Supplementary Figure 8: Disruption of ERα does not impacts T cell hyperactivation in B6.*Sle1b* males (A) Dot plots show the percentage of splenocytes in male B6.*ERα*$^{+/+}$, B6.*ERα*$^{-/-}$, B6.*Sle1b*.*ERα*$^{+/+}$, and B6.*Sle1b*.*ERα*$^{-/-}$ mice that were CD4$^+$CD69$^+$ activated T cells. (B)

Representative contour plots from show the frequency of CD4$^+$CD69$^+$ T cells in male B6.$ER\alpha^{+/+}$, B6.$ER\alpha^{-/-}$, B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{+/+}$, and B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$ mice. (C) Dot plots show the percentage of splenocytes in male B6.$ER\alpha^{+/+}$, B6.$ER\alpha^{-/-}$, B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{+/+}$, and B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$ mice that were CD4$^+$CD134$^+$ activated T cells. (D) Representative contour plots from show the frequency of CD4$^+$CD134$^+$ T cells in male B6.$ER\alpha^{+/+}$, B6.$ER\alpha^{-/-}$, B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{+/+}$, and B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$ mice. (E) Dot plots show the percentage of splenocytes in male B6.$ER\alpha^{+/+}$, B6.$ER\alpha^{-/-}$, B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{+/+}$, and B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$ mice that were CD4$^+$CD62L$^+$ naïve T cells. (F) Representative contour plots from show the frequency of CD4$^+$CD62L$^+$ T cells in male B6.$ER\alpha^{+/+}$, B6.$ER\alpha^{-/-}$, B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{+/+}$, and B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$ mice. Splenocytes were collected from male B6.$ER\alpha^{+/+}$ (N=32), B6.$ER\alpha^{-/-}$ (N=10), B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{+/+}$ (N=32), and B6.$Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$ (N=11) mice that were 5-6 months of age. The longer horizontal bar in each panel denotes the mean for each group, and the shorter black bars indicate the standard error of the mean. The * indicates p$\leq$0.05, and the ** indicates p$\leq$0.01.