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Supplemental Information

MicroRNA-155 Promotes Autoimmune Inflammation
by Enhancing Inflammatory T Cell Development
Ryan M. O’Connell, Daniel Kahn, William S.J. Gibson, June L. Round, Rebecca L. Scholz, Aadel A. Chaudhuri, Melissa E. Kahn, Dinesh S. Rao, and David Baltimore

Supplemental Information

Figure S1 - Shows disease incidence for mice in Figure 1I

Figure S2 - Presents total cell numbers for Figures 2A and 2B, the amounts of FoxP3+ Treg cells and relative amounts of anti-MOG35-55 IgG in the serum of EAE mice.

Figure S3 - Shows total cell numbers in the different organs analyzed in Figure 3.

Figure S4 - Presents additional flow cytometry plots for Figure 6E.
Figure S1 - Disease incidence of WT or Mir155\textsuperscript{+/+} mice after receiving day 12 WT encephalitogenic splenocytes (n=5).
Figure S2 - A. Number of IL-17A or IFN-γ positive CD4⁺ T cells in WT or Mir155⁻/⁻ spleens and LNs from day 25 EAE mice (n=4). B. Relative levels of MOG35-55 reactive IgG antibodies in the serum of Mir155⁺/+ and miR-155⁻/⁻ mice was determined by flow cytometry 25 days after immunization with 100 μg of MOG35-55 (n=6). 2 naïve WT mice were included as controls. C. The percentages and absolute numbers of FoxP3⁺CD4⁺ Treg cells in the lymph nodes and spleens of Mir155⁺/+ or Mir155⁻/⁻ mice with EAE were determined 25 days post immunization with MOG35-55. D. and E. The averages of 4 mice in each group are shown.
**Figure S3** - Total number of live cells from the spleens, LNs or brains of WT or *miR-155*−/− day 13 EAE mice (n=5).
Figure S4 - *Mir155*+/+ and *Mir155*−/− mice were injected with 1x10^7 WT CD45.1+CD4+ T cells and immunized with MOG_{35-55} the next day. CD4+ T cells were extracted from the brains of EAE mice at the end of the time course and intracellular IL-17A and IFN-γ were assayed by flow cytometry (n=5).