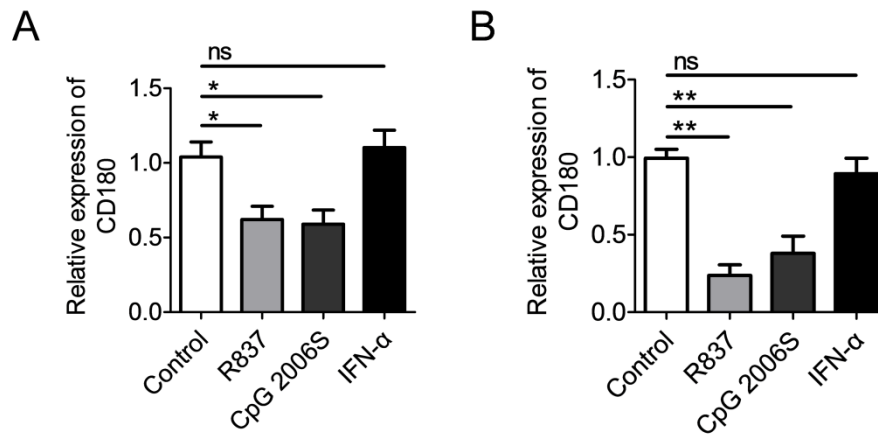
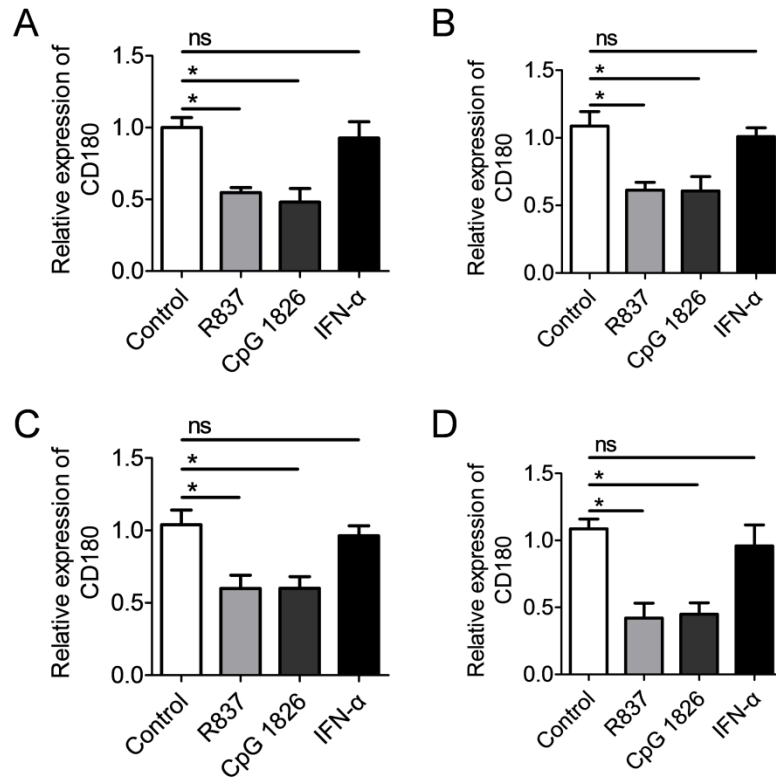


