

1 Supplemental data:

2 List of histological structures and number of specimens from different individuals stained
3 with the anti-FIBCD1 and anti-OVA antibody. A total of 50 different structures and 123
4 tissue specimens were investigated.

5 Cardio-vascular

6 - Aorta (2)

7 - Temporal artery (2)

8 Digestive tract

9 - Oral cavity (3)

10 - Salivary gland (3)

11 - Tongue (2)

12 - Pharynx (2)

13 - Esophagus (3)

14 - Stomach (3)

15 - Duodenum (3)

16 - Jejunum (2)

17 - Ileum (2)

18 - Caecum (2)

19 - Colon (3)

20 - Rectum (2)

21 - Anal canal (2)

22 - Peritoneum (2)

23 - Liver (3)

24 - Pancreas (3)

- 1 - Gall bladder (3)
- 2 Endocrine
- 3 - Thyroid gland (2)
- 4 - Adrenal gland (2)
- 5 Integumentary
- 6 - Ear canal (2)
- 7 - Skin (2)
- 8 Immune / lymphatic
- 9 - Thymus (3)
- 10 - Tonsils (2)
- 11 - Spleen (3)
- 12 - Peyer's patches (2)
- 13 - Lymph node (3)
- 14 Nervous system
- 15 - Brain (2)
- 16 Renal / urinary
- 17 - Kidney (3)
- 18 - Ureter (2)
- 19 - Bladder (3)
- 20 - Urethra (2)
- 21 Male genitalia
- 22 - Testis (3)
- 23 - Epididymis (2)
- 24 - Vas deferens (2)
- 25 - Prostate (3)

- 1 Genitalia, female
- 2 - Ovary (3)
- 3 - Fallopian tube (3)
- 4 - Uterine corpus (3)
- 5 - Uterine cervix (3)
- 6 - Uterine portio (3)
- 7 - Vagina (3)
- 8 - Placenta (2)
- 9 - Mammary gland (2)
- 10 Respiratory
- 11 - Nasal fossa (3)
- 12 - Trachea (2)
- 13 - Bronchi (2)
- 14 - Bronchioles (2)
- 15 - Alveoli (2)

Supplementary Figure Legends

Fig. S1: Isotype control staining of Fig. 3 (brain, sensory and immune organs). (A) brain, (B) ear canal, (C) nasal fossa, (D) tongue, (E) oral cavity, (F) tonsil, (G) skin, (H) hair follicle, (I) sweat glands, (J) lymph node, (K) spleen, (L) thymus. Scale bars: 50 μm .

Fig. S2: Isotype control of Fig. 4 (digestive tract). (A) salivary gland, (B) pharynx, (C) esophagus, (D) stomach, (E) duodenum, (F) jejunum, (G) ileum, (H) caecum, (I) colon, (J) rectum, (K) anal canal, (L) peritoneum. Scale bars: (A-B) 40 μm ; (C-L) 50 μm .

Fig. S3: Isotype control of Fig. 5 (abdominal organs). (A) liver, (B) gall bladder, (C) pancreas, (D) adrenal gland. Scale bars: 50 μm .

Fig. S4: Isotype control of Fig. 6 (respiratory tract). (A) trachea, (B) bronchi, (C) bronchioles, (D) alveoli. Scale bars: 50 μm .

Fig. S5: Isotype control of Fig. 7 (urogenital tract). (A) kidney, (B) ureter, (C) bladder, (D) urethra, (E) testis, (F) epididymis, (G) vas deferens, (H) prostate, (I) fertile ovary, (J) postmenopausal ovary, (K) fallopian tube, (L) uterine corpus, (M) uterine cervix, (N) uterine portio, (O) vagina, (P) mamma. Scale bars: (A-C) and (E-P) 50 μm ; (D) 40 μm .

