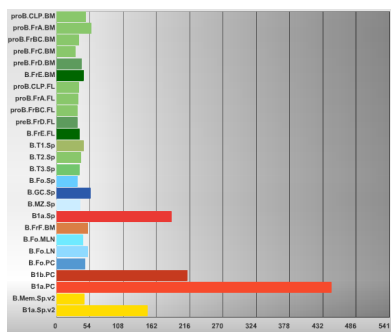
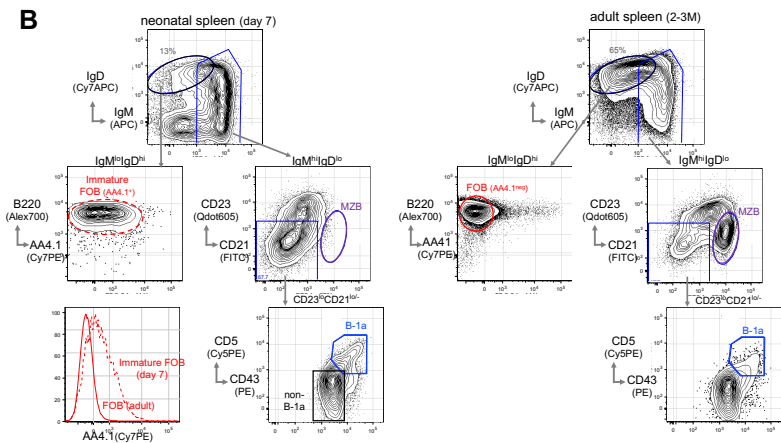
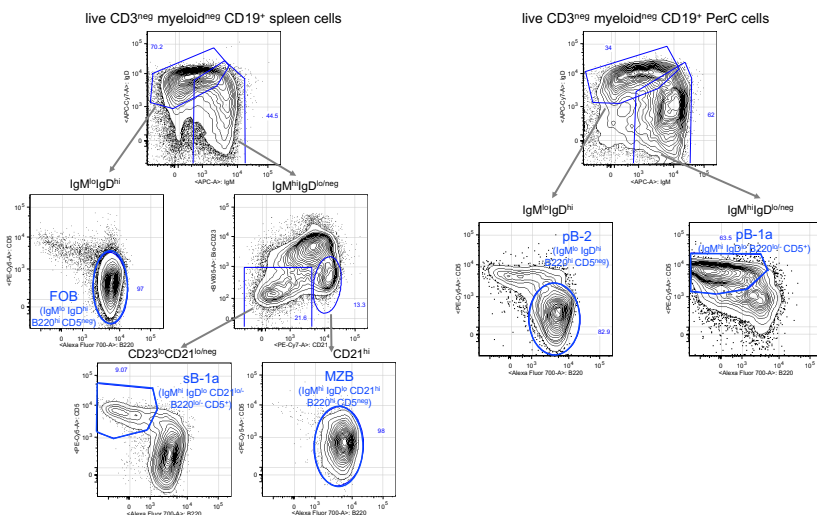
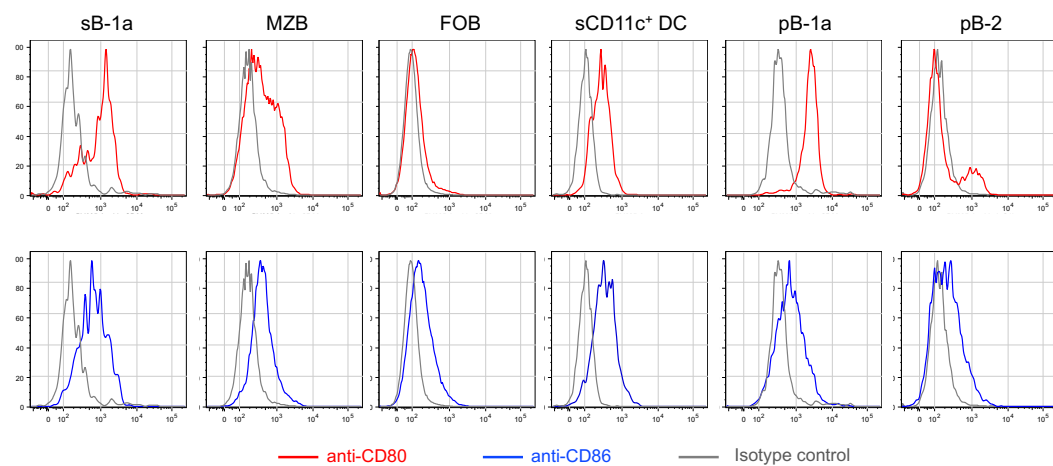
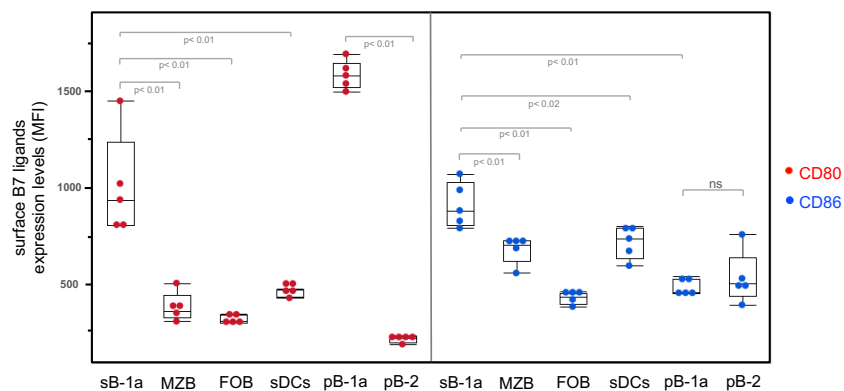


Supplementary Information

CTLA-4 expression by B-1a B cells is essential for immune tolerance

Yang et al

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Supplementary Figure 1: B-1a cells constitutively express CTLA-4 and its B7 (CD80 and CD86) ligands

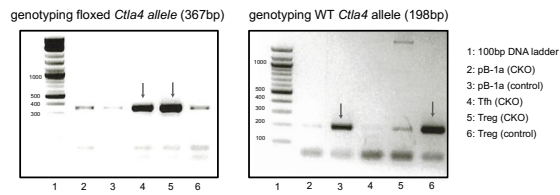
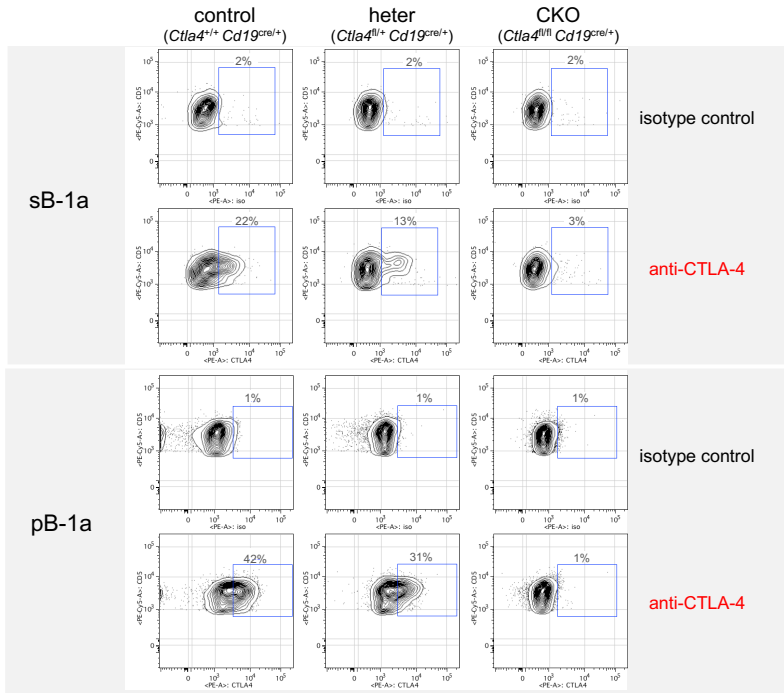
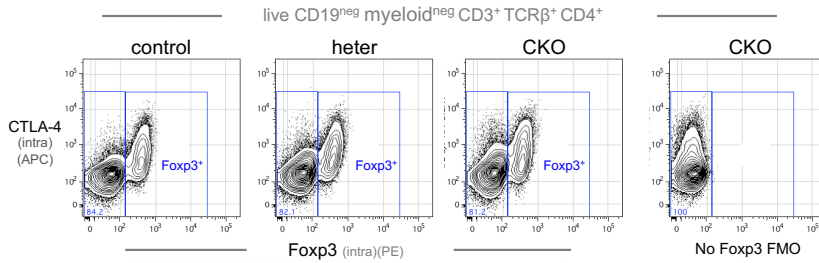
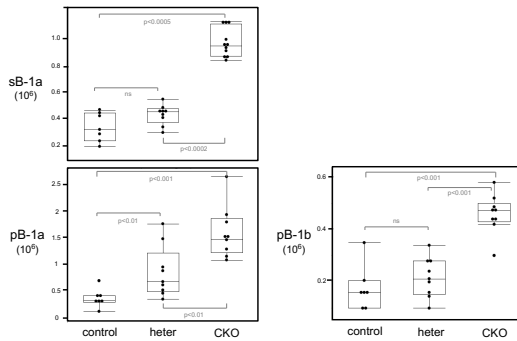
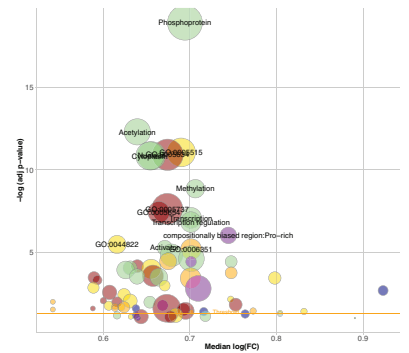
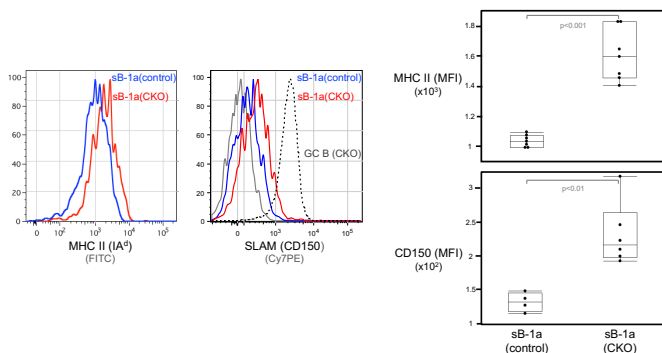
(A) Microarray data shows *Ctla4* expression by B cell subsets in C57BL/6J mice. Data was cited from Immunological Genome Project (ImmGen), a public resource and its data is publicly accessible through <http://www.immgen.org/databrowser/index.html>.

