

Figure S1

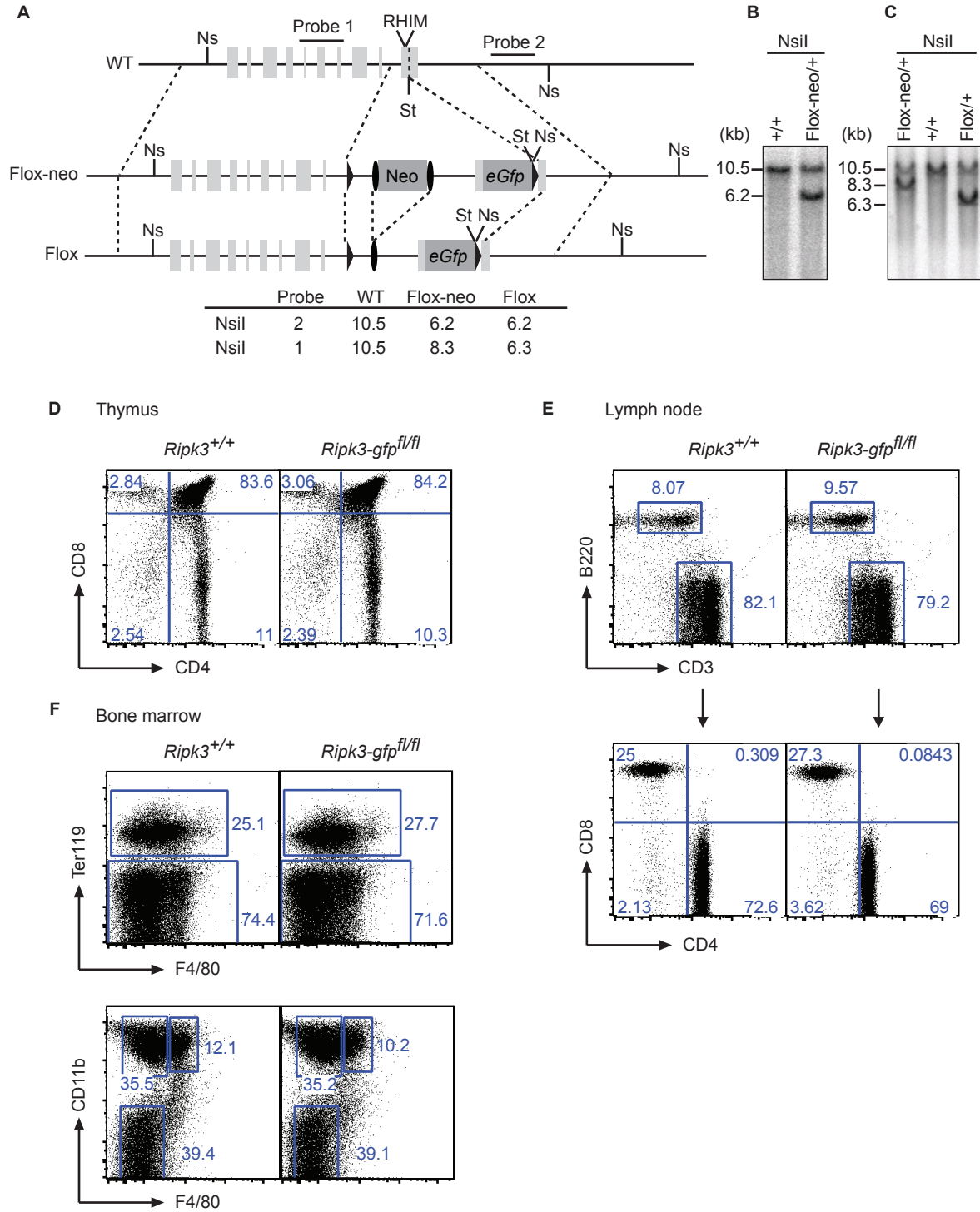


Figure S1. Generation of RIPK3-GFP reporter mice, Related to Figure 1.

