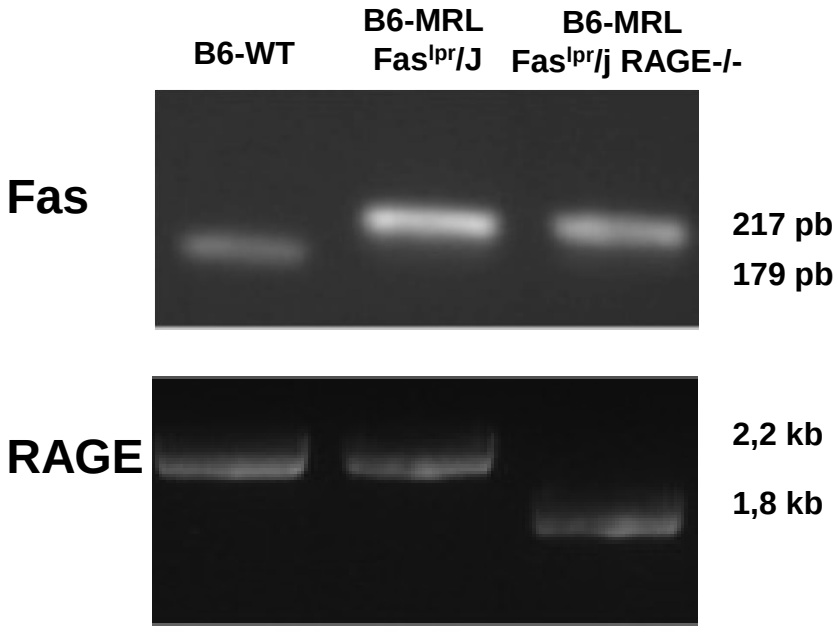
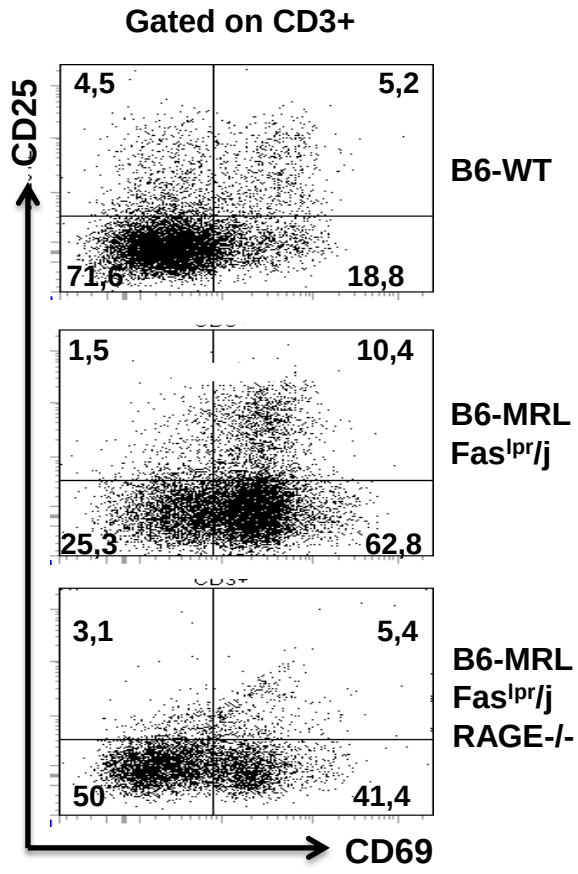
Supplemental Fig 1



