

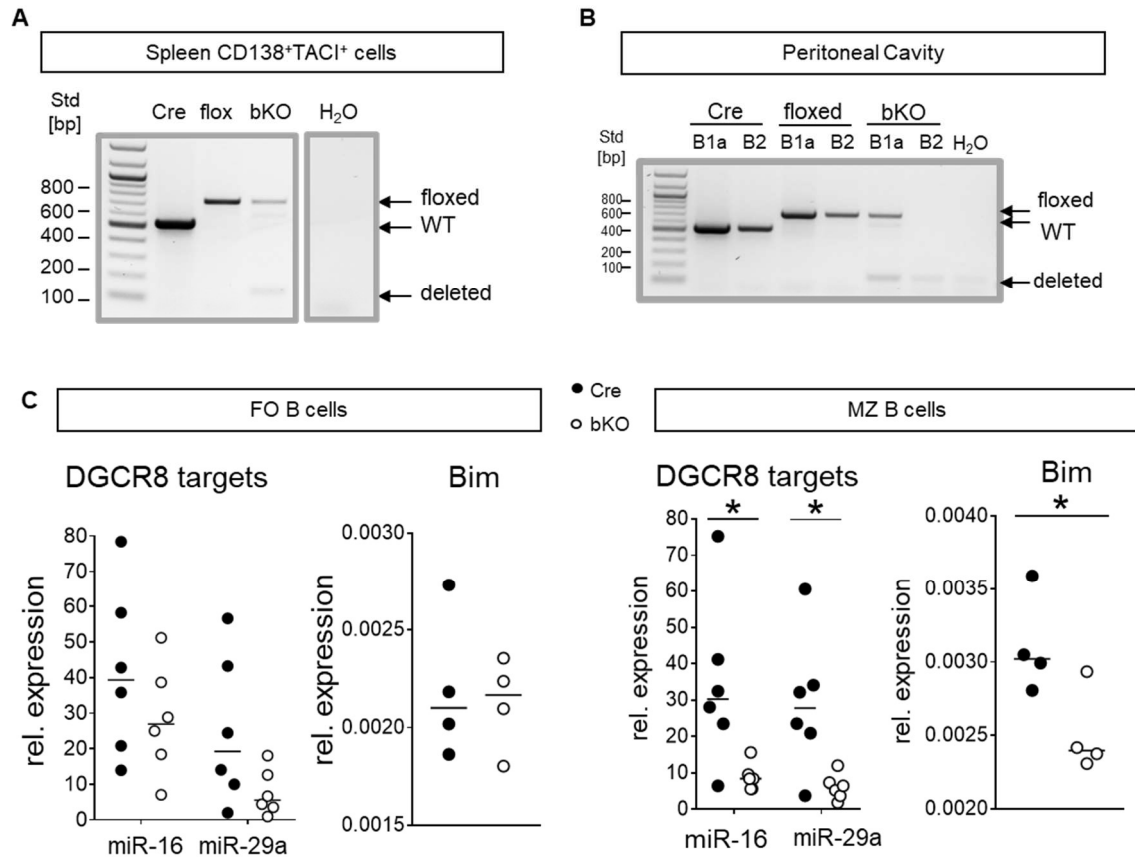
# SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Daum *et al.*

