Secreted IgM deficiency leads to increased BCR signaling that results in abnormal splenic B cell development

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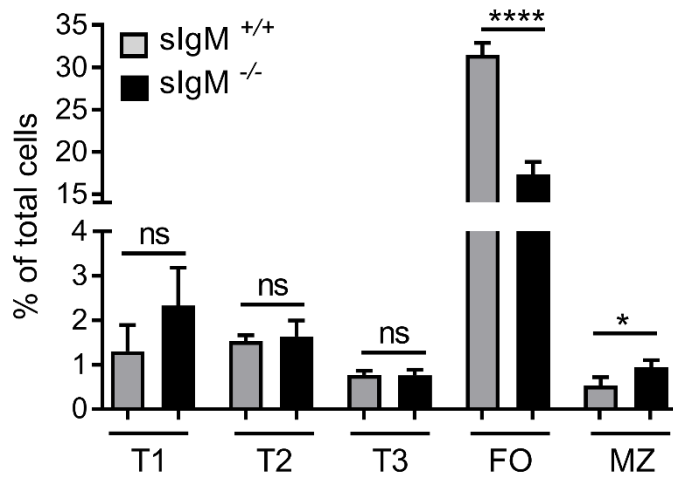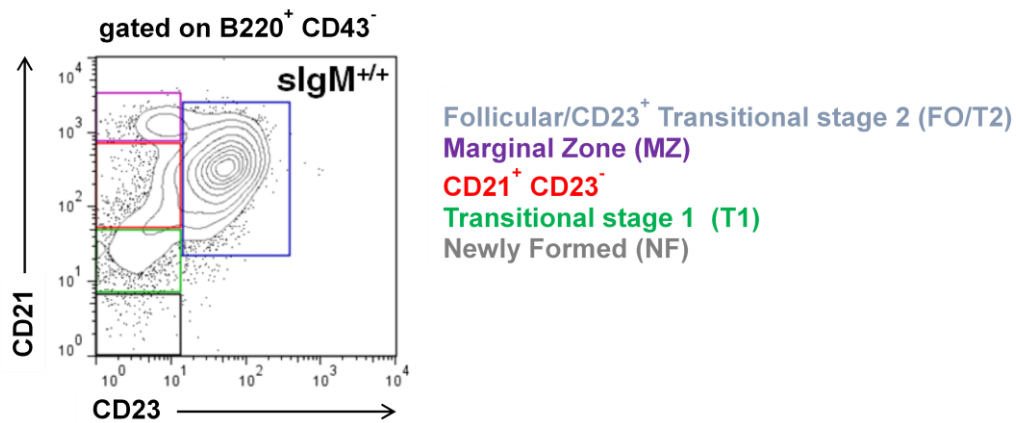
Figure S1

Figure S1. Secreted IgM deficiency results in altered splenic mature B cell development. Bar graph shows T1 (B220$^+$IgM$^+$CD93$^+$CD21^{low}CD23$^-$), T2 (B220$^+$IgM^{high}CD93$^+$CD21$^+$CD23$^+$), T3 (B220$^+$IgM$^+$CD93$^+$CD21$^+$CD23$^+$), FO (B220$^+$IgM$^+$CD93$^-$CD21$^+$CD23$^+$) and MZ (B220$^+$IgM$^+$CD93$^-$CD21^{high}CD23$^-$) B cells of *sIgM*$^{+/+}$ (grey bars) and *sIgM*$^{-/-}$ (black bars) mice (n=4 mice per group). Data are shown as mean ± SEM and are representative of two independent experiments. (unpaired t test; * P<0.05, **** P<0.0001).

Figures S2

Figures S2. Flow cytometry gating strategy of splenic B cells.

Splenic B cell subsets: follicular and CD23$^+$ transitional stage 2 B cells (FO/T2; blue) are defined as B220$^+$CD21$^+$CD23$^+$CD43$^-$, marginal zone (MZ; purple) B cells as B220$^+$CD21^{high}CD23$^-$CD43$^-$, CD21$^+$CD23$^-$ B cells as B220$^+$CD21$^+$CD23$^-$ CD43$^-$ (red), transitional stage 1 (T1; green) B cells as B220$^+$CD21^{low}CD23$^-$CD43$^-$ and newly formed (NF; grey) B cells as B220$^+$CD21$^-$CD23$^-$CD43$^-$. To assess only FO B cells, CD21^{high}CD23$^+$ B cells were excluded from the gate (not shown).