ESM Fig. 1. Phenotype of CD19 deficiency. Female 6-8 week old B6 (n = 3, ▲), B6CD19KO (n = 3, ■), NOD (n = 3, ■) and NODCD19KO (n = 3, □) mice have been characterised phenotypically by flow cytometry. (a,b) The percentage of either total CD4+ (a) or CD8+ (b) T cells and their distribution into effector memory, memory, and naive T cells in pancreatic LN of either B6/CD19KO (top panel) or NOD/CD19KO (bottom panel) show similar profiles. (c) The development of B cells in the bone marrow of either B6/CD19KO (top panel) or NOD/CD19KO (bottom panel) displayed similar profiles in the proportions of pro-, pre- and plasma cells in B220+ B cells. (d) B1a B cells were analysed in the peritoneal cavity of either B6/CD19KO (top panel) or NOD/CD19KO (bottom panel). (e) The percentage loss of B1a B cells in B6 compared to NOD mice is similar. (f) Splenic B cell subsets [transitional T1-T3, follicular (FO), marginal zone precursors (MZP) and marginal zone (MZ)] of either B6/CD19KO (top panel) or NOD/CD19KO (bottom panel) were determined by flow cytometry. NOD mice show a relative higher proportion of MZ B cells compared to B6 mice, but the percentage loss of MZ B cells in both strains is not significantly different (g).