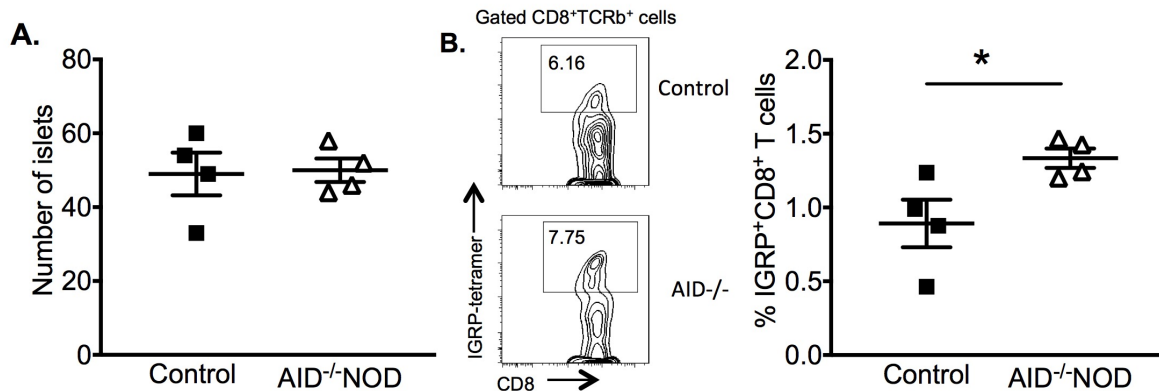
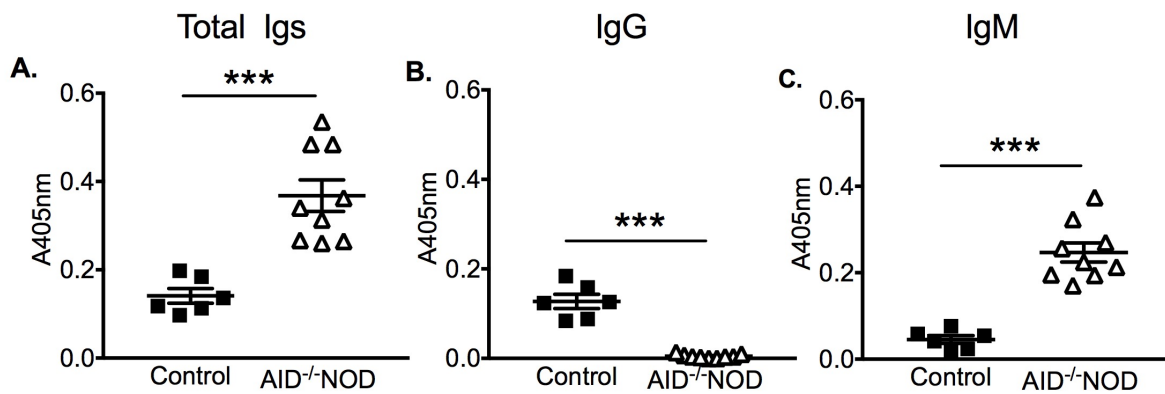