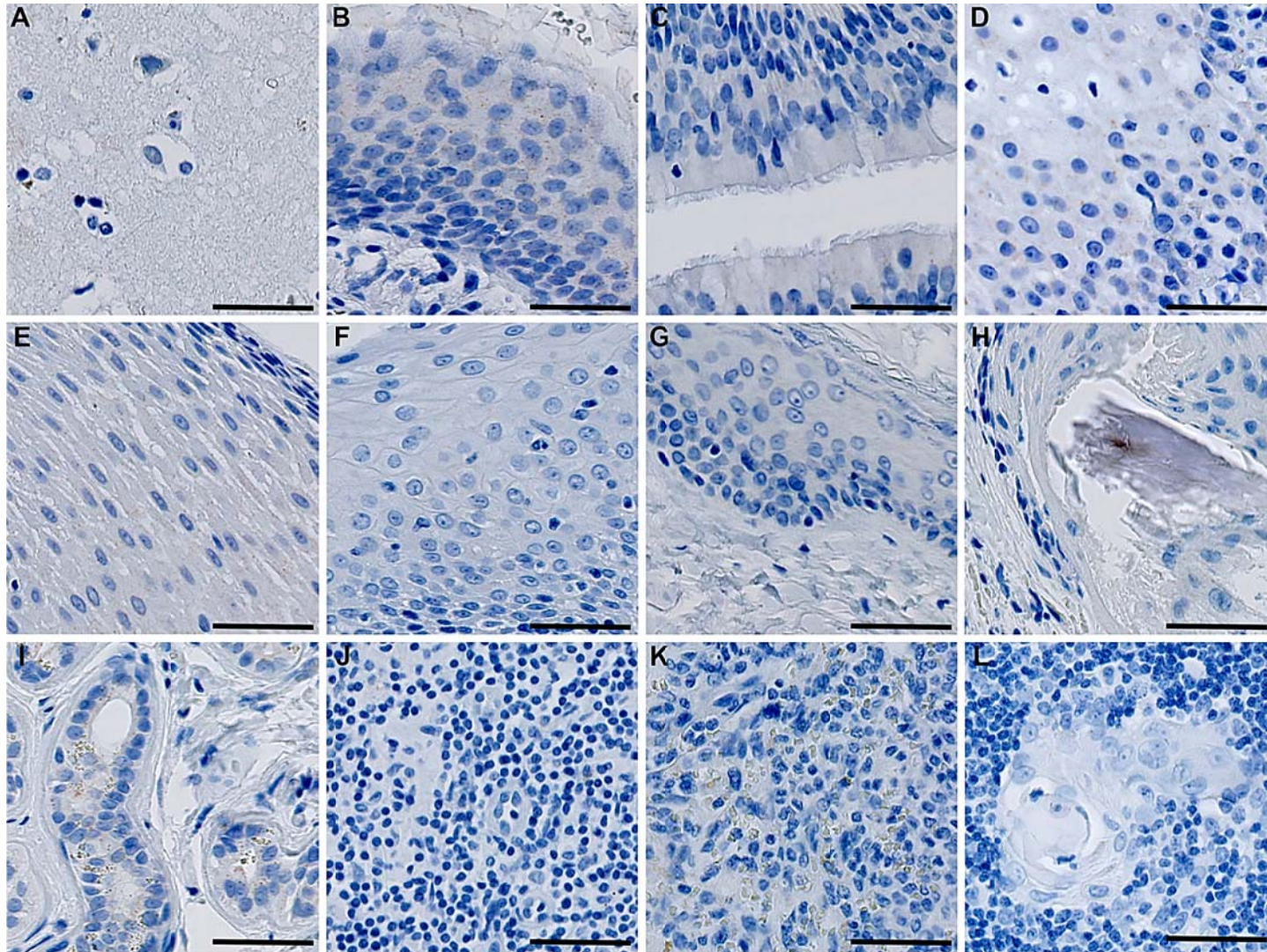


Fig. S1: Isotype control staining of Fig. 3 (brain, sensory and immune organs).