(A) Schematic representation of the wild-type mouse *Ripk3* allele, the *Ripk3-gfp* allele with the *neo* cassette (Flox-*neo*), and the floxed *Ripk3-gfp* allele (Flox). Exons are shown as light gray boxes. LoxP and FRT sequences are indicated as triangle and oval, respectively. St indicates stop codon. Ns = NsiI site. Southern blot probes used for genotyping were shown as solid lines. Table below the genomic organization of the *Ripk3* alleles shows the expected size of bands in Southern blotting using the indicated probes. (B) Genomic DNA from mice of the indicated genotypes was digested by NsiI and subjected to Southern blotting using (B) probe 2 or (C) probe 1. Representative FACS plots of (D) developing thymocytes, (E) lymphocytes from inguinal lymph nodes, and (F) bone marrow cells of 6-week old mice of the indicated genotypes.

Figure S2

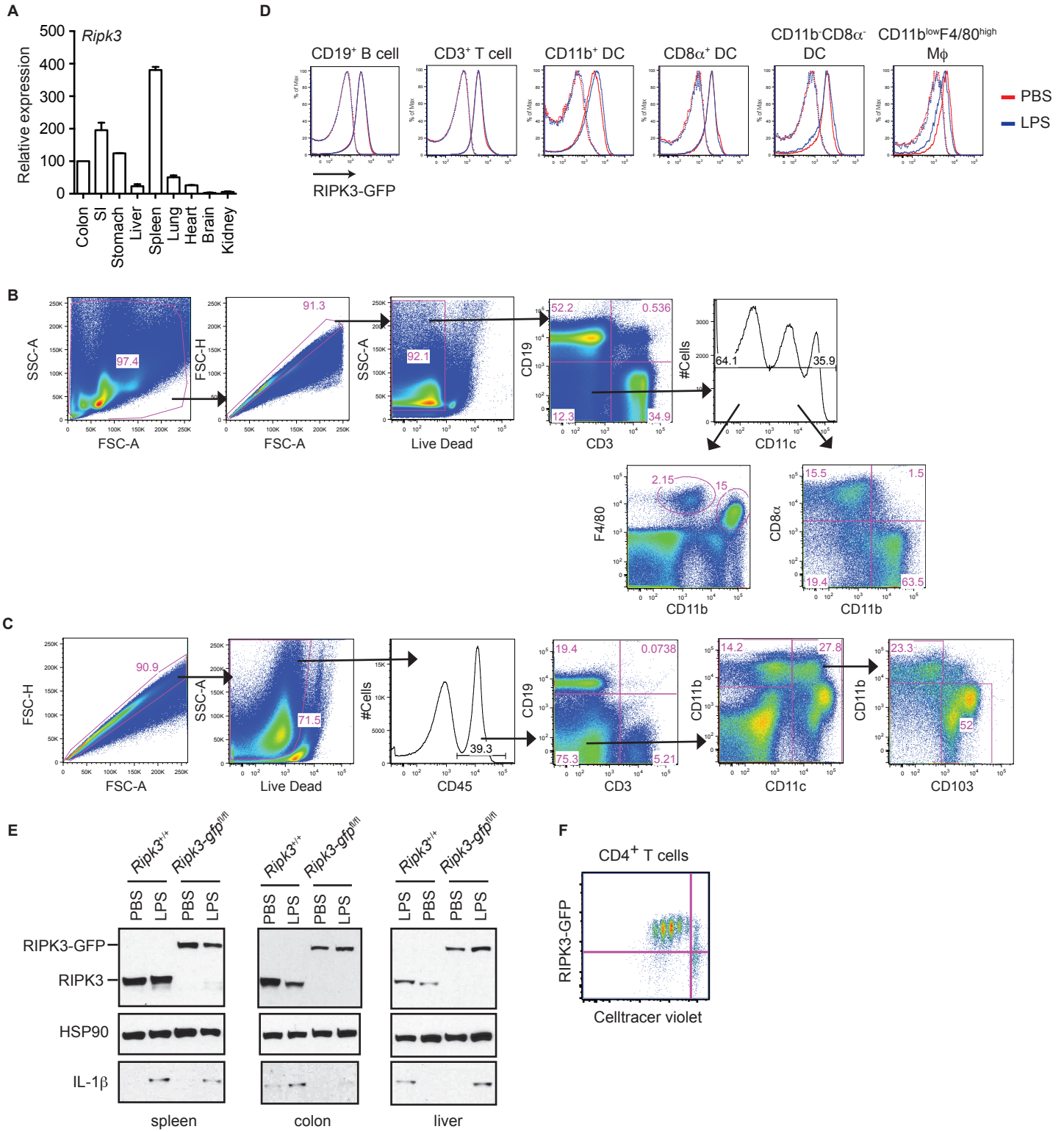


Figure S2. Characterization of *Ripk3-gfp^{fl/fl}* reporter mice, Related to Figure 1.

(A) Relative expression of *Ripk3* mRNA in various mouse tissues was determined by Q-PCR. (B-C) Gating strategy for FACS analysis in (B) Fig. 1B and (C) Fig. 1C are shown. (D) Representative histograms of RIPK3-GFP fluorescence intensity in various splenic immune subsets from LPS- or PBS-injected *Ripk3^{+/+}* (dashed lines) and *Ripk3-gfp^{fl/fl}* (solid lines). (E) Expression of RIPK3 and RIPK3-GFP in tissues of LPS-treated mice was determined by Western blotting. (F) CD4⁺ T cells were purified from *Ripk3-gfp^{fl/fl}* mice and subsequently stained with cell tracer violet. The cells were stimulated with plate-bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 antibodies. Results shown are mean \pm SEM.

