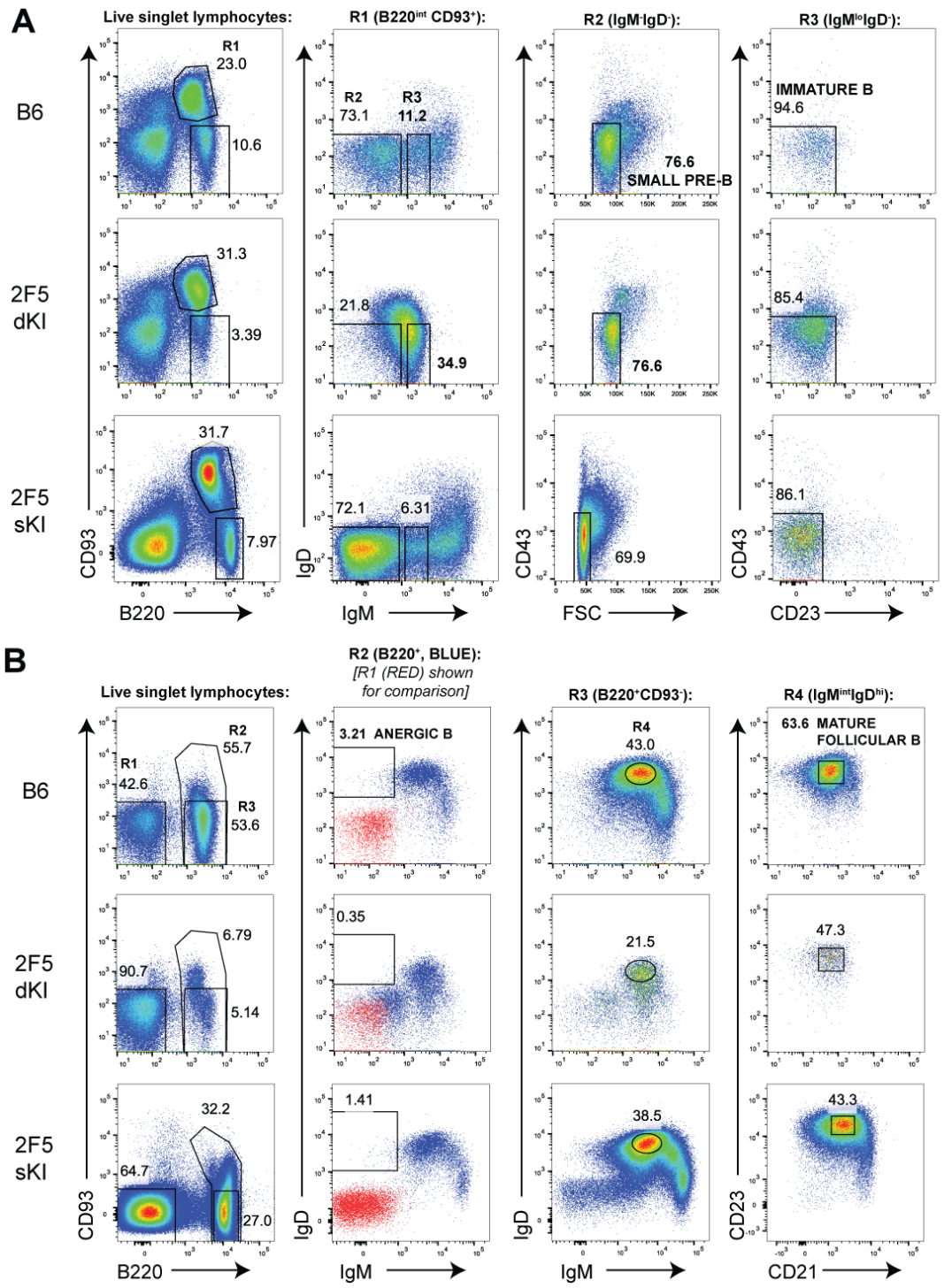
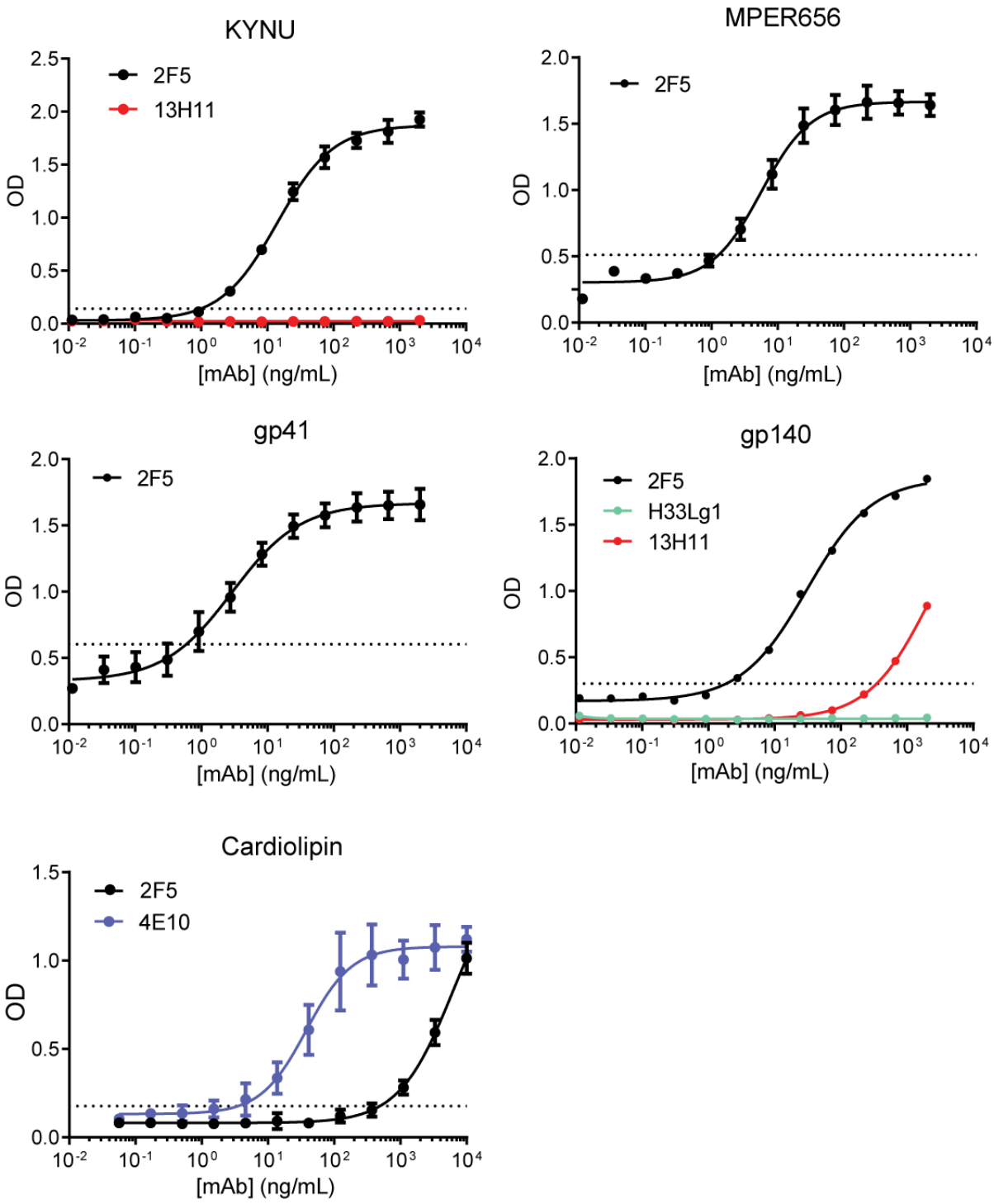


Supplemental Figure 1. Gating strategy for sorting single B cells from pre- and post-tolerance compartments. *A*, Small pre-B ($B220^{int}CD93^{+}IgM^{-}IgD^{-}CD43^{-}FSC^{lo}$) and immature B ($B220^{int}CD93^{+}IgM^{lo}IgD^{-}CD43^{-}CD23^{-}$) cells were sorted from BM. *B*, Anergic ($B220^{+}IgM^{-}IgD^{+}$) and MF ($B220^{hi}CD93^{-}IgM^{int}IgD^{hi}CD23^{+}CD21^{lo}$) B cells were sorted from splenocytes. In the second column from the left, non-B cells ($B220^{-}$) from parent gate R1 are superimposed as red cells on the plot of total B cells (blue, from parent gate R2) as a reference for gating IgM^{-} cells.



Supplemental Figure 2. Representative standard curves for ELISA. Serial 3-fold dilutions of monoclonal antibodies were applied to antigen-coated plates as positive and negative controls for specific antigen binding. 13H11 is a low-avidity gp140-specific Ab. H33Lγ1 is specific for 4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl (NP) acetyl. 4E10 is bispecific for gp41 MPER and anionic lipids. Dashed lines indicate the cutoff for antigen binding, set at 6 standard deviations above the mean signal from supernatants from B-cell-negative wells.