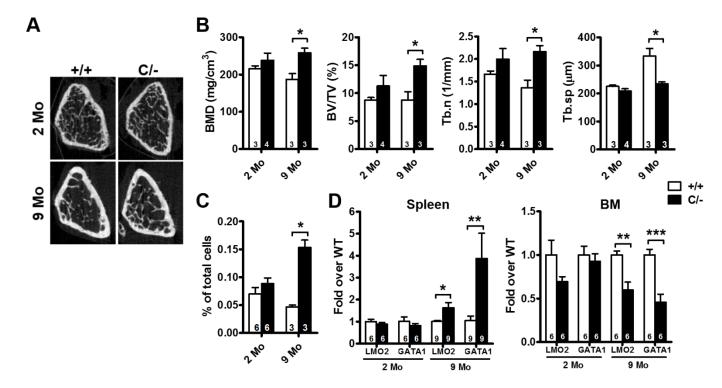
## Quantitative $PPAR\gamma$ expression affects the balance between tolerance and immunity

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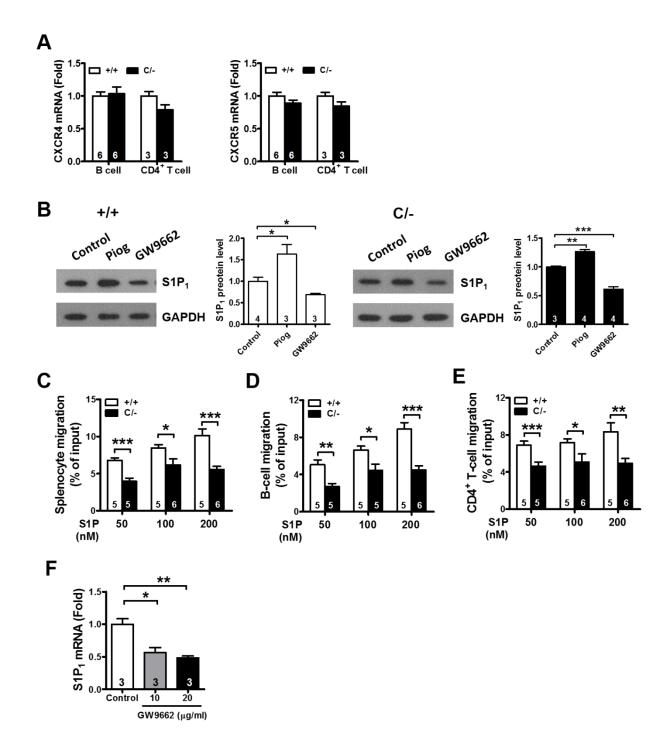
Shih-Wen Hsu<sup>8</sup>, Wen-Chung Chen<sup>9</sup>, Junne-Ming Sung<sup>10</sup>, Nobuyo Maeda<sup>11</sup>, and Pei-Jane Tsai<sup>1,8,12</sup>



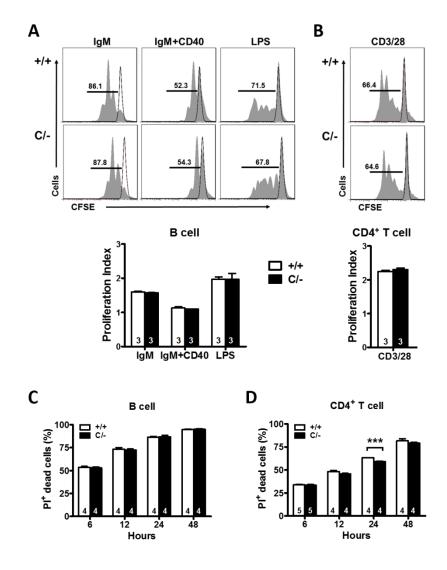
Supplemental Figure S1. Spleen enlargement in PPAR $\gamma$  hypomorphic mice. (A) Immunofluorescent staining of PPAR $\gamma$  (*green*) in splenocytes. The Hoechst nuclear counterstain appears *blue*. Scale bar, 20 µm (B) Ser273 phosphorylation of PPAR $\gamma$  in splenocytes was determined by immunoblotting using antibodies against P-Ser273 PPAR $\gamma$  and PPAR $\gamma$ . (C) Spleen-to-body weight ratio in female mice. (D) Spleen weight and spleen-to-body weight ratio in male mice. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group. \*p <0.05; \*\*p <0.01; \*\*\*p <0.001.



