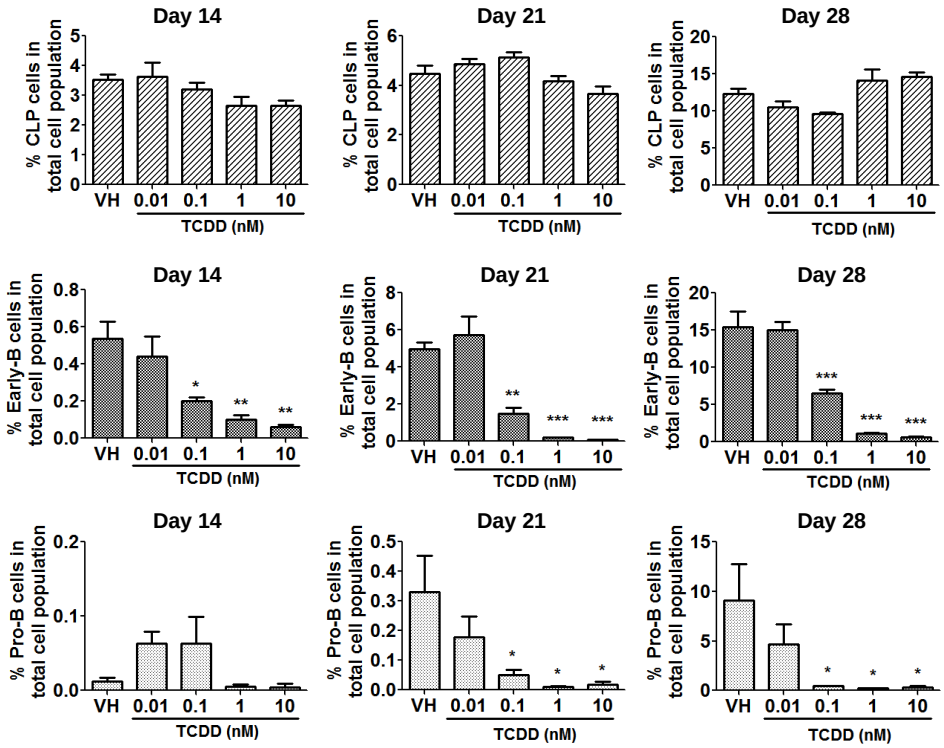
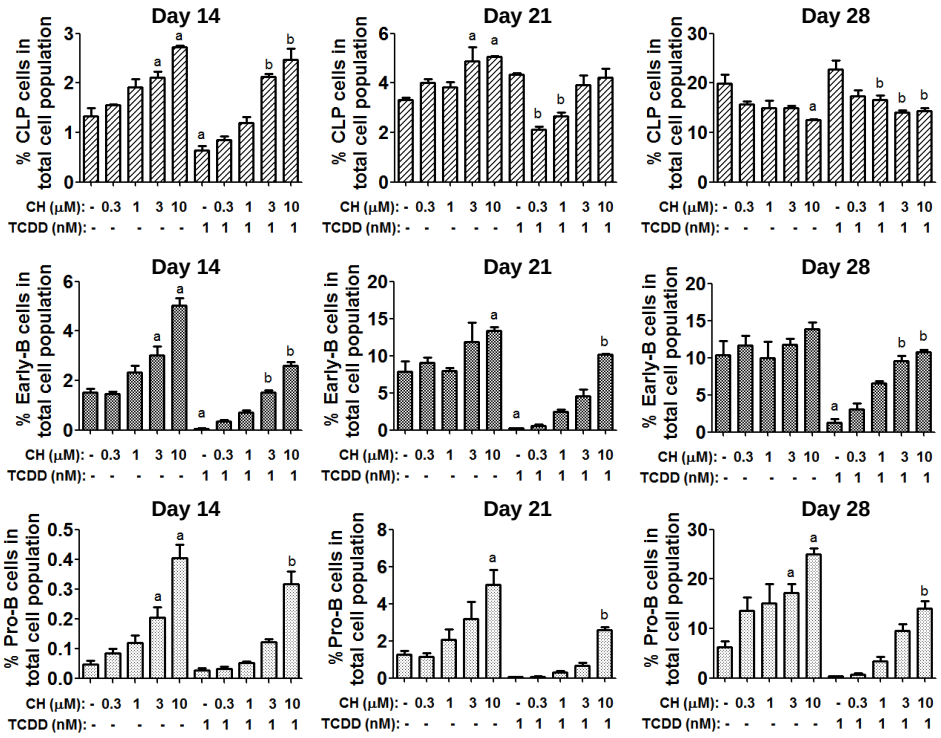


Supplement Figure 1. TCDD treatment suppressed the generation of early-B and pro-B cells. Cord blood-derived human $CD34^+$ HSPCs were treated with vehicle (VH, 0.02% DMSO) or TCDD (0.01, 0.1, 1 and 10 nM) on day 0 and cultured for 28 days. Cells were harvested on day 14, 21 and 28. The percentage of CLPs ($CD10^+$ $CD79\alpha^-$ $CD19^-$), early-B cells ($CD10^+$ $CD79\alpha^+$ $CD19^-$) and pro-B cells ($CD10^+$ $CD79\alpha^+$ $CD19^+$) was assessed by flow cytometry. Data are presented as mean ± SE of triplicate measurements. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, compared to VH by one way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison test. Data are representative of three independent experiments with similar results.



Supplement Figure 2. AHR antagonist reversed the TCDD-mediated suppression of early-B and pro-B cell generation. HSPCs were treated on day 0 by vehicle (0.02% DMSO), AHR antagonist CH223191 (CH) (0.3, 1, 3 and 10 μM), TCDD (1 nM) or combination of CH and TCDD. Cells were cultured for 28 days and harvested at indicated time points. The percentage of CLPs ($CD10^+ CD79\alpha^- CD19^-$), early-B cells ($CD10^+ CD79\alpha^+ CD19^-$) and pro-B cells ($CD10^+ CD79\alpha^+ CD19^+$) was assessed by flow cytometry. Data are presented as mean ± SE of triplicate measurements. a = significant difference compared to vehicle control group, b = significant difference compared to the TCDD (1 nM) treated group, by one way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparison posttest. Data are representative of two independent experiments with similar results.