Supplementary Figure 1



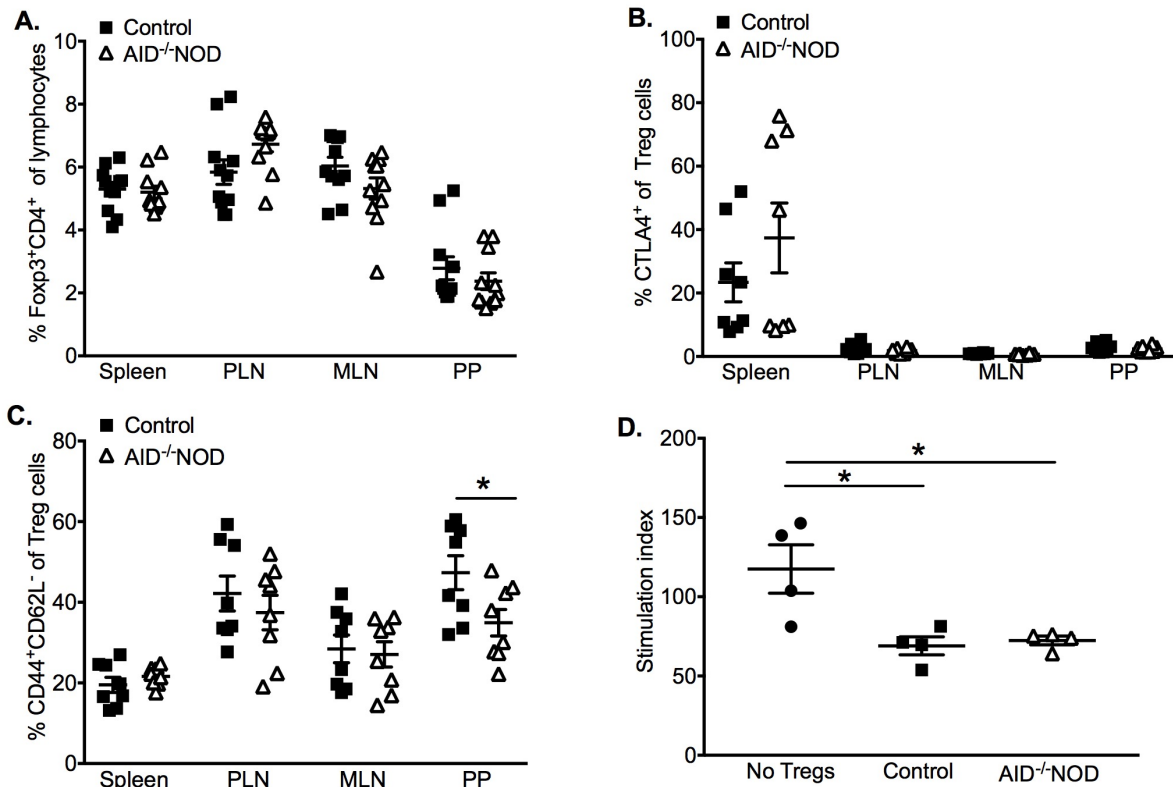
Supplementary Figure 1. Increased IGRP-reactive CD8⁺ T cells infiltrated islets of female AID^{-/-}NOD mice. Islets were hand-picked from collagenase-digested pancreata of 10-week-old female AID^{-/-}NOD and control AID-sufficient mice and followed by cell dissociation. Immune cells were stained with anti-CD45, anti-CD8, anti-TCR β and PE-conjugated IGRP-tetramer and subjected to flow cytometric analysis. **(A)** Total number of islets. **(B)** Percentage of IGRP⁺CD8⁺ T cells in islet infiltrates. Left, Representative flow cytometric plots; Right: Summary of the percentage of IGRP⁺CD8⁺ T cells. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. N=4 mice/group. * P<0.05. Student's t test **(A)**.

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2. Insulin autoantibody detection. Sera from 8-10 week-old female AID^{-/-}NOD and control mice were used to measure insulin autoantibody by ELISA. (A) Total anti-insulin Ig (IgH+L); (B) Anti-insulin IgG and (C) Anti-insulin IgM. Data are presented as mean±SEM. N=6-9 mice/group. *** P<0.001. Student's t test (A-C).

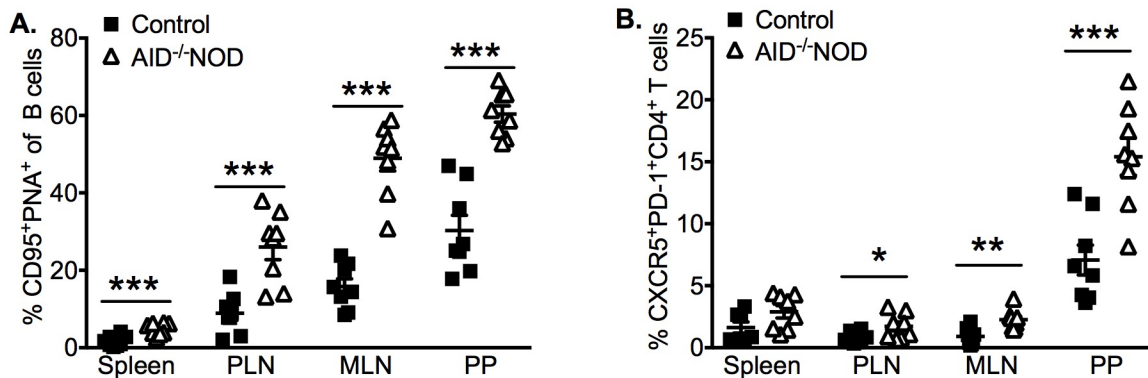
Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3. AID deficiency does not affect Treg phenotypes and functions.