(B) FACS plots show the B cell subsets in spleen of neonate (day 7) and adult C57BL/6J mouse (2-3 months old). Live splenic CD19⁺ B cells were sequentially gated to show FOB (IgM^{lo} IgD^{hi} B220^{hi} AA4.1^{neg}), MZB (IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD21^{hi}) and B-1a (IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD21^{lo/neg} CD23^{lo/neg} CD43⁺ CD5⁺) cells. A small proportion of IgM^{lo} IgD^{hi} B220^{hi} B cells is detected in day-7 neonatal spleen. They express AA4.1 (CD93) and are immature FOB cells.

(C) FACS plots show the gating strategy to define mature B cell subsets in intracellular CTLA-4 FACS analysis. FOB and peritoneal B-2 cells (pB-2), IgM^{lo} IgD^{hi} B220^{hi} CD5^{neg}; sB-1a, IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD21^{lo/neg} CD23^{lo/neg} B220^{lo} CD5⁺; pB-1a, IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} B220^{lo} CD5⁺; MZB, IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD21^{hi} B220^{hi} CD5^{neg}.

(D) FACS histograms show the CD80 (red line) and CD86 (blue line) surface expression by indicated immune cells. Grey line shows data of cells stained with isotype control antibody conjugated with the same fluorochrome as anti-CD80 and anti-CD86 antibodies. sB-1a, IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD21^{lo/neg} CD5⁺ CD43⁺; MZB, IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD21^{hi} CD5^{neg} CD43^{neg}; FOB, IgM^{lo} IgD^{hi} CD5^{neg} CD43^{neg}; splenic CD11c⁺ (sCD11c⁺) DCs, CD19^{neg} CD3^{neg} CD11c⁺; pB-1a, IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD5⁺ CD43⁺; pB-2, IgM^{lo} IgD^{hi} CD5^{neg} CD43^{neg}.

(E) Data summarizing CD80 (red dot) and CD86 (blue dot) surface levels expressed by indicated immune subsets is shown. Each dot represents data for an individual mouse, n=5 mice per group. The expression levels are defined as CD80 or CD86 MFI value adjusted to the isotype control MFI value of all samples. ns, not significant ($p < 0.2$), nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test. Box plots: box draws 75% (upper), 50% (center line) and 25% (down) quartile, the maxima and minima outliers are shown as top and bottom line, respectively.

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Supplementary Figure 2: B-1a cells in CTLA-4 B cell CKO mice lose CTLA-4 expression and show increased activation.

(A) Peritoneal B-1a (CD19⁺ IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD43⁺ CD5⁺), Tfh (CD3⁺ CD4⁺ PD-1^{hi} CXCR5⁺), and Treg (CD3⁺ CD4⁺ CD25⁺, >90% Foxp3⁺) cells from control or CKO mice were sorted and their DNA were genotyped by PCR using two pairs of primers that detect floxed *Ctla4* and wild type (WT) *Ctla4* allele. Representative gel images show the PCR products for each subset. Arrows show the DNA fragments for the floxed (367bp) or WT *Ctla4* allele (198bp). Images of the uncropped gels are shown in the Source Data file.

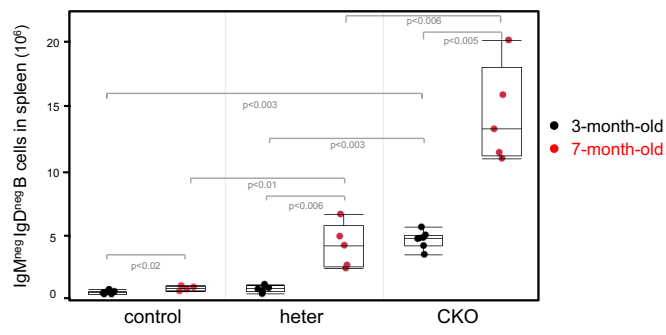
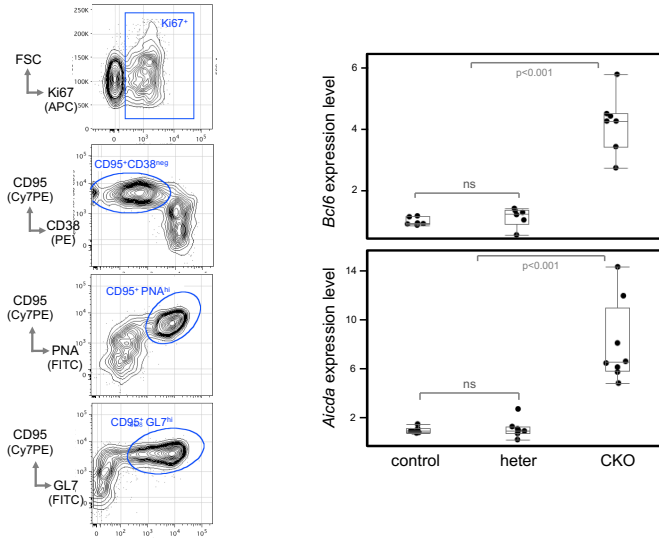
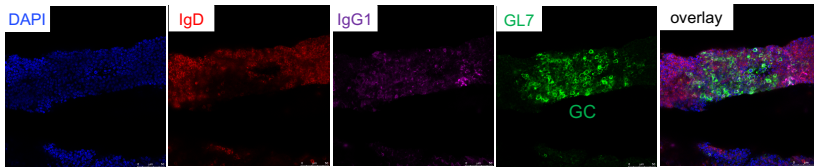
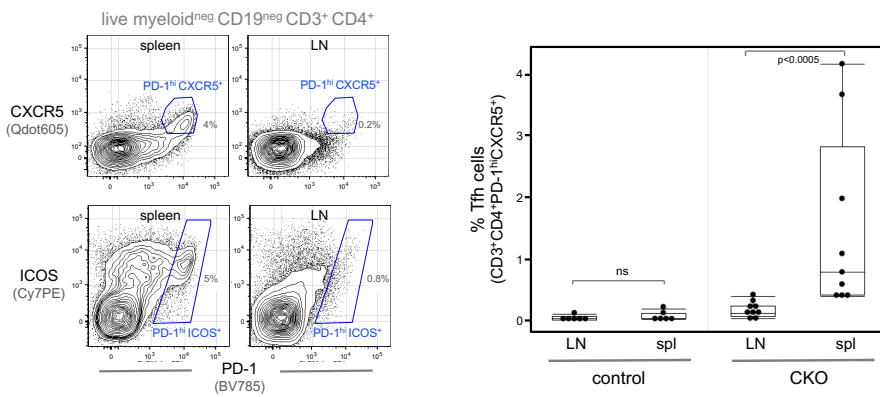
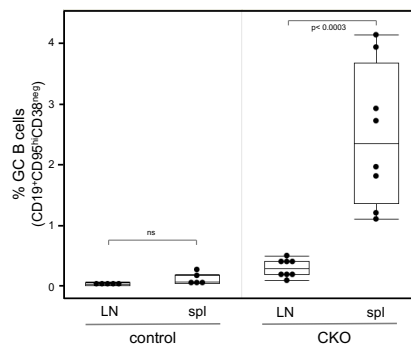
(B) FACS plots show the intracellular CTLA-4 expression by splenic B-1a (sB-1a) and peritoneal B-1a (pB-1a) cells from indicated mice. FACS plots: y-axis shows surface CD5 expression and x-axis shows data for cells stained intracellularly with PE-conjugated anti-CTLA-4 antibody or isotype control antibodies.

