Supplemental Figures

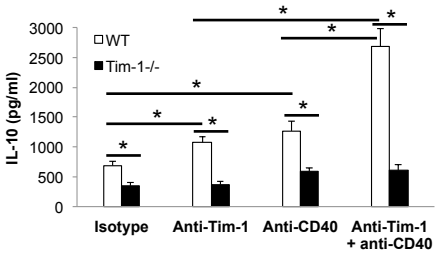

Figure S1. Tim-1 and CD40 signaling together strongly promoted B cell IL-10 production while Tim-1 defect in B cells reduced IL-10 production. Purified splenic $CD19^+$ B cells from 2-3 month-old WT and $Tim\text{-}1^{-/-}$ mice were cultured in the presence of anti-Tim-1 (clone 5F12), anti-CD40 or both. After 3 days, IL-10 production in culture supernatants was measured by CBA. * $P < 0.01$; $n = 3$.

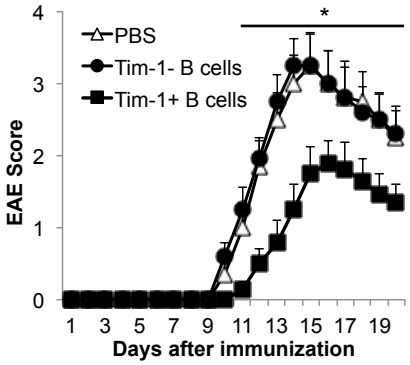

Figure S2. Transfer of $Tim\text{-}1^+$ Bregs but not $Tim\text{-}1^-$ B cells reduced EAE severity. Splenic $Tim\text{-}1^+$ and $Tim\text{-}1^-$ $CD19^+$ B cells (2×10^6) purified from WT mice were transferred into WT mice. One day later, the mice were immunized with MOG35-55/CFA to induce EAE. Mice ($n = 5$ per group) were scored daily for clinical signs of EAE. * $P < 0.05$.

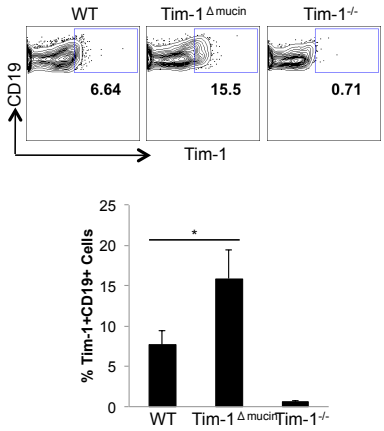

Figure S3. Tim-1$^{\Delta mucin}$ mice at 12^{+} months of age showed increased Tim-1^{+} Bregs. Frequencies of Tim-1^{+} Bregs in spleens of 12^{+}-month old WT, Tim-1$^{-/-}$, and Tim-1$^{\Delta mucin}$ mice were determined by flow cytometry. Representative histograms and bar graphs with cumulative data are shown. * $P < 0.01$; $n \geq 3$ per group.

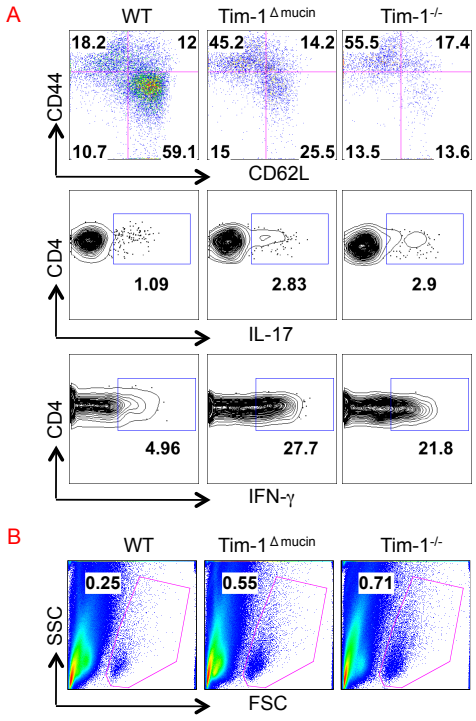

Figure S4. Tim-1$^{-/-}$ mice, like Tim-1$^{\Delta mucin}$ mice at 12^{+} months of age developed hyper-activated IFN-γ^{+} and IL-17^{+} T cells and had more mononuclear cell infiltration in livers. A) Splenic CD4^{+} T cell phenotypes in 12^{+}-month old WT, Tim-1$^{-/-}$, and Tim-1$^{\Delta mucin}$ mice were determined by flow cytometry. **B**) Single cell suspension of livers from mice in **A** showed increased accumulation of mononuclear cells as determined by flow cytometry. $n \geq 3$ per group.