Figure S3

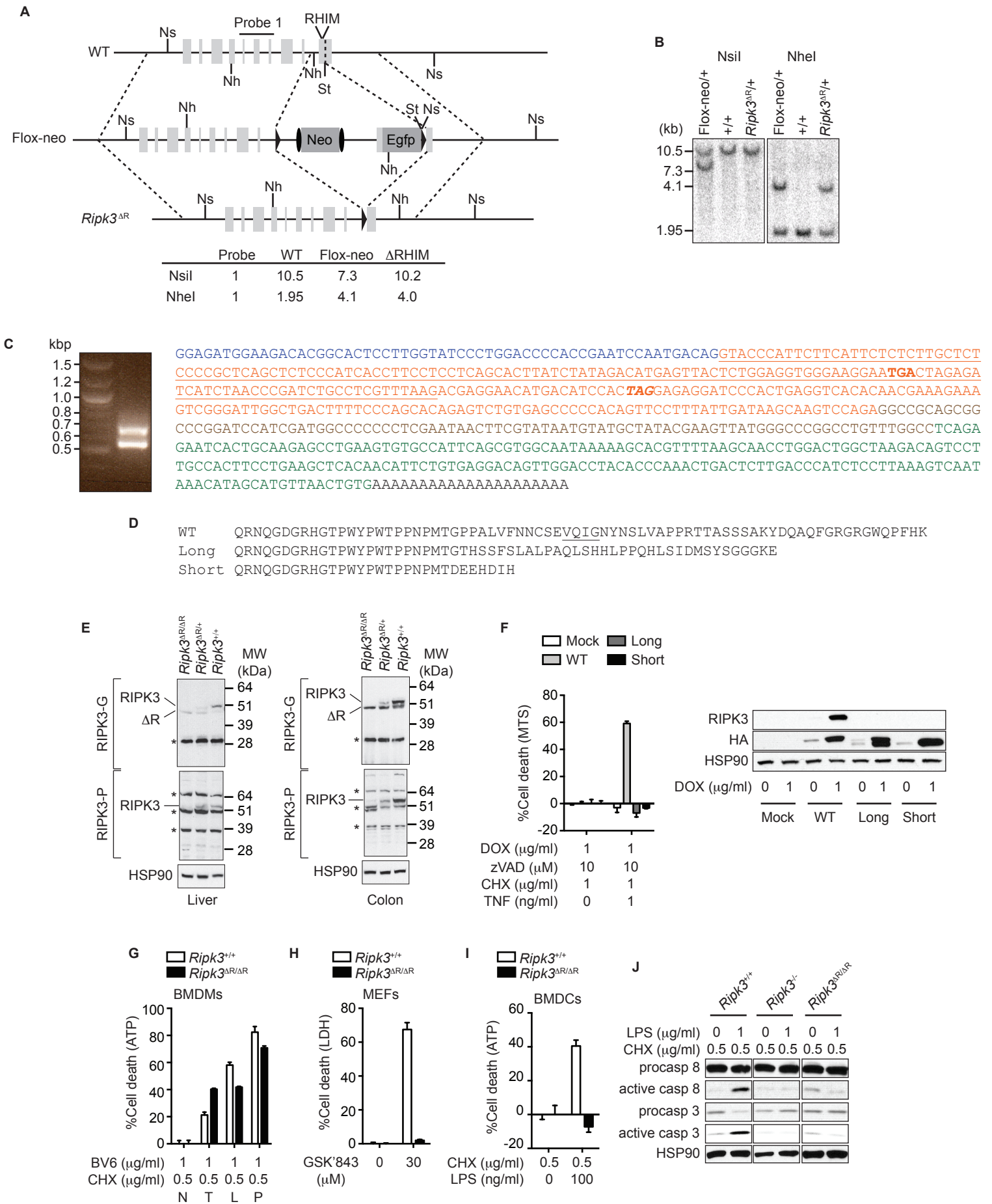


Figure S3. Generation of *Ripk3*^{ΔR/ΔR} mice, Related to Figure 2.

(A) Schematic diagram of the wild-type mouse *Ripk3* allele, the *Ripk3-gfp* allele with loxP sites and *neo* cassette (Flox-neo), and the *Ripk3*^{ΔR} allele. Ns = NsiI site; Nh = NheI site. (B) Genomic DNA from mice with indicated genotypes was digested by NsiI or NheI and subjected to Southern blotting using probe 1. (C) Second PCR product in 3' RACE experiment was run on a 1% agarose gel. DNA fragments were extracted from two distinct bands shown on the left side, cloned into pUC19 vector, and subjected to DNA sequence analysis. The mRNA sequence is shown on the right. Blue, orange, brown, and green colored sequences are derived from exon 9, intron 9, targeting vector, untranslated region on exon 10, respectively. The underlined sequence was found in the *Ripk3*^{ΔR} long isoform, but spliced out in the *Ripk3*^{ΔR} short isoform. The stop codons for the long and short isoforms were highlighted in bold and bold italic, respectively. (D) Predicted C-terminal amino acid sequences of wild type, *Ripk3*^{ΔR} long isoform, and *Ripk3*^{ΔR} short isoform. The tetra-peptide core amino acid sequence of the RHIM (VQIG) is underlined. (E) Western blotting of tissue extracts from mice of the indicated genotypes. * = non-specific signals. (F) *Ripk3*^{ΔR} long and short isoforms were stably expressed in *Ripk3*^{-/-} 3T3 fibroblasts. After induction of RIPK3 proteins by DOX for 9 hours, the cells were treated with zVAD, CHX, and TNF for 14 hours. The right panel shows DOX-inducible expression of RIPK3 WT and ΔRHIM proteins. (G-J) *Ripk3*^{+/+} and *Ripk3*^{ΔR/ΔR} BMDMs (G), MEFs (H) and BMDCs (I) were stimulated with as indicated for 14 hours. N, no stimulation; T, 100 ng/ml TNF; L, 100 ng/ml LPS; P, 20 μg/ml poly(I:C). (J) BMDCs pretreated with CHX for 1 hour were stimulated with LPS for 1 hour. Whole cell extracts were subjected to Western blotting. The lanes were run on the same gel but were noncontiguous. Results shown are mean ± SEM.