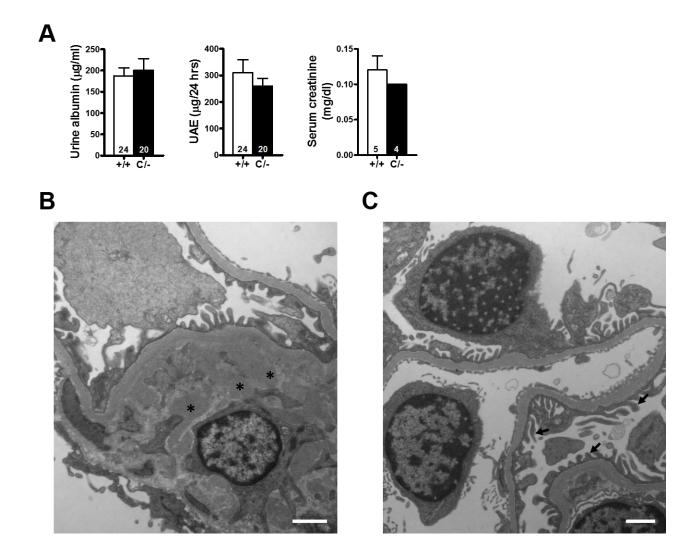
**Supplemental Figure S2. Effects of PPAR** $\gamma$  hypomorph on bone formation and hematopoietic stem cell relocation. (A) Micro-CT images of the distal femur metaphysis and (B) quantification of structural parameters of femoral metaphysis from 2-mo-old and 9-mo-old mice. Bone marrow density (BMD); trabecular volume (BV/TV); trabecular number (Tb.n); trabecular separation (Tb.sp). (C) Flow cytometric analysis of hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) in the spleen of 2-mo-old and 9-mo-old mice. (D) Expression of transcription factors regulating early hematopoiesis in the spleen and bone marrow of 2-mo-old and 9-mo-old mice. LMO2, LIM domain only 2; GATA1, GATA-binding protein 1. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group. \*p <0.05; \*\*p <0.01; \*\*\*p <0.001.



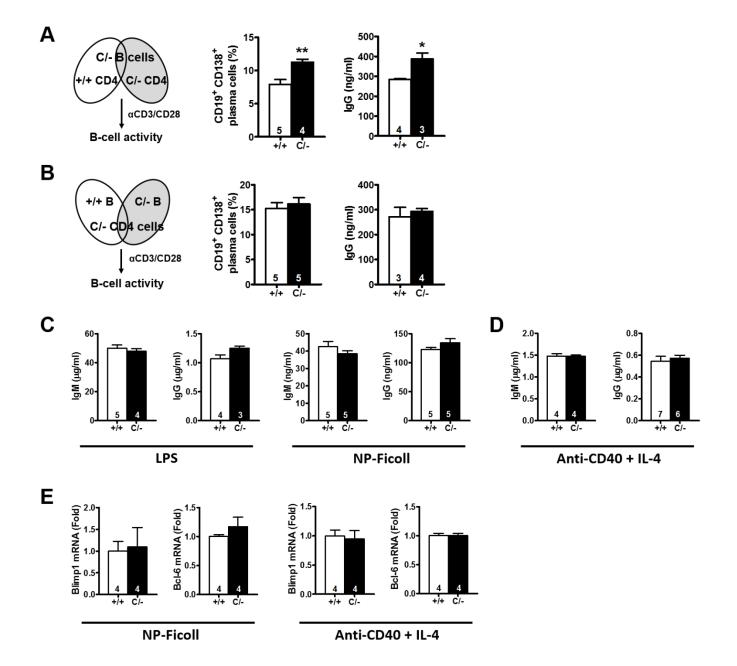
Supplemental Figure S3. Migration ability of splenocytes toward S1P and S1P<sub>1</sub> expression after modulation of PPARγ activity. (A) CXCR4 and CXCR5 mRNA levels in B cells and CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells from 3-mo-old mice. (B) S1P<sub>1</sub> protein levels in WT and  $Pparg^{C'-}$  splenocytes after treatment with 80 μM Piog and 20 μM GW9662 for 24 hours. Migration of (C) splenocytes, (D) B cells and (E) CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in response to different concentrations of S1P in Transwell migration assays. \*p <0.05; \*\*p <0.01; \*\*\*p <0.001. Two-way ANOVA for splenocyte migration in panel (C) shows effects of genotype (p <0.001) and S1P dosage (p <0.01). Two-way ANOVA for B-cell migration in panel (D) shows effects of genotype (p <0.001) and S1P dosage (p <0.001) with an interaction between these factors (p <0.05). Two-way ANOVA for CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell migration in panel (E) shows effect of genotype (p <0.001). (F) S1P<sub>1</sub> expression in mouse embryonic fibroblasts treated with GW9662 (10 and 20 μg/ml) for 24 hours. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group.