(C) FACS plots show the intracellular CTLA-4 expression by splenic Foxp3⁺ Treg cells from indicated mice. Live CD4⁺ T cells were gated to reveal intracellular CTLA-4 and Foxp3 expression. The rightmost FACS plot shows the fluorescent minus one (FMO) staining, in which the fluorescent anti-Foxp3 antibody was omitted from the staining cocktail to define Foxp3-expressing cells.

(D) Data summarizing numbers of sB-1a, pB-1a and pB-1b cells in control, heterozygous (heter) and CKO mice is shown. Each dot represents data for an individual mouse, n=7-11 mice per group, ns, not significant (p<0.2), nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test.

(E) FACS histograms (left) show the MHC II (IA^d) and SLAM (CD150) surface expression on sB-1a (CD19⁺ IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} CD23^{lo/neg} CD43⁺ CD5⁺) and GC B cells (CD19⁺ CD95^{hi} CD38^{neg}) from control and CKO mice. Data summarizing the MHC II and CD150 MFI value of sB-1a cells from control and CKO mice is shown (right), n=4-7 mice/group, nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test. Box plots in D, E: box draws 75% (upper), 50% (center line) and 25% (down) quartile, the maxima and minima outliers are shown as top and bottom line, respectively.

(F) Graph shows the overview of the gene sets annotation enrichment analysis results for differentially expressed genes between splenic B-1a cells from control and CKO mice. x-axis represents the median fold change on logarithmic scale, and y-axis represents the negative logarithm of the adjusted p-value (the higher, the more significant). The area of the displayed circles is proportional to the number of genes assigned to the term. All the terms with the negative logarithm of the adjusted p-value larger than two were shown.

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Supplementary Figure 3: CTLA-4 B cell CKO mice spontaneously generate GCs and Tfh cells in the spleen.

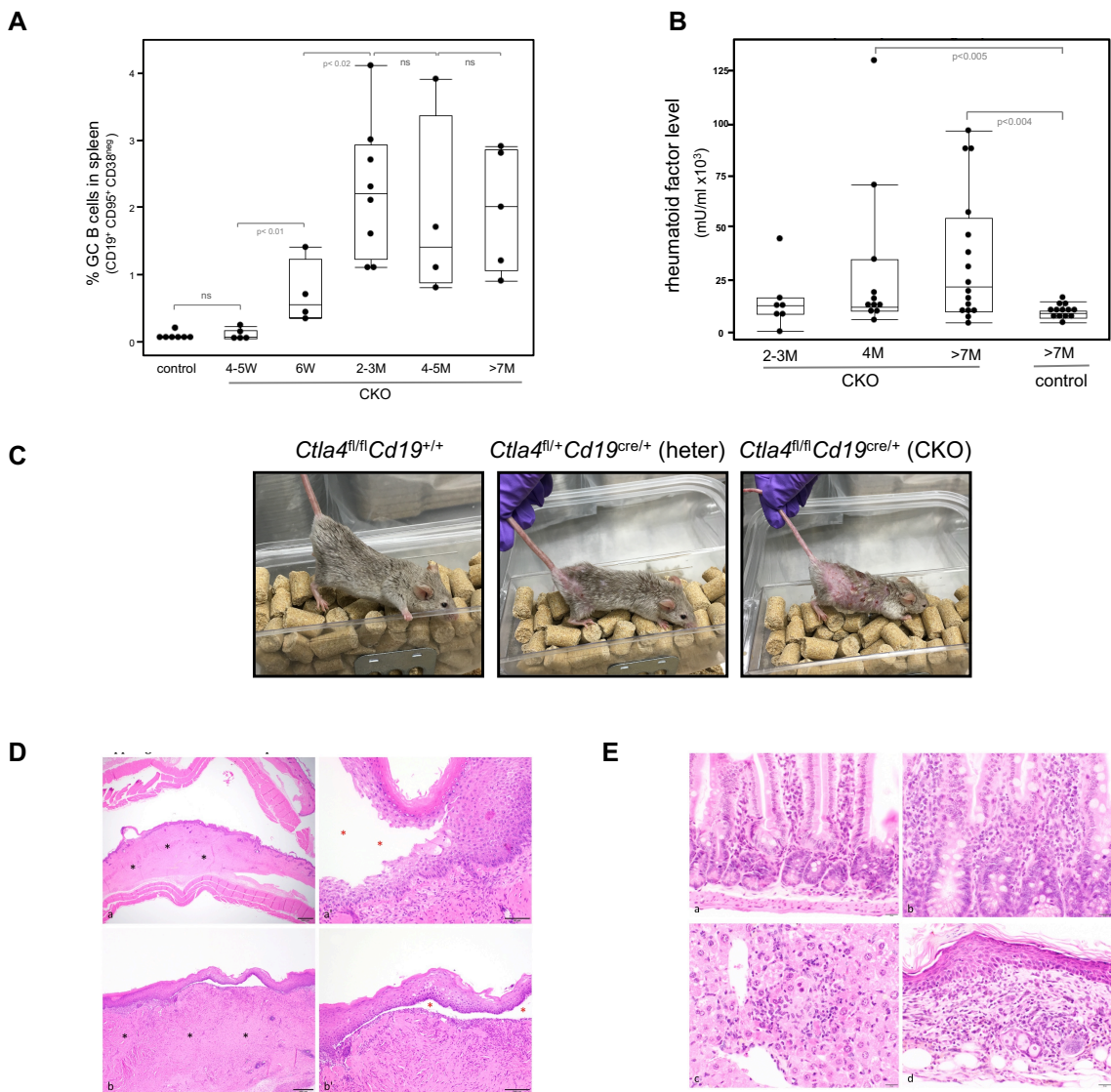
(A) Data summarizing numbers of CD19⁺ IgM^{neg} IgD^{neg} cells in spleens of 3 or 7-month-old control, heter and CKO mice is shown. Each dot represents data for an individual mouse, n=5-6 mice per group, nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test.

(B) FACS plots on the left show IgM^{neg} IgD^{neg} B cells in spleen of CKO mice express GC B cell markers. Live CD19⁺ IgM^{neg} IgD^{neg} splenic cells from CKO mice were gated to reveal CD95, Ki67, CD38, PNA and GL7 expression. CD19⁺ IgM^{neg} IgD^{neg} cells in spleens of control, heter and CKO mice were sorted and their *Bcl6* and *Aicda* expression were measured by qRT-PCR. The right panel shows the data summarizing *Bcl6* and *Aicda* expression by IgM^{neg} IgD^{neg} B cells from each mouse line, n=6-7 independent samples per group, ns, not significant (p<0.2), nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test.

(C) Spleen sections of CKO mice were analyzed by immunofluorescence confocal microscopy. Representative immunofluorescence images of the sections stained with indicated reagents and overlaid three-color composite are shown.

(D) Spleen and LN cells from CKO mice were analyzed by FACS. FACS plots (right): live CD4⁺ T cells in spleen and LN of CKO mice were gated to reveal PD-1, CXCR5 and ICOS surface expression. Tfh cells, PD-1^{hi} CXCR5⁺ ICOS⁺. Data summarizing the frequencies of Tfh cells in spleen and LN from control and CKO mice is shown (right), n=6-9 mice per group, ns, not significant (p<0.4), nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test.

(E) Data summarizing the frequencies of GC B cells in spleen and LN from control and CKO mice is shown. Each dot represents data for an individual mouse, n=5-8 mice per group, ns, not significant (p<0.1), nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test. Box plots in A, C, D-E: box draws 75% (upper), 50% (center line) and 25% (down) quartile, the maxima and minima outliers are shown as top and bottom line, respectively.



Supplementary Figure 4: CTLA-4 B cell CKO mice produce autoantibodies and develop autoimmune pathology in later life.