Figure S4

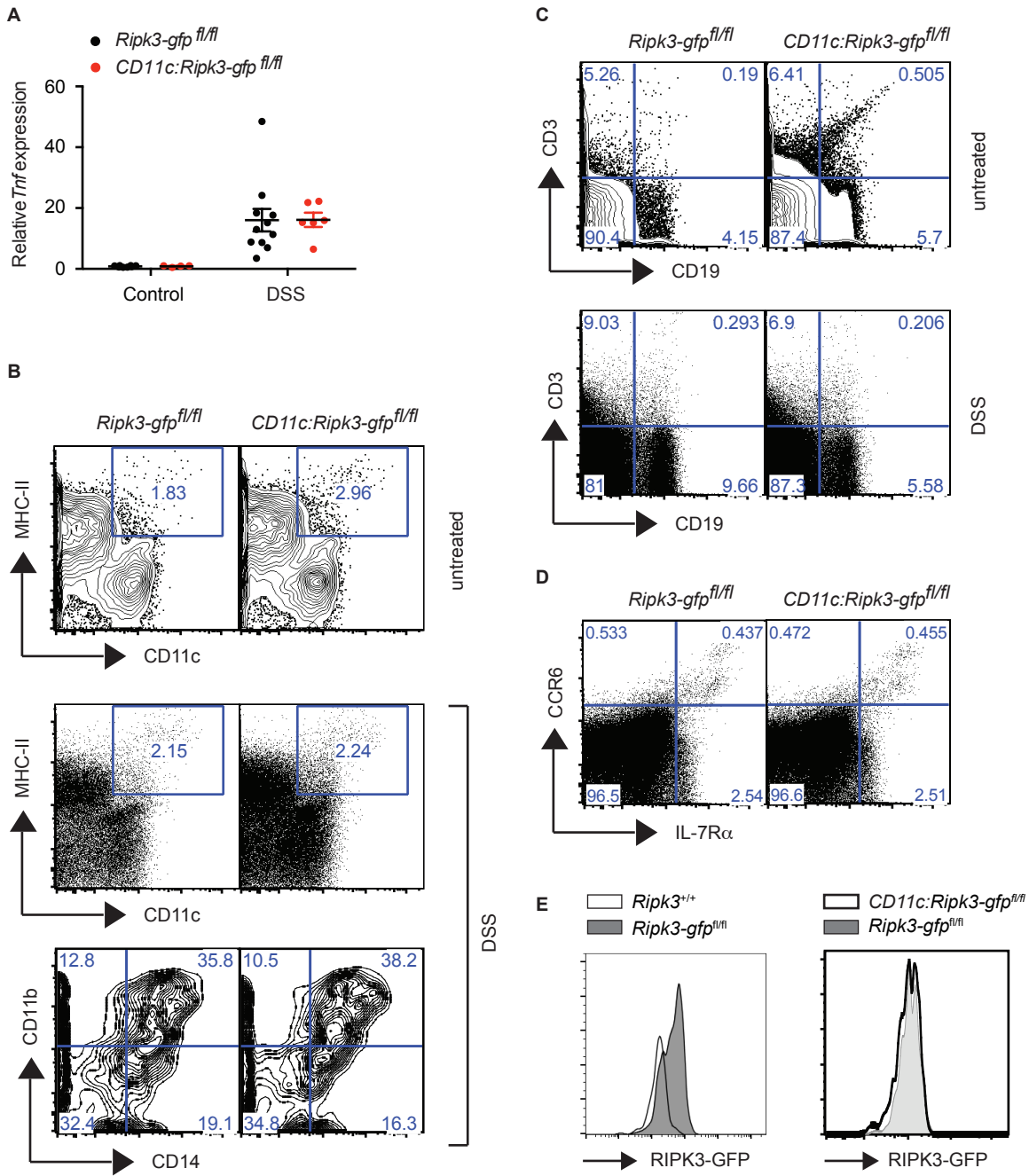
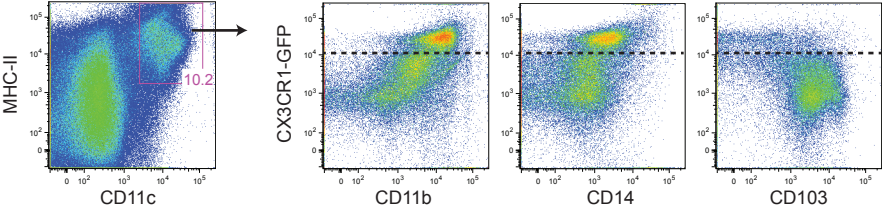