## Supplemental Data



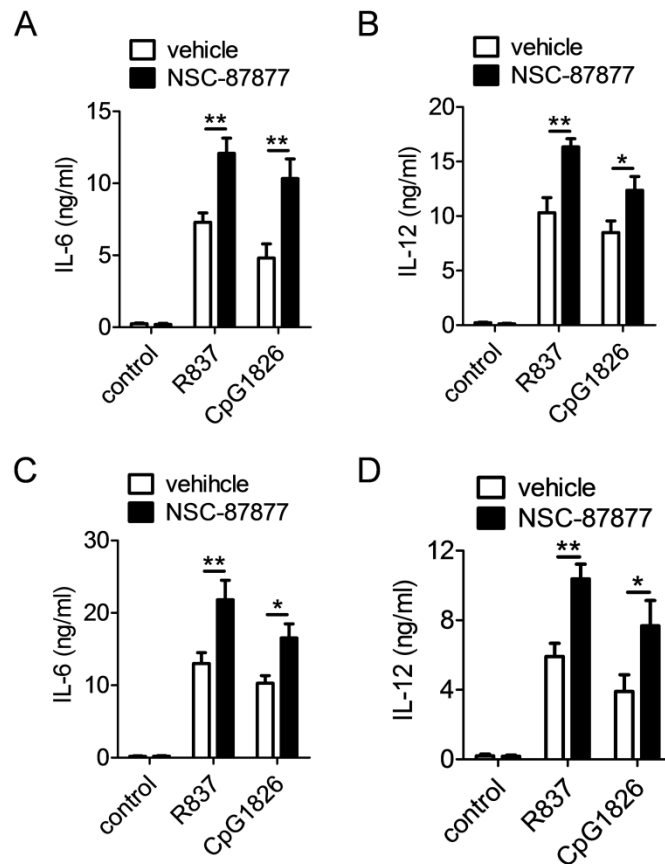
**Figure S1 The effect of TLR ligands and human IFN- $\alpha$  on expression of CD180 in human PBMCs**

Human PBMCs were stimulated with R837 (1  $\mu$ g/ml), CpG 2006S (0.5  $\mu$ M) and human IFN- $\alpha$ . Q-PCR analysis of the expression of CD180 at 6 hours (**A**) and 12 hours (**B**). The data shown represent the means of three independent experiments and the error bars represent the S.E.M. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , as determined by ANOVA tests; ns denotes  $p > 0.05$ .



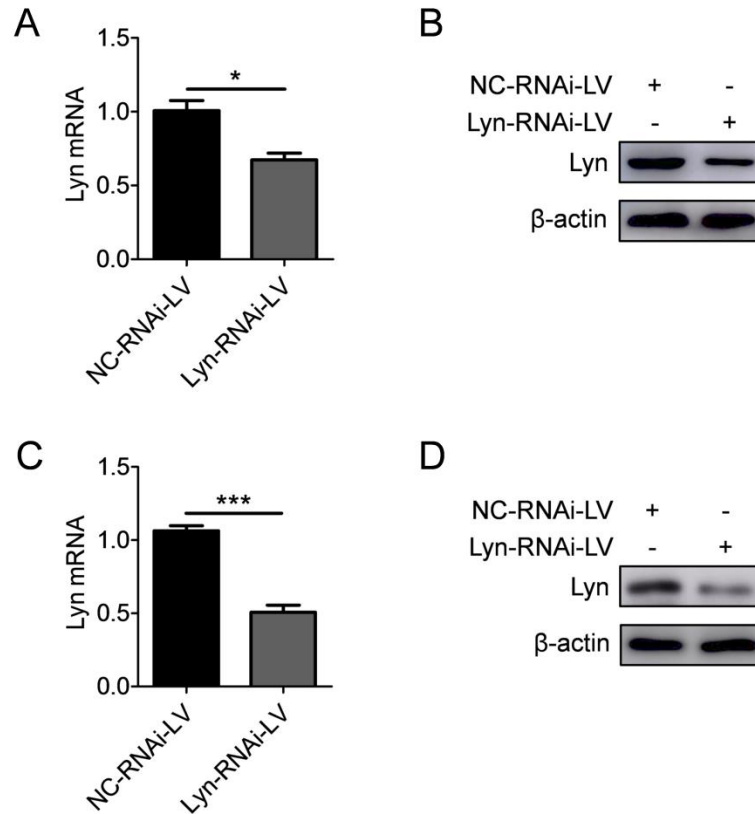
**Figure S2 The effect of TLR ligands and murine IFN- $\alpha$  on expression of CD180 in BMDMs and BMDCs**

Murine BMDMs and BMDCs were stimulated with R837 (1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ), CpG 1826 (0.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and murine IFN- $\alpha$ . (A,B) Q-PCR analysis of the expression of CD180 on BMDMs at 6 hours (A) and 12 hours (B). (C,D) Q-PCR analysis of the expression of CD180 on BMDCs at 6 hours (C) and 12 hours (D). The data shown represent the means of three independent experiments and the error bars represent the S.E.M. \*  $p < 0.05$ , as determined by ANOVA tests; ns denotes  $p > 0.05$ .