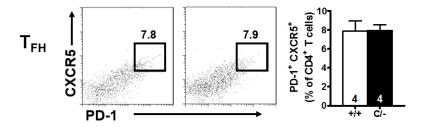
**Supplemental Figure S4. In vitro cell proliferation and apoptosis.** (A) CFSE-labeled B cells stimulated with anti-IgM (30 μg/ml) antibodies, a combination of anti-IgM (15 μg/ml) and anti-CD40 (10 μg/ml) antibodies, and LPS (10 μg/ml). (B) CFSE-labeled CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 (4 μg/ml) antibodies. Proliferation was analyzed by flow cytometry and the proliferation index was quantified by FlowJo software. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group. Percentages of propidium iodide (PI)-positive (C) B cells and (D) CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells cultured in the serum-free medium. B cells and CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were isolated from 3-mo-old mice. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group.



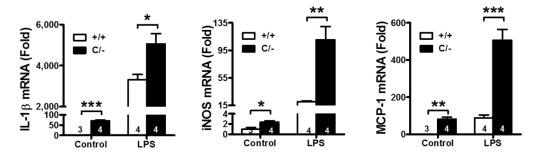
Supplemental Figure S5. Normal kidney function but electron-dense deposits in mesangial cells of *Pparg*<sup>C/-</sup> kidney. (A) Urine albumin concentration, daily urinary albumin excretion (UAE), and serum creatinine levels of 14-mo-old mice. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group. (B–C) Transmission electron microscopy of glomeruli. *Asterisks* show electron-dense deposits in the mesangium, and *black arrows* indicate normal podocyte foot processes. Scale bar, 1 μm.



**Supplemental Figure S6. In vitro B-cell response.** (A) Coculture of  $Pparg^{C/-}$  B cells with WT or  $Pparg^{C/-}$  CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. Percentages of plasma cells (CD19<sup>+</sup> CD138<sup>+</sup>) gating from B cells (CD19<sup>+</sup>) measured by flow cytometry after anti-CD3/CD28 stimulation for 3 d, and IgG production in the medium measured after anti-CD3/CD28 stimulation for 7 d. (B) Coculture of  $Pparg^{C/-}$  CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells with WT or  $Pparg^{C/-}$  B cells, the same parameters as in A were measured. IgM and IgG production from WT or  $Pparg^{C/-}$  B cells after stimulations with (C) LPS (5 μg/ml), NP-Ficoll (10 μg/ml), or (D) anti-CD40 (5 μg/ml) plus IL-4 (25 ng/ml) for 5 d. B cells were isolated from 4–6-mo-old mice. (E) Blimp1 and Bcl-6 mRNA levels of B cells in response to NP-Ficoll (10 μg/ml) or anti-CD40 (5 μg/ml) plus IL-4 (25 ng/ml) for 3 d. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group. \*p <0.05 and \*p <0.01.



Supplemental Figure S7. Analysis of Tfh cells in the spleen of older WT and  $Pparg^{C/-}$  mice. Flow cytometric analysis of the expression of PD-1 and CXCR5 on the splenic CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group.



Supplemental Figure S8. Macrophage activation in WT and  $Pparg^{C/-}$  mice. Basal and LPS-stimulated mRNA levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , iNOS and MCP-1 in peritoneal macrophages. LPS (500 ng/ml) was stimulated for 3.5 hours. Numbers inside bars indicate the number for each group. \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001.

Table SI Flow cytometric analyses of splenic cells from younger WT and  $\textit{Pparg}^{\textit{C/-}}$  mice

