## B-lymphopoiesis is stopped by mobilizing doses of G-CSF and is rescued by overexpression of the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl2

Ingrid G. Winkler,<sup>1</sup> Linda J. Bendall,<sup>2</sup> Catherine E. Forristal,<sup>1</sup> Falak Helwani,<sup>1</sup> Bianca Nowlan,<sup>1</sup> Valerie Barbier,<sup>1</sup> Yi Shen,<sup>1</sup> Adam Cisterne,<sup>2</sup> Lisa M. Sedger,<sup>3,4</sup> and Jean-Pierre Levesque<sup>1,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mater Research at the Translational Research Institute, Woolloongabba, Queensland; <sup>2</sup>Westmead Institute for Cancer Research, Westmead Millennium Institute, University of Sydney, Westmead, New South Wales; <sup>3</sup>Institute for Immunology and Allergy, Westmead Millennium Institute, The University of Technology, Sydney; <sup>4</sup>School of Medical and Molecular Biosciences, The University of Sydney; and <sup>5</sup>University of Queensland, School of Medicine, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

©2013 Ferrata Storti Foundation. This is an open-access paper. doi:10.3324/haematol.2012.069260

## Online Supplementary Table 1. Primers and probes used in RT-qPCR analyses.

IL-7	forward (218f) 5'-TCATCATGACTACACCCACCTC-3' reverse (313b) 5'-ACAGGCAGCAGAACAAGGAT-3' probe (240f) FAM-5'-CCGCAGACCATGTTCCATGTTTCT-3'-BHQ1.
CXCL12	forward (198f) 5'-GAGCCAACGTCAAGCATCTG-3' reverse (298b) 5'-CGGGTCAATGCACACTTGTC-3' probe FAM-5'- TCCAAACTGTGCCCTTCAGATTGTTGC-3'-BHQ
β2-microglobulin	Forward 5'-ITCACCCCCACTGAGACTGAT-3' reverse 5'-GTCTTGGGCTCGGCCATA-3' probe (94f) FAM-5'- CACTGACCGGCCTGTATGCTATCCA-3'-BHQ1
GAPDH	Forward 5'-TGCACCAACTGCTTAGC-3' reverse 5'-GGCATGGACTGTGGTCATGAG-3'



Online Supplementary Figure S1. G-CSF does not mobilize B cells to lymph nodes. C57BL/6 mice were injected with saline or G-CSF for 4 days. Inguinal and popliteal lymph nodes were harvested, dissociated and cells processed for flow cytometry analysis. (A). Flow cytometry profile of B cells in inguinal lymph nodes from mice injected for 4 days with saline or G-CSF. (B). Numbers of phenotypic slgM<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup> CD43<sup>+</sup> pre-B, slgM<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup> CD43<sup>-</sup> pro-B, slgM<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup> CD43<sup>-</sup> pro-B, slgM<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup> pre-B and mature slgM<sup>+</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> B cells in inguinal and popliteal lymph nodes (mean±SD, 4 mice per group). There was no significant difference between saline and G-CSF treated group in any of the investigated populations.



Online Supplementary Figure S2. G-CSF receptor mRNA is not transcribed by B-cell progenitors in the BM. Phenotypic slgM<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD19<sup>-</sup> CD43<sup>+</sup> pre-pro-B, slgM<sup>-</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> CD19<sup>+</sup> pro-B and pre-B cells, mature slgM<sup>+</sup> B220<sup>+</sup> B cells were sorted from untreated mice. RNA was extracted and G-CSF receptor mRNA quantified by RT-qPCR relative to  $\beta$ 2-microglobulin (top panel) or GAPDH (bottom panel). CD11b<sup>+</sup> myeloid cells and Lin-Kit<sup>+</sup>Sca1<sup>-</sup> myeloid progenitors were sorted as positive controls. Data are meam±SD from 4 separate sorts from 4 different mice.



**Online Supplementary Figure S3.** Blockade of endogenous TNF- $\alpha$  with etanercept does not prevent mobilization of HSPC and IB lymphopoiesis arrest in response to G-CSF. Groups of 5 mice were treated with either saline, G-CSF alone (G), etanercept alone (E) or G-CSF together with etanercept (G+E) for 3 days. G- CSF treatment was for 3 days, etanercept for 4 days before tissue sampling. (A) Number of CFU-C, Lin-Sca1<sup>+</sup> kit<sup>+</sup> HSPC and Lin<sup>-</sup> Sca1<sup>+</sup> Kit<sup>+</sup> CD48<sup>-</sup> CD150<sup>+</sup> HSC were measured in blood and spleen. (B) Number of pre-pro-B, pro-B, pre-B and mature B cells were measured in the BM. Data are mean±SD. \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*P<0.01 and \*P<0.05.



Online Supplementary Figure S4. Deletion of the *TNF*- $\alpha$  and *TRAIL* genes does not prevent effect of G-CSF on medullar B-lymphopoiesis. Cohorts of wild-type mice (WT) and mice double knock-out for TNF- $\alpha$  and TRAIL (TT) were treate for 4 consecutive days with G-CSF (G) or with PBS (PBS). BM were harvested the next morning and the number of pre-pro-B, pro-B, pre-B and mature B cells measured. \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*P<0.01 and \*P<0.05.



Online Supplementary Figure S5. Medullar B lymphopoiesis is not stopped during CYP-induced mobilization. The number of cells in each Bcell subset (pre-pro-B, Pro-B, pre-B and mature B cells) was measured by flow cytometry in BM, blood and spleen at indicated time points after a single CYP injection at Day 0. Results per mouse were calculated after summation of content in BM, blood and spleen. The number of CFU-B was measured in B-cell colony assays. Data are average±SD of 4 mice per time point per treatment group. \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*P<0.01, and \*P<0.05.



Online Supplementary Figure S6. Medullar B lymphopoiesis is not stopped during AMD3100-induced mobilization. The number of cells in each B-cell subset (pre-pro-B, Pro-B, pre-B and mature B cells) was measured by flow cytometry in BM, blood and spleen 1 h after AMD3100 administration. Results per mouse were calculated after summation of content in BM, blood and spleen. The number of CFU-B was measured in B-cell colony assays. Data are average±SD of 4 mice per time point per treatment group. \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*P<0.01, and \*P<0.05.