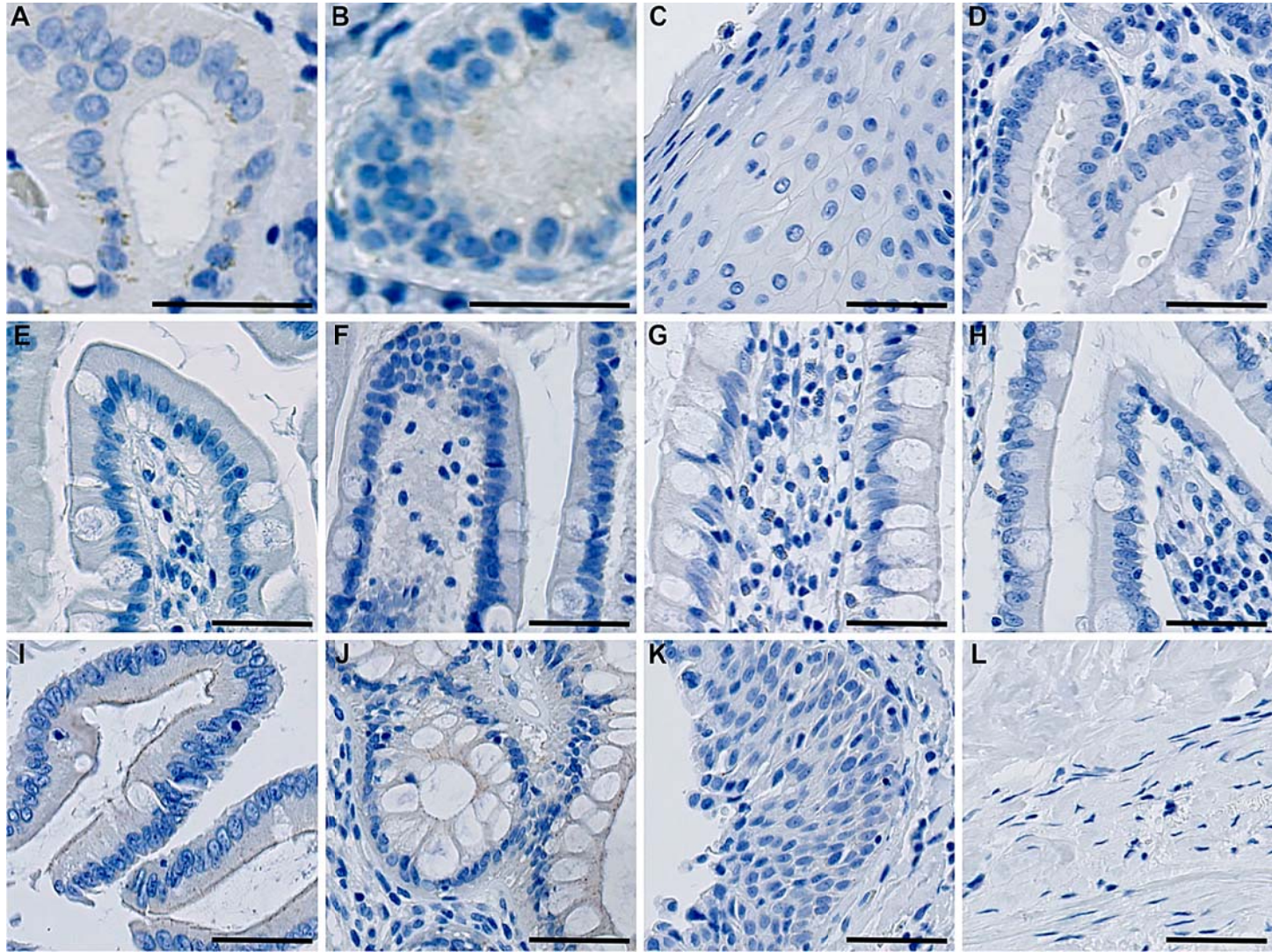


Fig. S2: Isotype control of Fig. 4 (digestive tract). (A) salivary gland, (B) pharynx, (C) esophagus, (D) stomach, (E) duodenum, (F) jejunum, (G) ileum, (H) caecum, (I) colon, (J) rectum, (K) anal canal, (L) peritoneum. Scale bars: (A-B) 40 μ m; (C-L) 50 μ m.