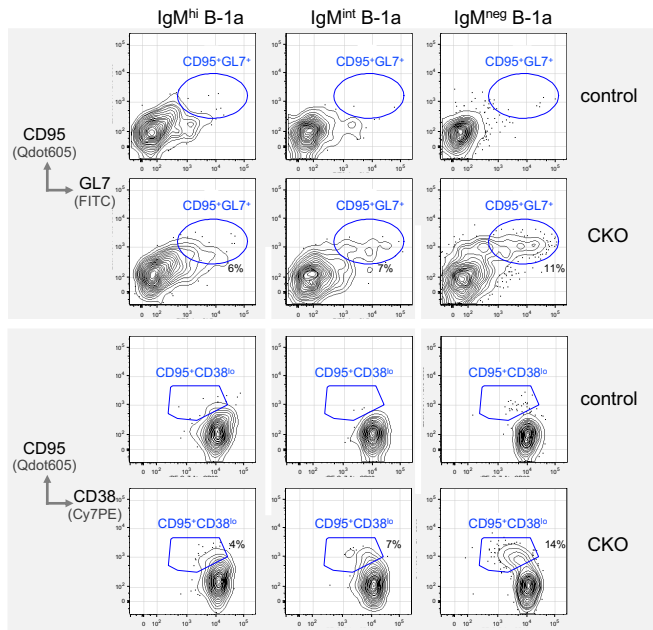
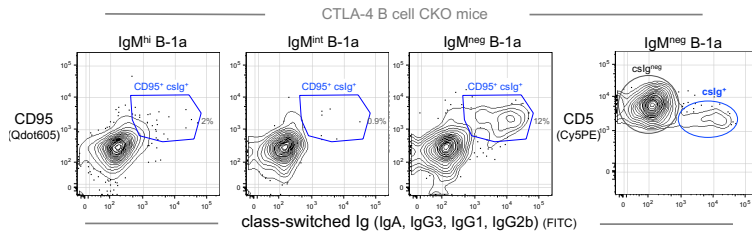
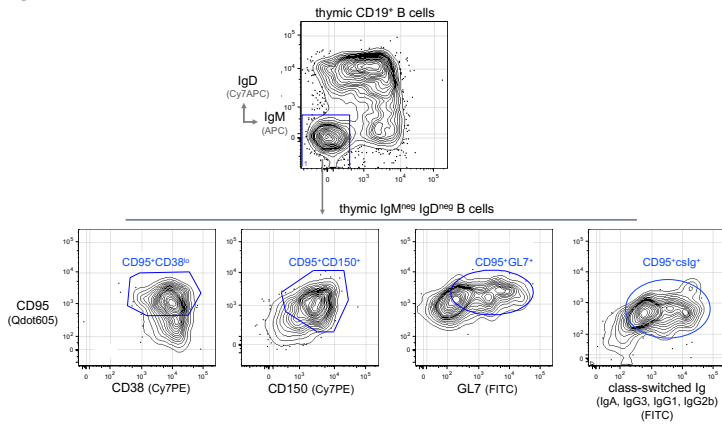
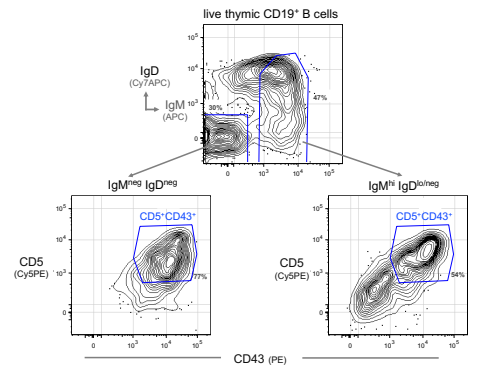
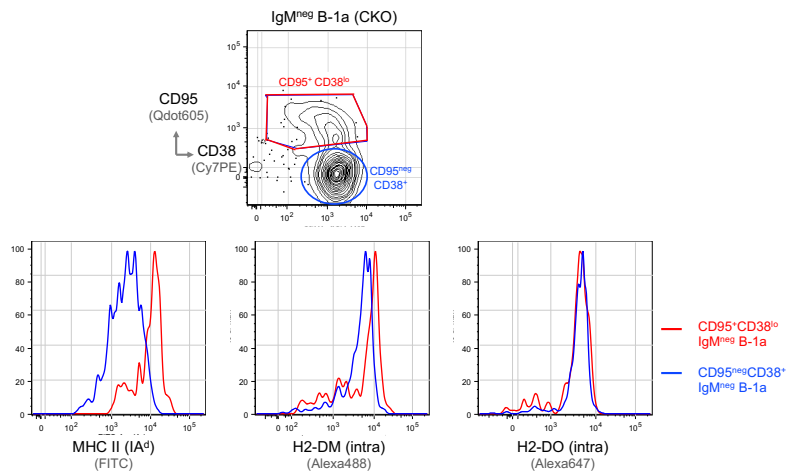
(A) Data summarizing the frequencies of GC B cells in spleens of control and CKO mice at indicated age is shown. Each dot represents data for an individual mouse, n=4-8 mice/group, ns, not significant ($p < 0.4$), nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test. W, week; M, month.

(B) Elisa assay shows the rheumatoid factor antibody levels in serum of control or CKO mice at the indicated age. Each dot represents data for an individual mouse, n=7-15 mice per group, nonparametric Wilcoxon one-way test.

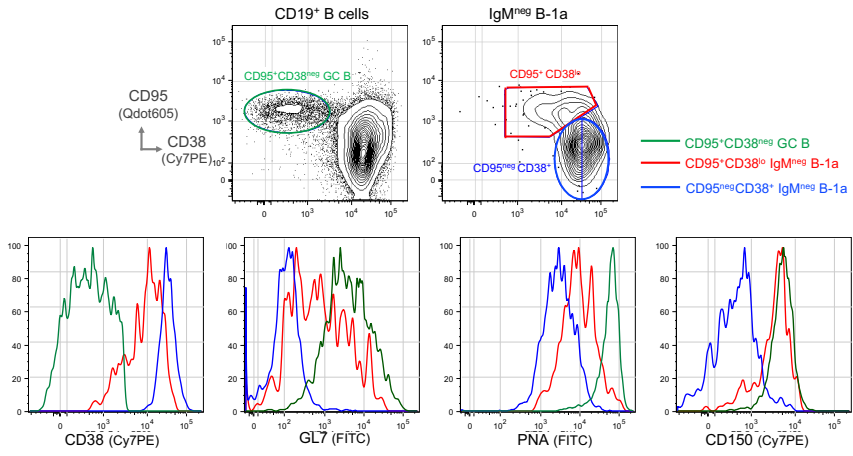
(C) Pictures of three representative mice (7-month-old) are shown. They were derived from the same litter but expressed different genotype.

(D) Representative images of H&E stained skin sections from a CKO mouse show the cutaneous pathology. The dermis is occasionally expanded by dense and sometimes hyalinized eosinophilic matrix (black asterisks; a, b). In the overlying epidermal epithelium there is occasional intra-epidermal clefting (red asterisks, a'), or clefting at the dermal-epidermal junction (red asterisks, b'). a' is a higher magnification of a. b' is a higher magnification of b. Magnification: a= 1.25x; a'= 20x; b= 4x; b'= 10x Scale bar: a= 500 μ m; a'= 50 μ m; b= 200 μ m; b'= 100 μ m.

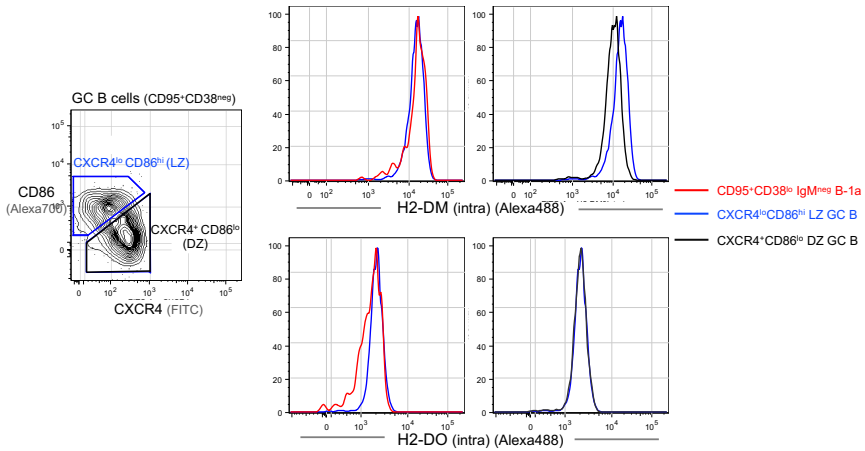
(E) Representative images of H&E stained sections from CKO mice show the inflammation in various organs. Inflammation in the intestine varied from mild (a) to moderate (b) and was composed of neutrophils and/or lymphocytes. Additional organs affected by inflammatory influx included the liver (c) and the skin of the ear (pinna; d) Magnification: a-d= 40x Scale bar: a-d= 20 μ m.