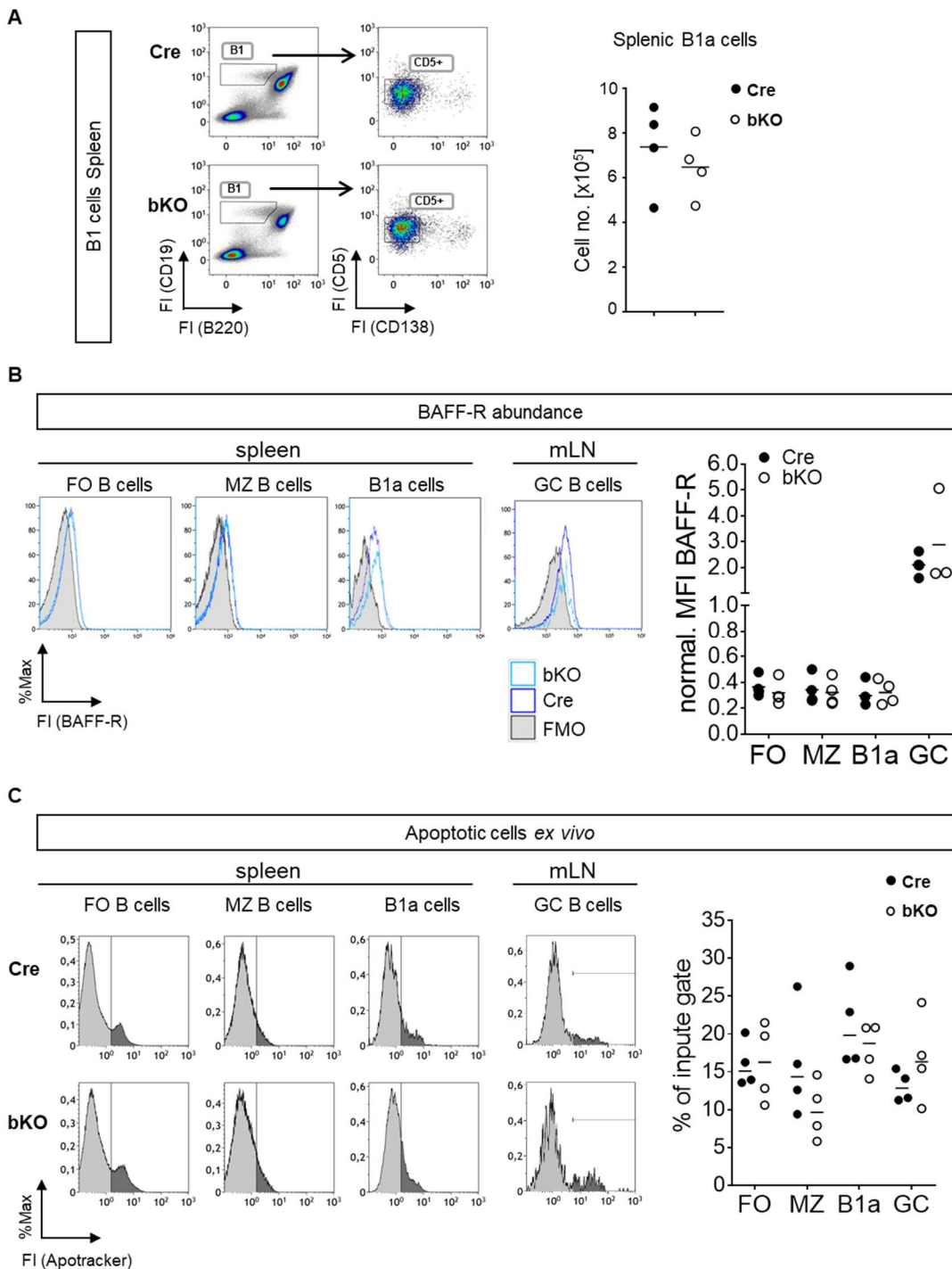
The microRNA processing subunit DGCR8 is required for a T cell-dependent germinal  
center response

(DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2022.991347)

## SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES



**Supplemental Figure 1: Deletion efficiency in B cell populations of DGCR8-bKO mice.** The DGCR8 locus was analyzed by PCR of flow cytometry-sorted **(A)** splenic ASCs (CD138<sup>+</sup>TACI<sup>+</sup>) and **(B)** B1a and B2 cells from the peritoneal cavity of DGCR8-bKO, Cre-only and flox-only (floxed) control mice, respectively. PCR products are ~530 bp for the wildtype, ~800 bp for the floxed and ~120 bp long for the Cre-deleted DGCR8 allele. **(C)** Splenic follicular (FO: B220<sup>+</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup>AA4.1-CD23<sup>+</sup>CD21<sup>+</sup>) and marginal zone (MZ: B220<sup>+</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup>AA4.1-CD23<sup>+</sup>CD21<sup>+</sup>) B cells of DGCR8-bKO mice and Cre control animals were isolated by FACS. microRNAs and mRNAs were isolated, reverse transcribed to cDNA and analyzed by TaqMan<sup>®</sup> qPCR. CT values of the housekeeping genes RNU6B (miRNA) or  $\beta$ -Actin (mRNA) were used to calculate  $\Delta$ CT values. N=2, n=4-6. Each dot represents one mouse. Mann-Whitney test was used for statistical analysis. \* p<0.05.



**Supplemental Figure 2: Viability in B cell populations of DGCR8-bKO mice. (A)** Flow cytometry analysis determined the abundance of splenic B220<sup>low</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup>CD138<sup>-</sup>CD5<sup>+</sup> B1a cells of DGCR8-bKO and Cre control mice. Cell numbers were calculated for the whole spleen. **(B)** Splenic follicular (FO: B220<sup>+</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup>AA4.1<sup>-</sup>CD23<sup>+</sup>CD21<sup>+</sup>), B1a (B220<sup>low</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup>CD138<sup>-</sup>CD5<sup>+</sup>) and marginal zone (MZ: B220<sup>+</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup>AA4.1<sup>-</sup>CD23<sup>-</sup>CD21<sup>+</sup>) B cells, as well as mesenteric lymph node (mLN) germinal center B cells (GC: CD19<sup>+</sup>CD38<sup>low</sup>CD95<sup>+</sup>GL7<sup>+</sup>) from DGCR8-bKO mice (light grey) and Cre control animals (dark grey) were analyzed for their BAFF receptor (BAFF-R) surface abundance by flow cytometry. Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) for BAFF-R staining was normalized to a fluorescence-minus-one (FMO; grey shade) control. **(C)** Splenic and mesenteric lymph node B cell populations defined by flow cytometry as described under (B) were analyzed for apoptosis *ex vivo* using an Apotracker dye. Bars indicate the median of n=4 biological replicates. Each dot represents one mouse. Mann-Whitney test was used for statistical analysis.