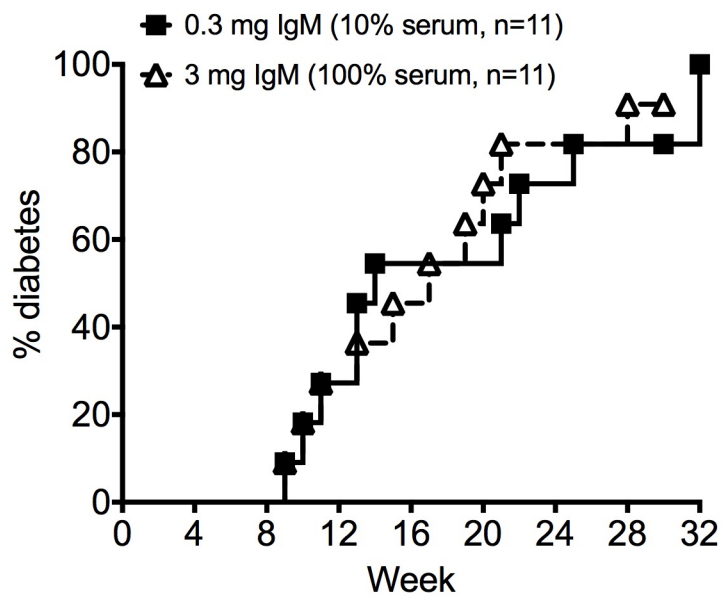
Lymphocytes from spleen, PLN, MLN and PP of 8-10 week-old female AID^{-/-}NOD and control mice were stained with fluorescence-conjugated antibodies followed by flow cytometric analysis. (A) Percentage of Tregs (Foxp3⁺CD4⁺TCRβ⁺) of lymphocytes. Data were pooled from three independent experiments. N=10-11 mice/group. (B) CTLA4 expression in Tregs (Foxp3⁺CD25⁺CD4⁺TCRβ⁺). (C) Percentage of CD44⁺CD62L⁻ Tregs (Foxp3⁺CD25⁺CD4⁺TCRβ⁺). Data were pooled from two independent experiments and shown as mean±SEM. N=8 mice/group. (D) Treg suppression assay. Splenic regulatory T cells (CD25⁺CD4⁺) were purified with positive selection and then co-cultured with magnetic beads-purified BDC2.5 CD4⁺ T cells plus irradiated NOD splenocytes in the absence of presence of mimotope peptide (0 or 5 ng/ml). Data was shown as stimulation index. N=4 mice/group. * P<0.05. Student's t test (C and D).

Supplementary Figure 4



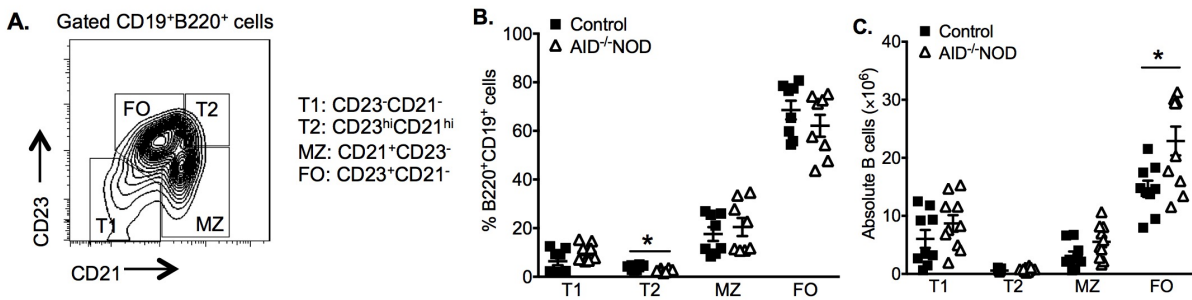
Supplementary Figure 4. Expanded GC B cells and T_{FH} cells in AID^{-/-}NOD mice. Lymphocytes from spleen, PLN, MLN and PP of 8-10 week-old female AID^{-/-}NOD and control mice were stained with fluorescence-conjugated antibodies followed by flow cytometric analysis. **(A)** Percentage of GC B cells (PNA⁺CD95⁺) of B cells (B220⁺CD19⁺). **(B)** Percentage of T_{FH} cells (CXCR5⁺PD-1⁺CD4⁺TCRβ⁺). Data were pooled from at least two independent experiments and shown as Mean±SEM. N=8-10 mice/group. * P<0.05; ** P<0.01; *** P<0.001. Two-tailed Student's t test was used for statistical analysis.

Supplementary Figure 5



Supplementary Figure 5. The effect of IgM in diabetes development. $Rag^{-/-}$ NOD mice (4-5 wks old) were infused (i.v.) with serum from AID $^{-/-}$ NOD mice at different dilutions containing either 3mg IgM or 0.3mg IgM, the day before adoptively transfer (i.v.) of purified BDC2.5 $CD4^{+}$ T cells. Mice were screened daily by testing for glycosuria. Diabetes was confirmed by blood glucose (≥ 250 mg/dl) and the experiment was terminated 32 days after the T cell transfer or the time the mice developed diabetes.

Supplementary Figure 6



Supplementary Figure 6. B cell subsets in the presence or absence of AID. Splenocytes from control (AID^{+/+} or AID^{+/-}) and AID^{-/-} mice (8-10 wks old, females) were harvested and stained for anti-B220, anti-CD19, anti-CD21 and anti-CD23. Gated splenic B cells (B220⁺CD19⁺) were analyzed for the expression of CD21 and CD23 to define different B cell subsets. (A) Representative gating plot. (B) Percentage of different splenic B cell subsets. (C) Absolute numbers of different splenic B cell subsets. Data were pooled from two to three independent experiments and shown as Mean±SEM. N=8-10 mice/group. * P<0.05; ** P<0.01; *** P<0.001. Two-tailed Student's t test was used for statistical analysis.