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Supplementary Figure 5: Activated B-1a cells in CTLA-4 B cell CKO mice turn off surface IgM and start expressing the pre-GC APC phenotype.

(A) FACS plots show cells expressing the differentiated CD95⁺ CD38^{lo} GL7⁺ phenotype in IgM^{hi} B-1a, IgM^{int} B-1a and IgM^{neg} B-1a cells from control and CKO mice.

(B) FACS plots show cells expressing CD95 and surface class-switched Ig (cslg) on IgM^{hi} B-1a, IgM^{int} B-1a and IgM^{neg} B-1a cells from CKO mice. The FACS plot on the right shows that class-switched Ig (cslg⁺) IgM^{neg} B-1a cells express reduced levels of CD5 than cslg^{neg} IgM^{neg} B-1a cells.

(C) Cells of thymus from control mice were analyzed by FACS. Live B cells were gated to reveal IgM^{neg} IgD^{neg} B cells, which were further gated to show CD95, CD38, GL7, PNA and cslg expression.

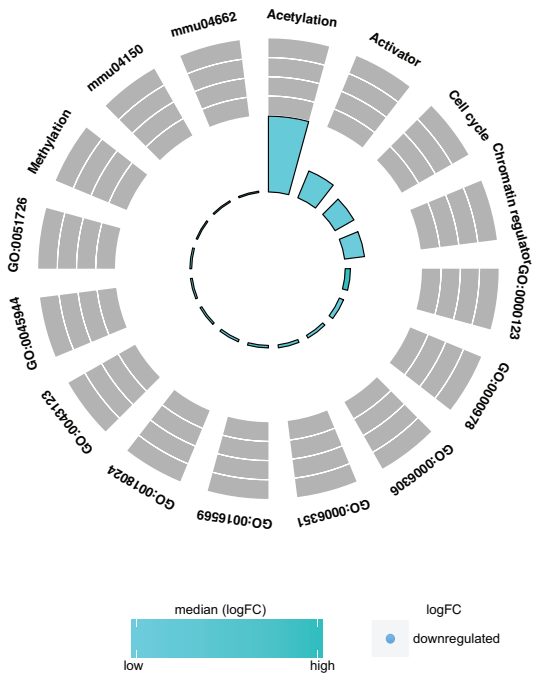
(D) IgM^{neg} IgD^{neg} and IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} B cells in thymus of control mice were gated to show CD43 and CD5 expression. Cells expressing the B-1a phenotype (CD5⁺ CD43⁺) in IgM^{neg} IgD^{neg} and IgM^{hi} IgD^{lo/neg} B cells were defined.

(E) The upper FACS plot shows CD95⁺ CD38^{lo} and CD95^{neg} CD38⁺ subsets in IgM^{neg} B-1a cells from CKO mice. The lower histograms show the data that compare the expression levels of the surface MHC II (IA^d), intracellular H2-DM and its inhibitor H2-DO between CD95⁺ CD38^{lo} IgM^{neg} B-1a and CD95^{neg} CD38⁺ IgM^{neg} B-1a cells.

(F) The upper FACS plots show GC B (CD19⁺ CD95⁺ CD38^{neg}), CD95⁺ CD38^{lo} IgM^{neg} B-1a and CD95^{neg} CD38⁺ IgM^{neg} B-1a cells in CKO mice. The lower FACS histograms show the data that compare the surface CD38, GL7, PNA and CD150 expression levels among GC B (green line), CD95⁺ CD38^{lo} IgM^{neg} B-1a (red line) and CD95^{neg} CD38⁺ IgM^{neg} B-1a cells (blue line).

(G) The left FACS plot shows that GC B cells (CD19⁺ CD95⁺ CD38^{neg}) in CKO mice are further divided into dark zone (DZ) GC B (CXCR4⁺ CD86^{lo}) and light zone (LZ) GC B cells (CXCR4^{lo} CD86^{hi}). The right FACS histograms show the intracellular H2-DM and H2-DO expression levels expressed by CD95⁺ CD38^{lo} IgM^{neg} B-1a (red line), LZ GC B (blue line) and DZ GC B cells (black line) from CKO mice.

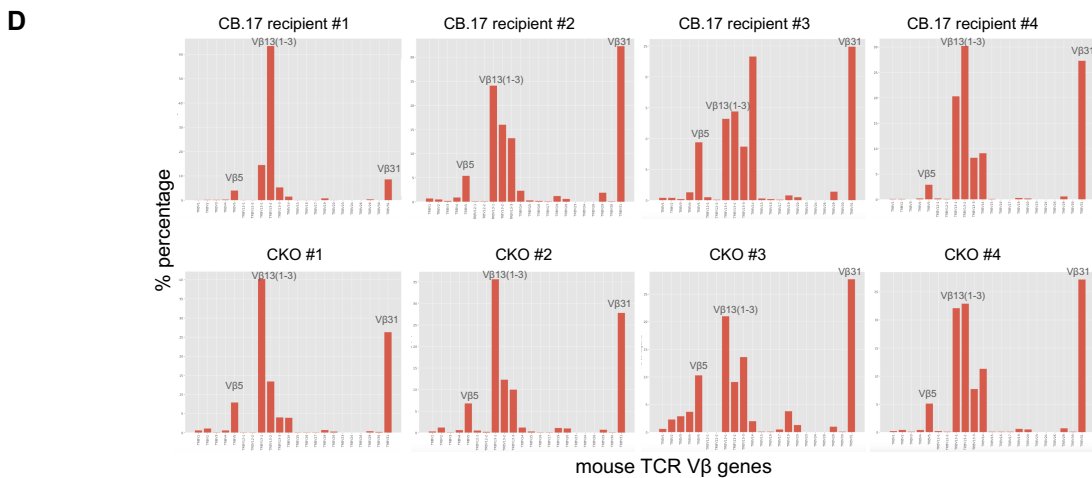
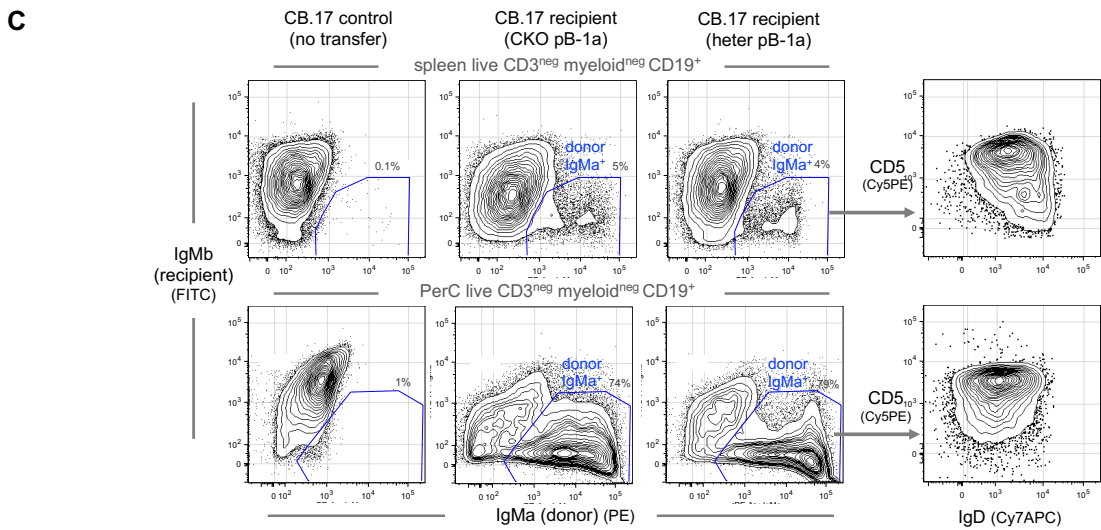
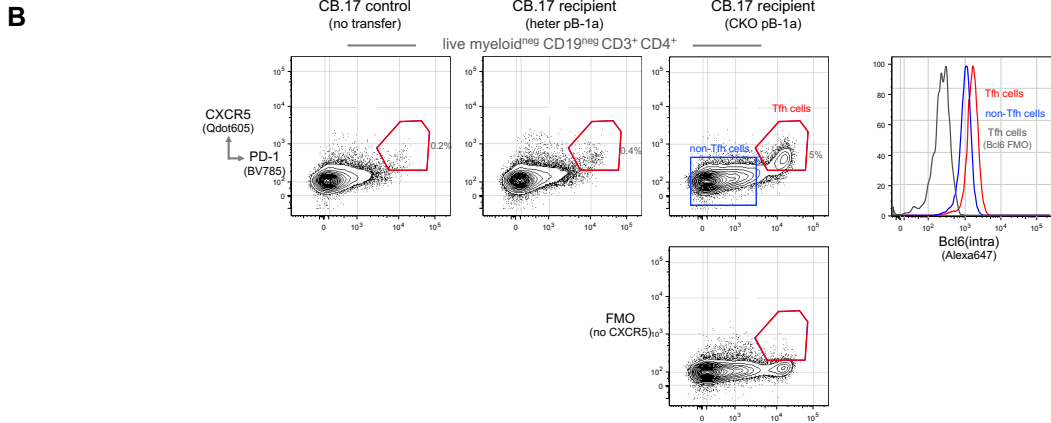
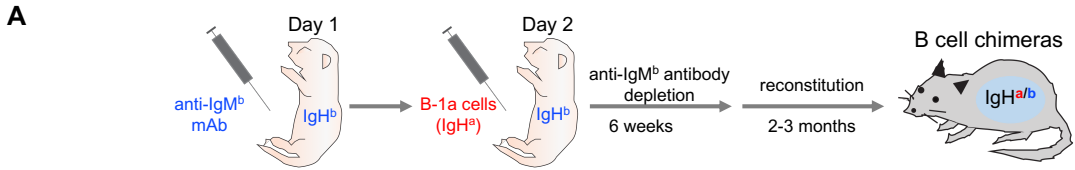
(H) Three representative examples show that the IgH transcripts from IgM^{neg} B-1a cells contain mutations in their V_H region. Obtained sequence (upper line) is aligned with the reference sequence (lower line). The mutated nucleotides are highlighted in red.

