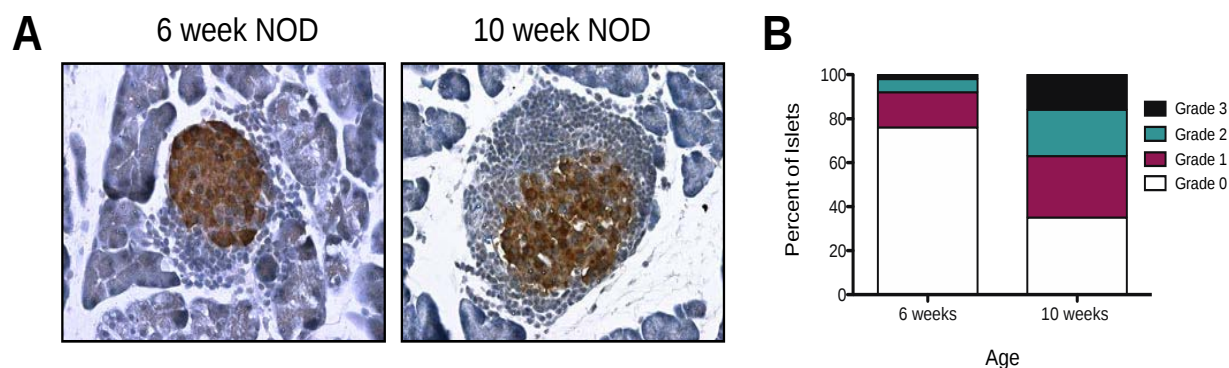


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplement Figure 1. Insulinitis in NOD mice. Pancreases were harvested, fixed, and immunostained for insulin and counterstained with hematoxylin. (A), representative islet images from fixed pancreatic sections from 6 and 10 week-old NOD mice stained for insulin (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin. (B), insulinitis scores of NOD mice at 6, 8, and 10 weeks of age. CD1 and NOD-SCID mice at all ages did not show discernible insulinitis. $N=3$ mice per age group. Insulinitis was graded as follows using 3 pancreas sections (75 μm apart) from each of at least 3 animals per group: grade 0 = no islet-associated mononuclear cell infiltrates; grade 1 = peri-insulitis, affecting less than 50% of the circumference of the islet with no evidence of islet invasion; grade 2 = peri-insulitis, affecting greater than 50% of the circumference of the islet with no evidence of invasion; grade 3 = islet invasion.



Supplementary Figure 2. *Cd3g* and *Ins1/2* expression in islets and splenocytes. Islets from 10 week-old CD1, NOD-SCID, and NOD mice and splenocytes from CD1 mice were harvested, RNA was extracted, and quantitative real-time RT-PCR was performed using primers for *Cd3g* (left) and *Ins1/2* (right). Shown are absolute threshold values from real-time RT-PCR; threshold value for *Actb* mRNA was 22 for all samples. Note that *Cd3g* mRNA exhibited an approximately 15 cycle higher threshold in islets compared to splenocytes (or about a 2^{15} -fold lower abundance). Conversely, *Ins1/2* message exhibited a 15-20 cycle lower threshold in islets compared to splenocytes (or a 2^{15} - 2^{20} -fold higher abundance). Data are from $N=3$ independent islet or splenocyte isolations.