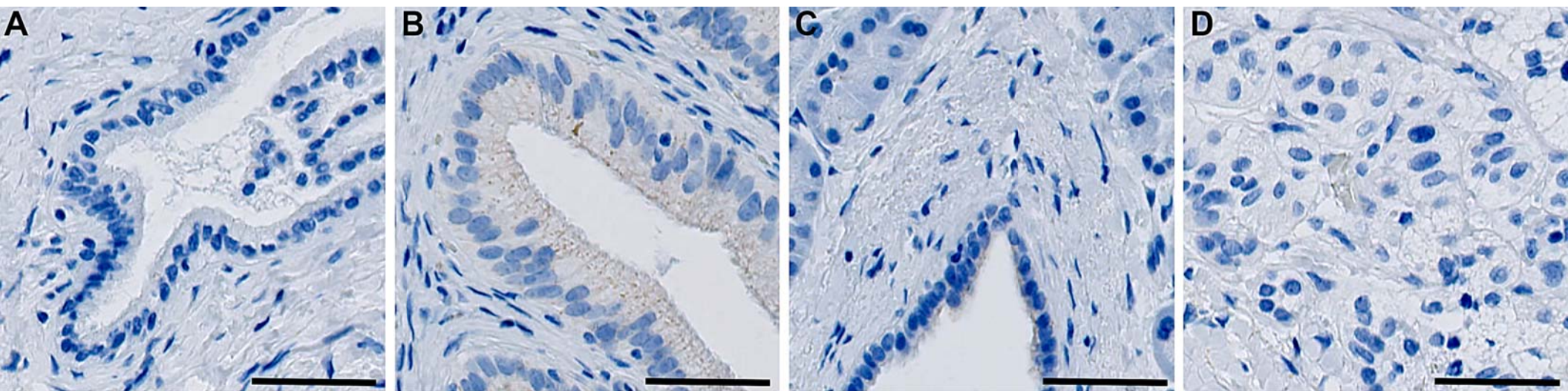


Fig. S3: Isotype control of Fig. 5 (abdominal organs). (A) liver, (B) gall bladder, (C) pancreas, (D) adrenal gland. Scale bars: 50 μ m.

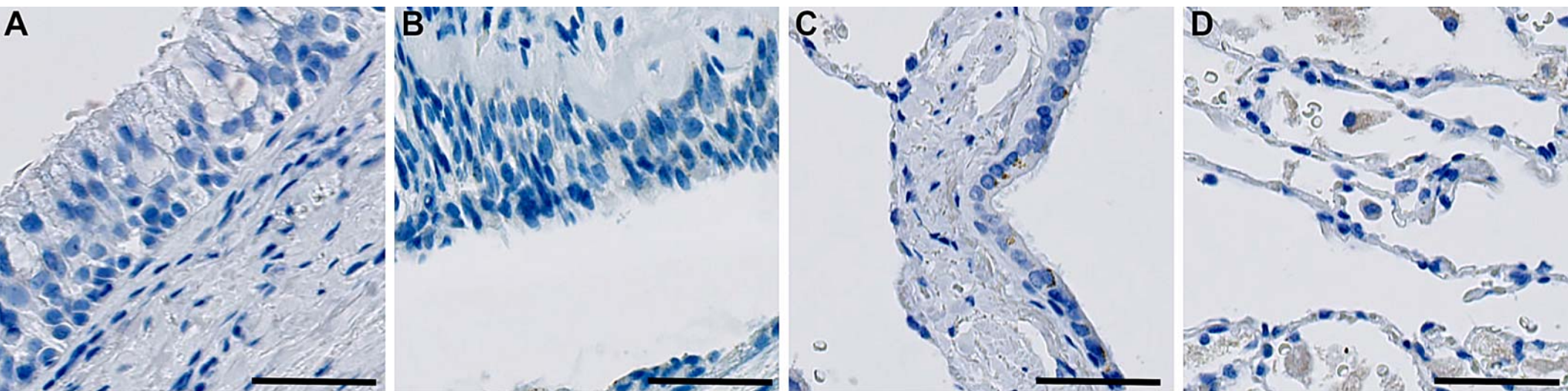


Fig. S4: Isotype control of Fig. 6 (respiratory tract). (A) trachea, (B) bronchi, (C) bronchioles, (D) alveoli. Scale bars: 50 μ m.