Figure S4. Characterization of *CD11c:Ripk3-gfp^{fl/fl}* mice treated with DSS, Related to Figure 5.

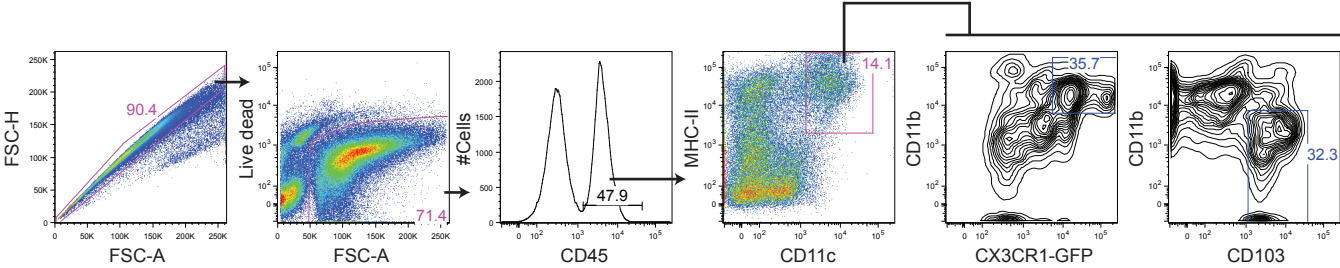
(A) Mice treated for 7 days with DSS were analyzed for *Tnf* expression in the colon. (B-D) Representative FACS analysis of CD11c⁺ or CD11b⁺ APCs (B), T and B cells (C), and type 3 innate lymphoid cells (D) from DSS-treated mice. (E) RIPK3-GFP expression in CCR6⁺ ILC3 from untreated (left panel) and DSS-treated mice (right panel).

Figure S5

A



B



C

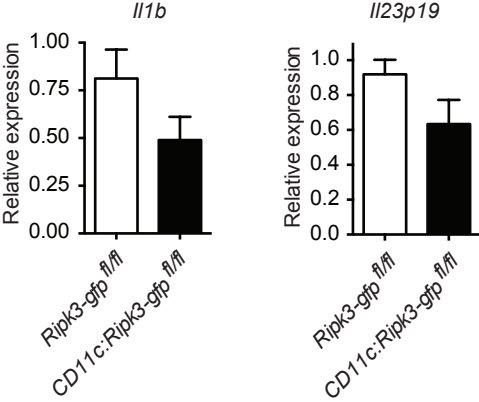


Figure S5. CX₃CR1⁺ MNP_s express CD11b and CD14, but not CD103, Related to Figure 6.

(A) Representative FACS plots show that CD11c⁺MHC-II⁺CX₃CR1⁺ MNP_s express CD11b and CD14, but not CD103. **(B)** Gating strategy for FACS analysis in Fig. 6B is shown. **(C)** CD11c⁺CD11b⁺CD14⁺CD103⁻ MNP_s were sorted from DSS-treated *Ripk3-gfp^{fl/fl}* (n=4) and *CD11c:Ripk3-gfp^{fl/fl}* mice (n=4) and analyzed for *Il1b* and *Il23p19* expression by Q-PCR.