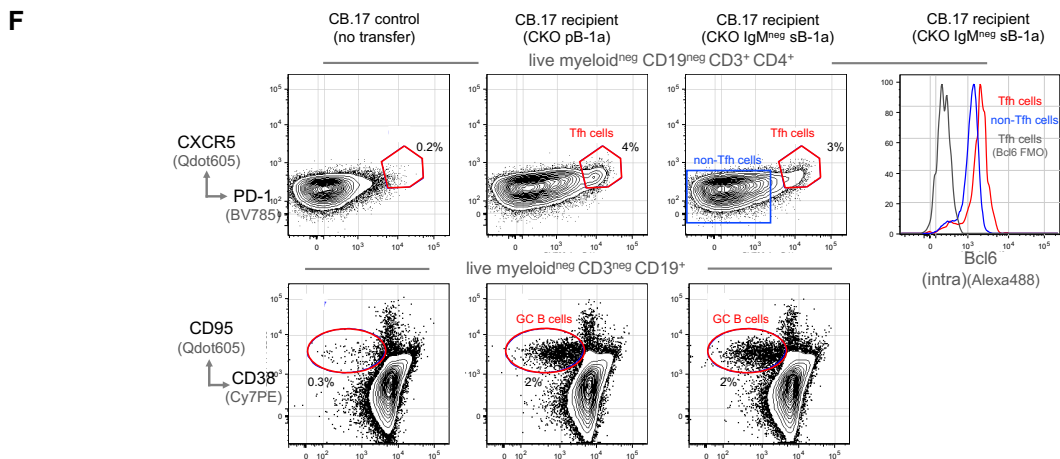
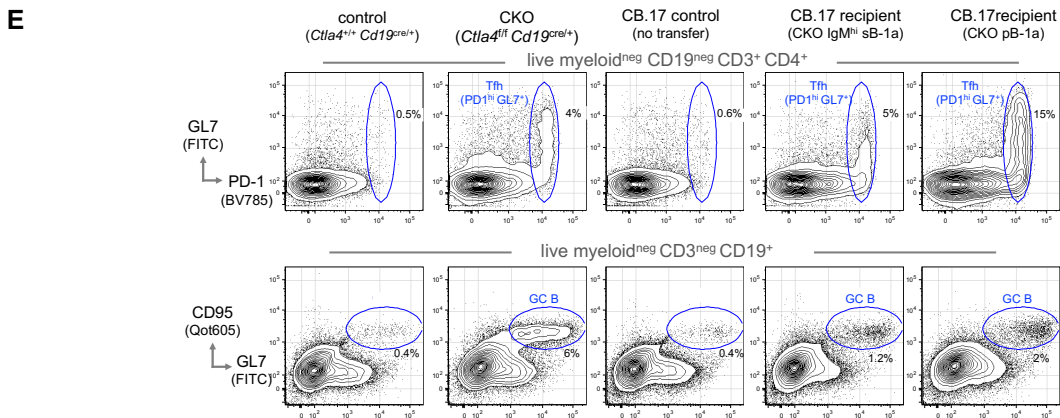


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GO:0006351	transcription, DNA-templated
GO:0016569	covalent chromatin modification
GO:0018024	histone-lysine N-methyltransferase activity
GO:0043123	positive regulation of I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB signaling
GO:0045944	positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter
GO:0051726	regulation of cell cycle
Methylation	Methylation
mmu04150	mTOR signaling pathway
mmu04662	B cell receptor signaling pathway

Supplementary Figure 6: IgM^{neg} B-1a cells in CKO mice down-regulate transcriptional activation programs.

Circular visualization graph shows the selected GO terms for significantly down-regulated genes in IgM^{neg} B-1a cells compared to IgM^{hi} B-1a cells from CKO mice. Each dot in the outer circle represents an individual down-regulated gene. Genes of the same functional term are grouped together. The detail of each group is shown at the right table. In the inner circle, the colored bars summarize the median fold change of the genes sharing the same functional term.





Supplementary Figure 7: When transferred to and reconstituted in IgH allotype congenic recipients, CTLA-4-deficient IgM^{hi} B-1a cells and their differentiated IgM^{neg} descendants induce Tfh cells and GCs in recipient spleen.

(A) The schematic diagram shows the strategy to generate IgH allotype congenic B cell chimera.

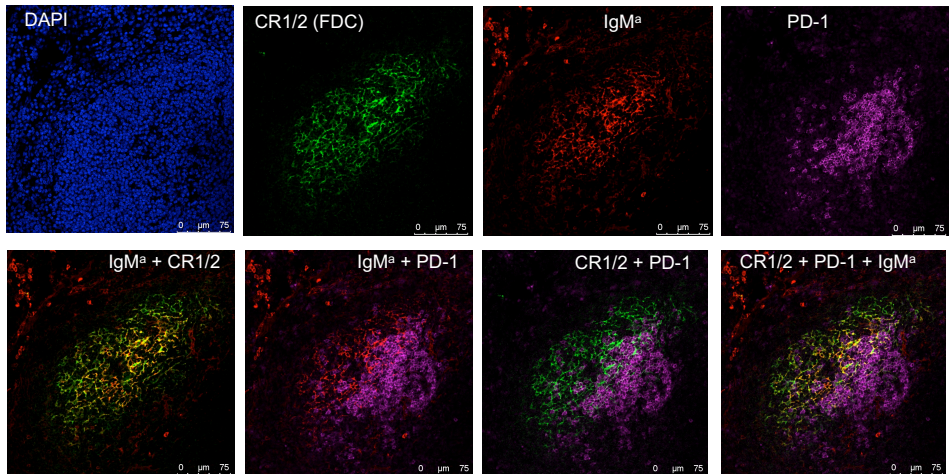
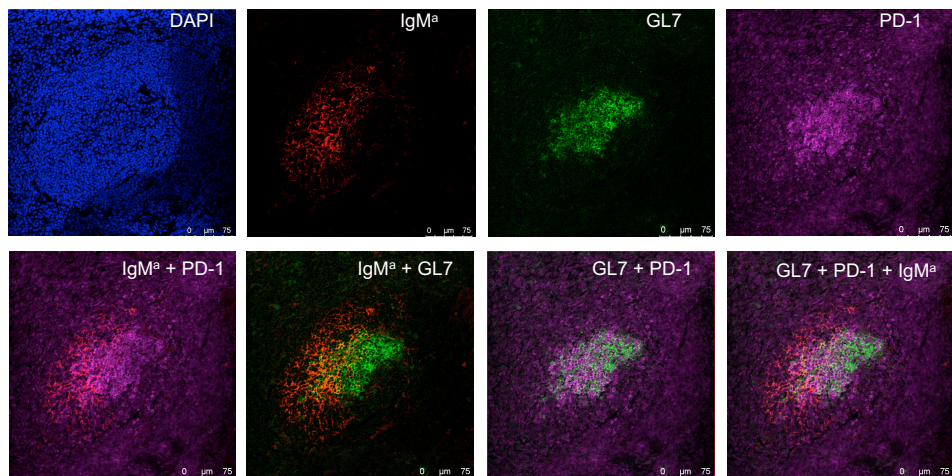
(B) Live CD4⁺ T cells in spleen of CB.17 recipients were gated to show Tfh cells (PD-1^{hi} CXCR5⁺) and non-Tfh cells (PD-1^{neg} CXCR5^{neg}). The rightmost histogram showing the intracellular Bcl6 expression in Tfh (red line) and non-Tfh cells (blue line) in CB.17 recipient reconstituted with CTLA-4-deficient peritoneal B-1a (pB-1a). Two FMO staining, in which the fluorescent anti-CXCR5 or anti-Bcl6 antibody was omitted from the staining cocktail, were used to define CXCR5 and Bcl6-expressing cells, respectively.