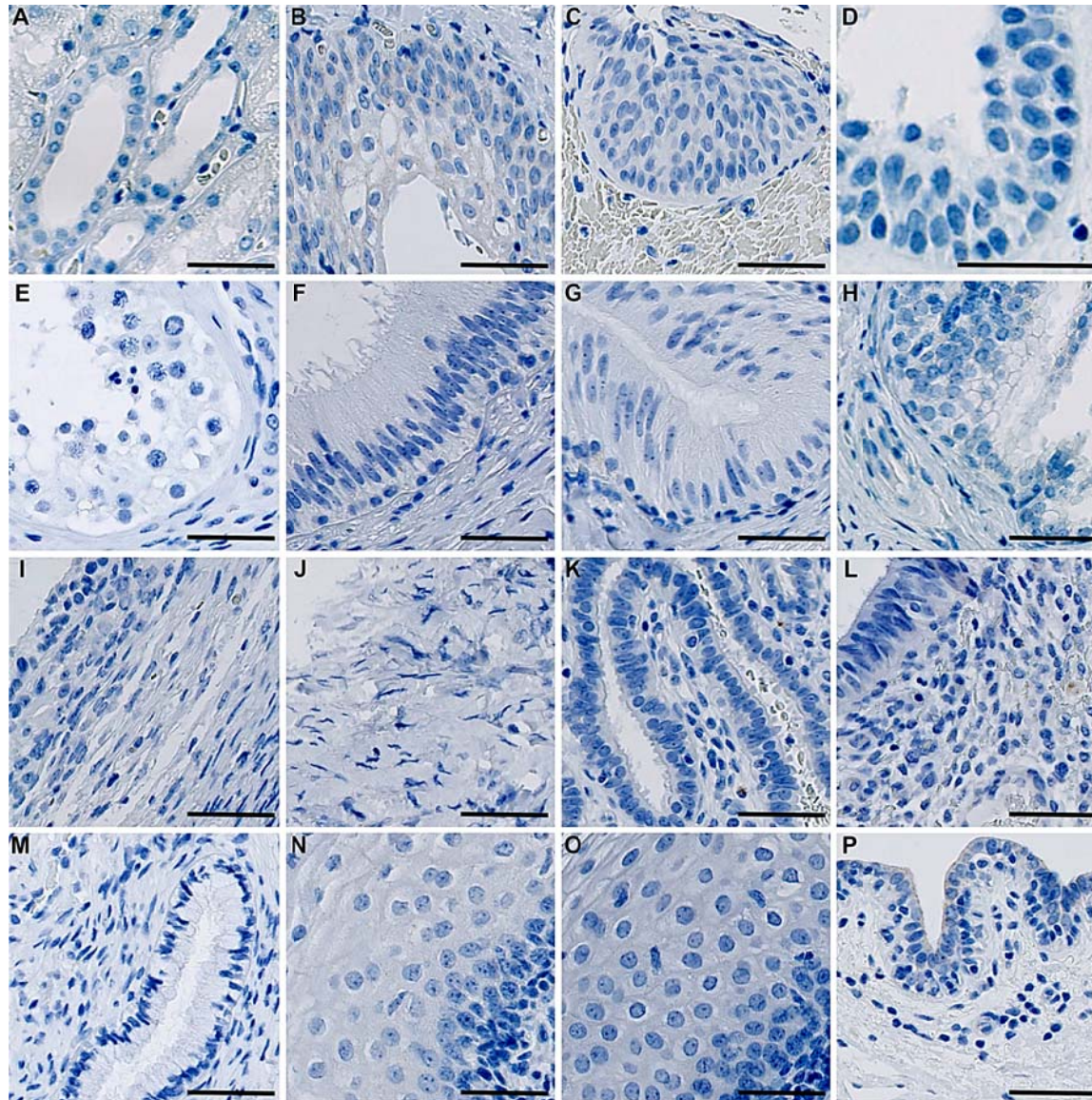


Fig. S5: Isotype control of Fig. 7 (urogenital tract). (A) kidney, (B) ureter, (C) bladder, (D) urethra, (E) testis, (F) epididymis, (G) vas deferens, (H) prostate, (I) fertile ovary, (J) postmenopausal ovary, (K) fallopian tube, (L) uterine corpus, (M) uterine cervix, (N) uterine portio, (O) vagina, (P) mamma. Scale bars: (A-C) and (E-P) 50 μm ; (D) 40 μm .