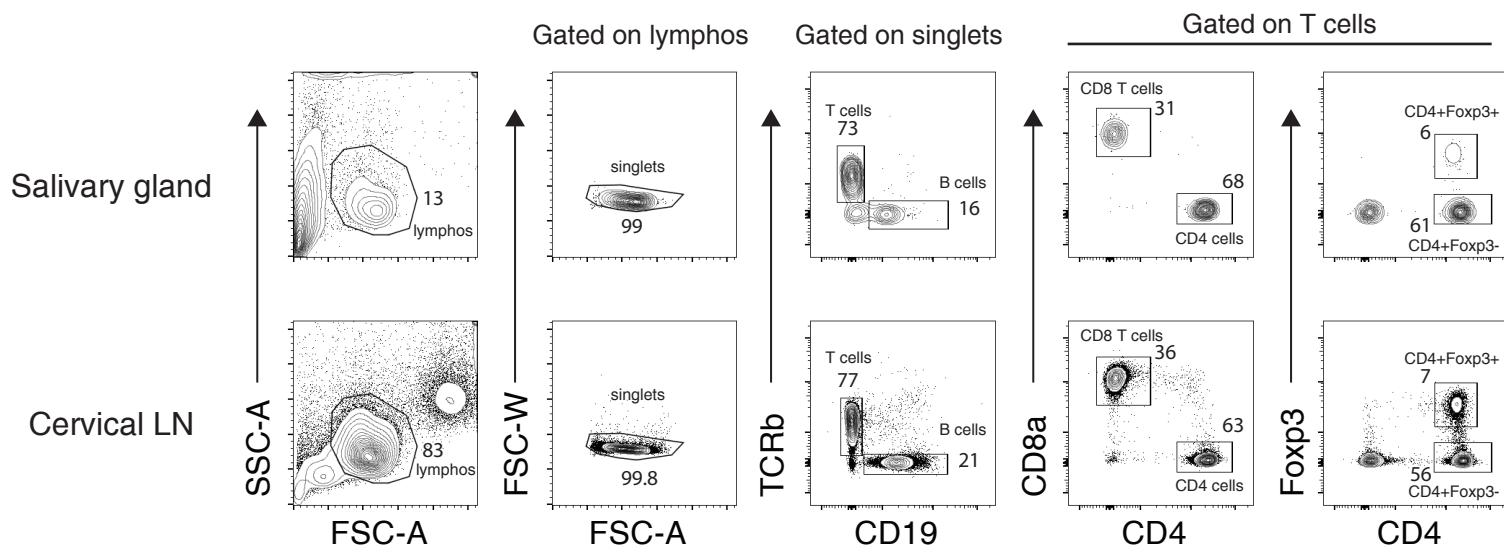
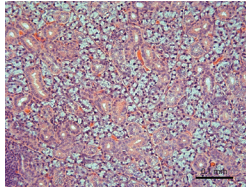


Supplemental Figure 1

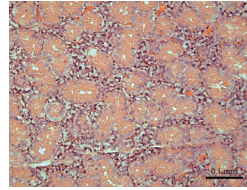


Supplemental Figure 2

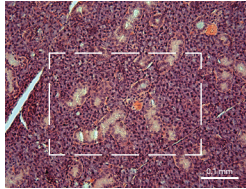
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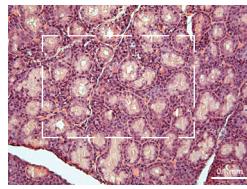
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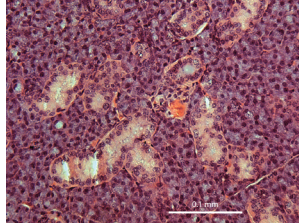
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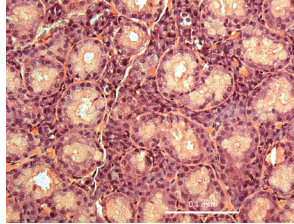
D



E



F



Supplementary Figure 1. Representative flow cytometry plots to depict gating strategy for salivary (top) and cervical LN (bottom) cell analyses as in Figure 1. Samples are from male NOD mice (19-21 week old) from which data in Figure 1 are derived. Gates are labeled to demonstrate populations on which subsequent plots are gated. Numbers indicate percentage of cells within the gate.

Supplementary Figure 2. Testosterone induces changes in salivary gland morphology in NOD and NOD-SCID mice. Representative H&E stained sections from salivary glands of male mice including (A) castrated NOD mice, (B) sham-castrated NOD mice, (C,E) female NOD-SCID mice, and (D,F) male NOD-SCID mice. These images demonstrate more prominent granular ducts in the presence of testosterone (sham-castrated male NOD and male NOD-SCID, B, D-F) as described in other strains.^{54,55} Images in A-B represent tissues in Figure 5C with focus scores of 2.49 and 2.1 foci/4 mm², chosen to demonstrate morphological differences in areas of the tissue without inflammatory foci despite a similar degree of inflammation overall (inflammatory foci not shown in image). Images in C-F represent tissues in Figure 3E with focus scores = 0 foci/4 mm². Scale bars are 0.1 mm. Boxes in C-D are the areas shown in E-F, respectively, at higher magnification.