(C) Live CD19⁺ B cells from the spleen and PerC of the indicated CB.17 recipients were gated to reveal donor-derived IgM⁺ B cells, which were further gated to show IgD and CD5 expression.

(D) Graphs show the TCR V β gene usage for each Tfh cell sample from CKO mice or CB.17 recipients reconstituted with CTLA-4-deficient B-1a cells. x-axis shows mouse TCR V β genes; y-axis shows the frequency of the TCR β transcripts expressing each V β gene.

(E) Splenic B and T cells from indicated mice were analyzed by FACS. Live CD3⁺ CD4⁺ T cells were gated to show PD-1 and GL7 expression (upper FACS plots) and live CD19⁺ B cells were gated to show CD95 and GL7 expression (lower FACS plots). Tfh cells, PD-1^{hi} GL7⁺; GC B cells, CD95⁺ GL7⁺.

(F) Splenic B and T cells from indicated mice were analyzed by FACS. Around 5 x 10⁶ of peritoneal B-1a (pB-1a) and 2 x 10⁵ of IgM^{neg} splenic B-1a (sB-1a) cells were transferred. Tfh cells, PD-1^{hi} CXCR5⁺; GC B cells, CD95⁺ CD38^{neg}. The rightmost histogram shows the intracellular Bcl6 expression in Tfh (red line) and non-Tfh cells (blue line) from the CB.17 recipient reconstituted with splenic IgM^{neg} B-1a from CKO mice.

A**B**

Supplementary Figure 8: CTLA-4 deficient B-1a cells are localized in close association with FDCs and interact with Tfh cells in recipient spleen.

Spleen sections of recipients that have been received PerC B-1a from CKO mice were analyzed by immunofluorescence confocal microscopy. Representative immunofluorescence images of the section stained with indicated individual reagent are shown in the upper and images of two or three-color composites are shown in the lower.

	CDR3 peptide	V(D)J recombination		CDR3 junction		specificity
				addition	deletion	
1	MRYGNYWYFDV	V11-2 D2-8 J1	7/7	0	0	PtC
2	MRYGSSYWYFDV	V11-2 D1-1 J1	6/7	0	0	PtC
3	MRYDGYWYFDV	V11-2 D2-9 J1	6/7	TG	0	PtC
4	MRYSNYWYFDV	V11-2 D2-6 J1	4/7	0	0	PtC
5	MRYGTYWYFDV	V11-2 D4-1 J1	2/7	0	0	PtC
6	MRYGSYWYFDV	V11-2 D2-11 J1	2/7	CTCG	V11-2(3) J1(1)	PtC
7	AGDYGYWYFDV	V12-3 D1-2 J1	3/7	G	0	PtC*
8	AGDRYGYWYFDV	V12-3 D2-9 J1	1/7	GACCGT	J1(1)	PtC*
9	ARPYGNYDAMDY	V2-9 D2-8 J4	1/7	CC G	V2-9(2) J4(6)	PtC*
10	ARDYGGSSYWYFDV	V7-1 D1-1 J1	7/7	0	V7-1(3)	PC
11	ARHYGGSSYFDY	V5-6-1 D1-1 J2	5/7	0	0	unknown
12	ARHYGGSSYWYFDV	V2-6-2 D1-1 J1	1/7	0	0	unknown
		V5-12-2 D1-1 J1	1/7	0	0	
13	VRHYGGSSYFDY	V10S4 D1-1 J2	2/7	C	J2(1)	DNA
14	TRWDY	V6-6 J2	2/7	TGG	J2(8)	unknown
15	ARYYYGSSYAMDY	V7-3 D1-1 J4	2/7	0	V7-3(1)J4(8)	unknown
		V1-53 D1-1 J4	2/7	0	J4(4)	
16	ARDYGGSSWYFDV	V7-3 D1-1 J1	3/7	0	V7-3(1) J1(3)	unknown
		V5-9-4 D1-1 J1	1/7	0	J1(3)	
17	ATGTWFAY	V1-53 D4-1 J3	2/7	0	V1-53(2)	unknown
18	ARYDYDYAMDY	V3-5 D2-4 J4	1/7	0	V3-5(2) J4(3)	unknown
19	ASYDGYWYFDV	V4-1 D2-9 J1	1/7	CTATG	V4-1(3)	
20	ARYYGNWYFDV	V3-8 D2-8 J1	2/7	0	0	unknown
21	ARRYYGSSYWYFDV	V1-55 D1-1 J1	2/7	AGG		unknown
22	ANWDY	V9-3 D4-1 J2	1/7	0	V9-3(2) J2(8)	unknown
		V14-3 D4-1 J2	5/7	0	V14-3(2) J2(8)	
23	ANWDWYFDV	V14-3 D4-1 J1	2/7	0	V14-3(2) J1(2)	unknown

Supplementary Table 1: The IgH repertoires of IgM^{hi} B-1a and IgM^{neg} B-1a from the same CKO mice co-express the highly conserved V(D)J IgH sequences that are identified to be selected into and shared by in B-1a repertoire of C57Bl/6J mice.

Column 1, the list of CDR3 peptides; Column 2, for each CDR3 peptide, their encoded V(D)J sequence; Column 3, out of 7 CKO mice, number of mice in which this particular V(D)J sequence are found in both IgM^{hi} B-1a and IgM^{neg} B-1a cells; Column 4 and 5, nucleotides added or deleted in CDR3 junctions; Column 6, the specificity for each V(D)J IgH sequence.

CDR3 peptide (PtC-binding) (example 1)	V(D)J	CKO mice	B-1a subset	IgH transcript number	
				IgM ^{hi}	IgM ^{neg}
MRYGNYWYFDV	V11-2 D2-8 J1	A6	IgM ^{hi}	IgM	2789
				IgM	1695
				IgD	25
				IgG1	3
				IgE	3
				IgG3	2
				IgG2b	1
		H2	IgM ^{neg}	IgM	2206
				IgM	5065
				IgD	36
				IgG2b	5
				IgA	5
				IgG1	4
				IgG3	3
		C11	IgM ^{hi}	IgM	2913
				IgD	4
				IgM	1662
				IgD	18
				IgG3	16
				IgG2c	5
				IgG1	3
C11	IgM ^{neg}	IgG2b	2		
		IgE	1		

CDR3 peptide (T15id PC-binding)	V(D)J	CKO mice	B-1a subset	IgH transcript number		
				IgM ^{hi}	IgM ^{neg}	
ARDYYGSSYWYFDV	V7-1 D1-1 J1	H2	IgM ^{hi}	IgM	1206	
				IgD	18	
				IgG3	1	
				IgG3	470	
				IgA	457	
				IgG2c	136	
				IgM	133	
		K5	IgM ^{neg}	IgG2b	70	
				IgG1	3	
				IgM ^{hi}	IgM	671
				IgG3	74	
				IgG2b	28	
				IgA	23	
				IgG2c	11	
		C11	IgM ^{hi}	IgM	7720	
				IgD	8	
				IgG3	2706	
				IgG2b	719	
				IgM	562	
				IgG2c	540	
				IgA	500	
C11	IgM ^{neg}	IgG1	25			
		IgD	3			

Supplementary Table 2: For the prototypic B-1a V(D)J sequences specific to PtC and PC, IgM is the dominant isotype for IgM^{hi} B-1a cells whereas the class-switched Ig are detected in IgM^{neg} B-1a from the same CKO mice.

Column 1, the list of CDR3 peptides; Column, its encoded V(D)J sequence; Column 3-6, number of Ig isotype transcripts detected in IgM^{hi} B-1a and IgM^{neg} B-1a from indicated CKO mice.

sample	sequence ID	mouse	T cell subset	D50	total nucleotide sequences	distinct CDR3 nucleotide sequences	distinct peptide sequences
1	175454	CB.17 recipient	non-Tfh CD4	10.3	1040788	17819	15932
2	175453	C57Bl/6J	non-Tfh CD4	11.3	974467	19042	17102
3	175451	CB.17 recipient	non-Tfh CD4	12.4	971120	16471	14734
4	175449	CB.17 recipient	non-Tfh CD4	12.6	949979	19407	17411
5	175447	CB.17 recipient	non-CD4	11.4	862509	18798	17015
6	175446	control	non-Tfh CD4	10	852666	14285	12864
7	174325	CKO	Tfh	1.6	1741325	7063	5956
8	174319	CKO	Tfh	1.8	634281	5057	4365
9	175450	CKO	Tfh	1.8	1092535	5330	4542
10	175333	CKO	Tfh	3.3	451018	2675	2194
11	174327	CB.17 recipient	Tfh	1.6	1955026	6996	5694
12	174324	CB.17 recipient	Tfh	0.7	1591853	5003	4093
13	174323	CB.17 recipient	Tfh	1.4	991980	4673	3943
14	175445	CB.17 recipient	Tfh	2.3	872601	5223	4259

Supplementary Table 3: TCR β sequencing summary of non-Tfh T cells and Tfh cells.