	WT	Pparg <sup>c/-</sup>	<i>P</i> -value	
	% of splenic cells			
CD19⁺	$58.80 \pm 1.89$	$58.38 \pm 0.84$	0.844	
CD3⁺	$33.84 \pm 1.73$	$31.75 \pm 1.24$	0.366	
CD11C+FSC+	$2.48 \pm 0.53$	$1.93 \pm 0.31$	0.380	
Gr-1 <sup>-</sup> CD11b <sup>+</sup> F4/80 <sup>+</sup>	$3.43\pm0.53$	$2.72 \pm 0.48$	0.371	
B-cell subtypes	% of splenic CD19 <sup>+</sup> B cells			
IgM <sup>high</sup> IgD <sup>low</sup>	19.53 ± 1.40	18.05 ± 1.61	0.514	
IgM <sup>high</sup> IgD <sup>high</sup>	$14.38 \pm 0.34$	$13.51 \pm 0.90$	0.400	
IgM <sup>low</sup> IgD <sup>high</sup>	$44.48 \pm 1.14$	$48.20 \pm 1.77$	0.126	
CD21lowCD23+	68.41 ± 1.17	$69.90 \pm 0.61$	0.306	
CD21highCD23-	$13.00 \pm 0.87$	$10.27 \pm 0.78$	0.058	
Plasma cells	% of splenic cells			
CD19lowCD138+	$1.45 \pm 0.20$	$1.57 \pm 0.44$	0.575	
Germinal center B cells	% of splenic cells			
B220 <sup>+</sup> PNA <sup>hi</sup>	1.07 ± 0.11	0.86 ± 0.21	0.424	
T cell subtypes	% of splenic CD3 <sup>+</sup> T cells			
CD4 <sup>+</sup>	$52.94 \pm 4.94$	59.61 ± 3.53	0.314	
CD8 <sup>+</sup>	$47.50 \pm 0.87$	$49.94 \pm 3.04$	0.414	
CD62L and CD44 profile	% of splenic CD4 <sup>+</sup> T cells			
CD62LhiCD44low	$69.43 \pm 2.36$	$73.95 \pm 2.78$	0.261	
CD62LhiCD44hi	$16.13 \pm 1.79$	$14.43 \pm 1.78$	0.526	
CD62LlowCD44hi	$7.19 \pm 0.17$	$6.73 \pm 0.62$	0.496	

Four 5-mo-old mice per group were analyzed and the data are presented as the average  $\pm$  SEM for each group.

Table SII Flow cytometric analyses of splenic cells from older WT and  $\textit{Pparg}^{\textit{C/-}}$  mice

	WT	Pparg <sup>c/-</sup>	<i>P</i> -value	
	% of splenic cells			
CD19 <sup>+</sup>	45.08 ± 1.78	$50.08 \pm 0.71$	0.197	
CD3 <sup>+</sup>	$41.48 \pm 2.56$	$35.38 \pm 2.36$	0.124	
CD11C+FSC+	$3.28\pm0.50$	$3.63\pm0.37$	0.591	
Gr-1 <sup>-</sup> CD11b <sup>+</sup> F4/80 <sup>+</sup>	$6.86 \pm 1.65$	$6.07 \pm 1.13$	0.704	
B-cell subtypes	% of splenic CD19 <sup>+</sup> B cells			
IgM <sup>high</sup> IgD <sup>low</sup>	13.44 ± 0.32	13.72 ± 0.88	0.772	
lgM <sup>high</sup> lgD <sup>high</sup>	$11.74 \pm 1.46$	$13.70 \pm 1.34$	0.320	
IgM <sup>low</sup> IgD <sup>high</sup>	$42.98 \pm 2.51$	$38.92 \pm 3.23$	0.350	
CD21lowCD23+	$62.22 \pm 2.19$	$65.04 \pm 0.74$	0.257	
CD21highCD23-	$13.42 \pm 0.97$	$11.64 \pm 0.49$	0.140	
Plasma cells	% of splenic cells			
CD19lowCD138+	$0.65 \pm 0.75$	0.61 ± 0.15	0.860	
Germinal center B cells	% of splenic cells			
B220 <sup>+</sup> PNA <sup>hi</sup>	$2.23\pm0.38$	$2.09 \pm 0.21$	0.760	
T-cell subtypes	% of splenic CD3+ T cells			
CD4 <sup>+</sup>	32.51 ± 2.14	$35.56 \pm 2.98$	0.429	
CD8⁺	$30.29 \pm 2.17$	$22.52 \pm 3.44$	0.073	
CD62L and CD44 profile	% of splenic CD4 <sup>+</sup> T cells			
CD62LhiCD44low	$55.72 \pm 4.54$	$48.30 \pm 5.07$	0.307	
CD62L <sup>hi</sup> CD44 <sup>hi</sup>	$20.30 \pm 2.16$	$26.28 \pm 3.10$	0.152	
CD62LlowCD44hi	$8.76\pm0.86$	$9.51 \pm 0.35$	0.437	

Five 14-mo-old mice per group were analyzed and the data are presented as the average  $\pm$  SEM for each group.

Table SIII Complete blood cell counts in WT and  $Pparg^{C/-}$  mice

Genotype	WBC (K/μl)	Lymphocyte (K/µl)	CD19 <sup>+</sup> B cell (K/μl)	CD3 <sup>+</sup> T cell (K/μl)
WT	$9.56 \pm 0.67$	$7.29 \pm 0.61$	$4.32\pm0.33$	$2.23\pm0.34$
Pparg <sup>c/−</sup>	$9.22\pm0.46$	$7.21 \pm 0.30$	$4.46\pm0.33$	$1.90\pm0.34$

Four 4-mo-old mice per group were analyzed and the data are presented as the average  $\pm$  SEM for each group.