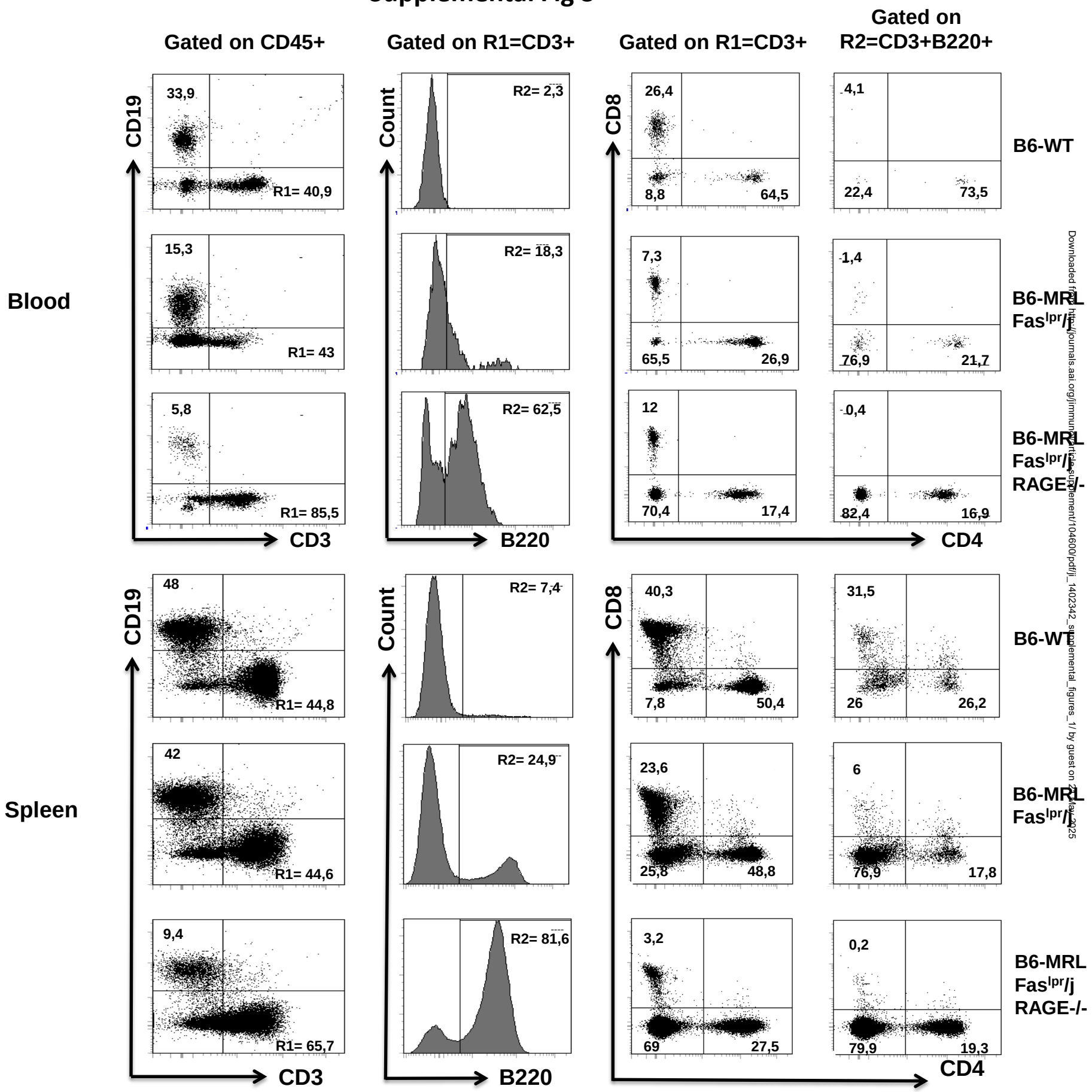
Genomic DNA isolated from mouse tails was analyzed by PCR to detect Fas$^{lpr/lpr}$ mutation and RAGE deletion. . Representative amplification products of PCR are shown. The top image shows a 179 bp B6-Wild Type (WT) and a 217 bp B6-MRL-Fas^{lpr}/J mutant fragment identified by PCR using specific primers. The bottom image shows a 1.8 kb B6-Wild Type and a 2.2 kb B6-RAGE$^{-/-}$ mutant fragment identified by PCR using specific primers.

Supplemental Fig 2



Splenocyte suspensions from age-matched B6-WT, B6-MRL-*Fas* ^{lpr}/J and B6-MRL-*Fas* ^{lpr}/J RAGE$^{-/-}$ mice were freshly prepared from spleens. The cells were then stained with fluorochrome-labeled Abs against CD3, the IL-2 receptor CD25 and the activation marker, CD69. Representative FACS analysis plot of cells from each strain, gating on the CD3 marker.

Supplemental Fig 3



Representative FACS analysis plot of white blood cells (top) and splenocytes (bottom) from each strain. Gating on $CD45^+$ shows the percentage of $CD19^+$ and $CD3^+$ cells (R1). Gating on $CD3^+$ (R1) shows the percentage of conventional $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ cells, double negative (DNT) $CD4^-CD8^-$ cells and autoreactive $CD3^+B220^+$ cells (R2). Gating on $CD3^+B220^+$ (R2) shows the autoreactive double negative $CD3^+B220^+$ T cells.