Phenotypically defined T cell subsets were sorted from indicated mice. The TCR β cDNA library was generated from each subset and sequenced. Total of 14 separately prepared TCR β libraries were sequenced with each derived from about 2×10^4 sorted T subset from an individual mouse. Tfh cells (CD19^{neg} myeloid^{neg} CD3⁺ CD4⁺ PD-1^{hi} CXCR5⁺), non-Tfh CD4 T cells (CD19^{neg} myeloid^{neg} CD3⁺ CD4⁺ PD-1^{neg} CXCR5^{neg}), non CD4 T cells (CD19^{neg} myeloid^{neg} CD3⁺ CD4^{neg} PD-1^{neg} CXCR5^{neg}). CB.17 recipients refer the chimeric mice reconstituted with CTLA-4-deficient B-1a cells from CKO mice. D50 value refers the D50 metric analysis quantifying the TCR β CDR3 nucleotide sequence diversity for each T cell sample.

	TCRβ CDR3 peptide	Vβ(Dβ)Jβ recombination	CKO mice (n=4)	CB.17 recipients (n=4)
1	AWSLWGGSQNTLY	V31 (D2) J2-4	2/4	4/4
2	AWSLRGSQNTLY	V31-J2-4	4/4	2/4
3	AWSLQGSGNTLY	V31 (D1) J1-3	3/4	3/4
4	ASSQGGQDTQY	V5 (D1) J2-5	1/4	4/4
5	ASSQKDTQY	V5-J2-5	4/4	2/4
6	ASSQDWGGYAEQF	V5 (D2) J2-1	1/4	4/4
7	ASSQDWGAYAEQF	V5 (D2) J2-1	1/4	4/4
8	ASSQDGENTLY	V5 (D2) J2-4	3/4	2/4
9	ASSPGQQDTQY	V5 (D1) J2-5	2/4	4/4
10	ASSPGQNYAEQF	V5 (D1) J2-1	3/4	2/4
11	ASSPGQGGTEVF	V5 (D1) J1-1	3/4	2/4
12	ASSGGHQNTLY	V13-1 (D1) J2-4	3/4	3/4
13	ASRTGGAETLY	V13-1 (D1) J2-3	2/4	3/4
14	ASGDNSGNTL	V13-2 (D1) J1-3	2/4	4/4
15	ASGLGSQNTLY	V13-2 (D2) J2-4	2/4	3/4
16	ASGGQNTEVF	V13-2 (D1) J1-1	1/4	4/4
17	ASGDVWGQDTQY	V13-2 (D2) J2-5	2/4	3/4
18	ASGDAWGVYEQY	V13-2 (D2) J2-7	3/4	2/4
19	ASSDWGALQNTLY	V13-3 (D2) J2-4	3/4	2/4
20	ASRTGGQNTLY	V13-3 (D2) J2-4	3/4	3/4
21	ASSYQGNTEVF	V4 (D1) J1-1	2/4	4/4
22	ASSLQGNTEVF	V4 (D1) J1-1	1/4	4/4
23	ASSLGNSGNTLY	V15-J1-3	2/4	2/4
24	ASSRQANTEVF	V15 (D1) J1-1	2/4	3/4
25	ASSIGGSNERLF	V19 (D2) J1-4	2/4	1/4

Supplementary Table 4: TCR β repertoires expressed by Tfh cells from CKO mice and Tfh cells from the recipients reconstituted with CTLA-4 deficient B-1a cells contain the identical V β (D β)J β recombination sequences.

The list of selected TCR β CDR3 peptide sequences (column 2) encoded by the V β (D β)J β recombinations (column 3) that are shared by TCR β repertoires expressed by Tfh cells from CKO mice and CB.17 recipients that are reconstituted with CTLA-4-deficient B-1a cells. Column 4 and 5 showing out of four CKO mice and four CB.17 recipients, numbers of mice in which each V β (D β)J β recombination sequence is found.

chimeric mice	donor cells	% IgG1 (GC B cells)	IgG1 ⁺ GC B		IgG1 ^{neg} GC B
			IgG1a (MFI)	IgG1b (MFI)	IgG1b (MFI)
CB.17 recipient 1	pB-1a (CKO)	42%	958	113	109
CB.17 recipient 2	pB-1a(CKO)	44%	911	104	110
CB.17 recipient 3	pB-1a(CKO)	26%	1073	97	102
CB.17 recipient 4	pB-1a(CKO)	35%	978	99	114
CB.17 recipient 5	pB-1a (CKO)	41%	999	101	99
Mean ± SD		37.6 ± 7.3	983 ± 26	102 ± 2.8	106 ± 2.7

Supplementary Table 5: Summary of the FACS analysis of CB.17 chimeric mice reconstituted with peritoneal B-1a (pB-1a) from CKO mice

Column 3 showing the percentage of the induced GC B cells (CD19⁺ CD95⁺ GL7^{hi} CD38^{neg}) that express IgG1 on surface in each mouse. Column 4-6 showing MFI values of IgG1-expressing (IgG1⁺) and IgG1-negative GC B cells stained with anti-IgG1a and anti-IgG1b monoclonal antibodies labeled with the same fluorochrome. The mean and standard deviation (SD) are determined for respective measured parameters.

Targeted gene allele	Forward	Reverse
<i>Ctla4</i> (floxed)	GAAACTCTCTCAGGAGGTTGATGC	AGACTGCCTTGGGAAAAGCG
<i>Ctla4</i> (wild type)	GAGCAAGATGGTGAGTGTGATG	TGTCAAACATGCTCACGTACAG
<i>Cd19</i> (mutant)	GCGGTCTGGCAGTAAAACTATC	GTGAAACAGCATTGCTGTCACTT
<i>Cd19</i> (wild type)	CCTCTCCCTGTCTCCTCCT	TGGTCTGAGACATTGACAATCA

Supplementary Table 6: Table lists the primers used in mouse genotyping PCR assay

ID#	Glyco-antigens	concentrations (mg/ml)	references
1, 2	Orosomuroid	0.05, 0.25	1,2
3, 4	Asialo-orosomuroid	0.05, 0.25	1,2
5, 6	Agalacto-orosomuroid	0.05, 0.25	1,2
7, 8	Man1Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
9, 10	Man2Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
11, 12	Man3Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
13, 14	Man4Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
15, 16	Man5Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
17, 18	Man6Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
19, 20	Man7Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
21, 22	Man8Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
23, 24	Man9Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	3,4
25, 26	Man9Gn2Asn-KLH	0.05, 0.25	5,6
27, 28	Man9Gn2Asn-PAA	0.05, 0.25	This report
29, 30	[(Man9Gn2Asn)4]-TH	0.05, 0.25	6,7
31, 32	Glc1Man9Gn2Asn-BSA	0.05, 0.25	This report
33, 34	Glc1Man9Gn2Asn-RB	0.05, 0.25	This report
35, 36	GlcNAc-RB	0.05, 0.25	This report
37, 38	OSM-Tn	0.05, 0.25	1,8
39, 40	Asialo-PSM (T)	0.05, 0.25	1,8
41, 42	OG 10% 2X (Ii, O-Cores)	0.05, 0.25	1,8
43, 44	TijIII (Le ^a , I, and O-Cores)	0.05, 0.25	1,8
45, 46	Chondroitin-SO4 A	0.05, 0.25	1
47, 48	Chondroitin-SO4 B	0.05, 0.25	1
49	Chondroitin-SO4 C	0.25	1
Bg	Array background value (N = 48)		

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- 4 Feng, M. *et al.* Programmed cell removal by calreticulin in tissue homeostasis and cancer. *Nat Commun* **9**, 3194 (2018).
- 5 Newsom-Davis, T. E. *et al.* Enhanced immune recognition of cryptic glycan markers in human tumors. *Cancer research* **69**, 2018-2025 (2009).
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- 8 Wang, D. *et al.* Carbohydrate microarrays identify blood group precursor cryptic epitopes as potential immunological targets of breast cancer. *J Immunol Res* **2015**, 510810 (2015).

Supplementary Table 7: Table lists the full name, concentration and the reference of the glycan antigens shown in carbohydrate microarray analysis (Figure 4d).