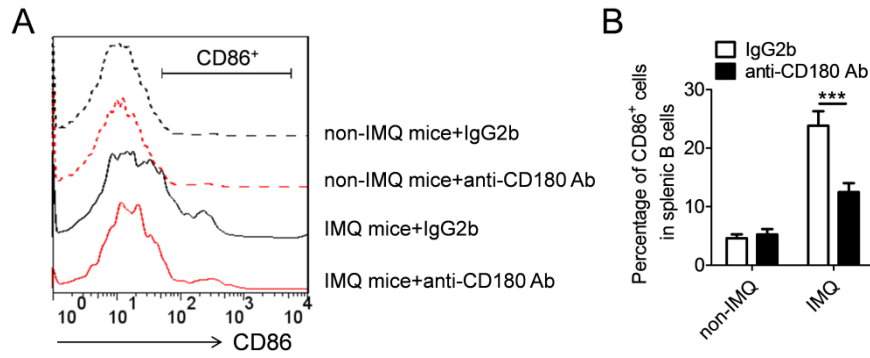
**Figure S3 Effect of NSC-87877 on R837 and CpG 1826 induced expression of proinflammatory cytokines in BMDMs and BMDCs**

Murine BMDMs and BMDCs were pretreated with NSC-87877 (1  $\mu$ M) followed by stimulation of R837 (1  $\mu$ g/ml) and CpG 1826 (0.5  $\mu$ M) for 6 hours. **(A,B)** Q-PCR analysis of the expression of IL-6 **(A)** and IL-12 **(B)** in BMDMs. **(C,D)** Q-PCR analysis of the expression of IL-6 **(C)** and IL-12 **(D)** in BMDCs. The data shown represent the means of three independent experiments and the error bars represent the S.E.M. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , as determined by ANOVA tests.



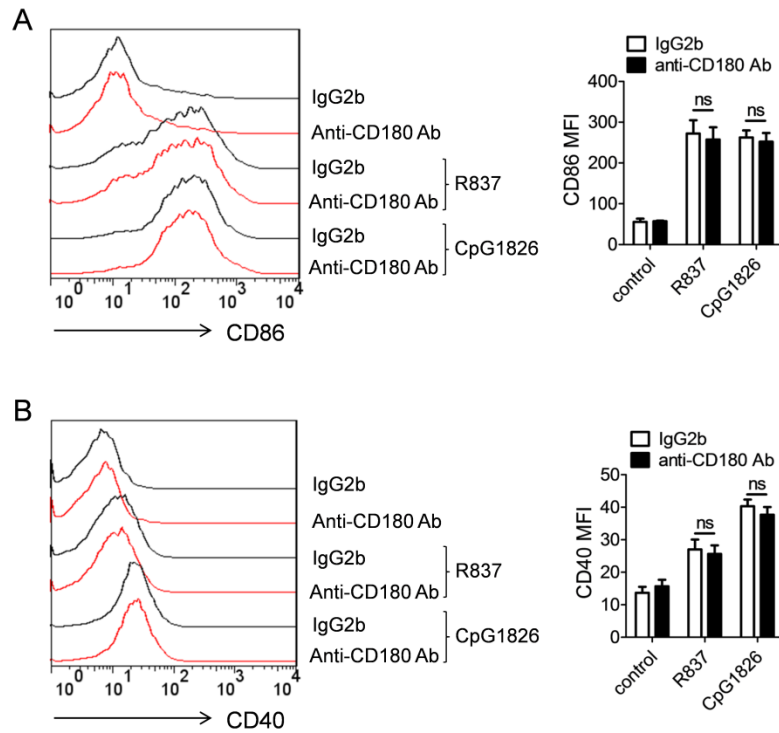
**Figure S4 Knockdown effect of Lyn in BMDMs and BMDMs**

(A) Q-PCR analysis of the expression of Lyn in BMDMs infected with lentivirus expressing negative control-RNAi (NC-RNAi-LV) or Lyn-specific RNAi (Lyn-RNAi-LV). (B) Western blot analysis of Lyn expression in BMDMs infected with NC-RNAi-LV or Lyn-RNAi-LV. (C) Q-PCR analysis of the expression of Lyn in BMDCs infected with lentivirus expressing negative control-RNAi (NC-RNAi-LV) or Lyn-specific RNAi (Lyn-RNAi-LV). (D) Western blot analysis of Lyn expression in BMDCs infected with NC-RNAi-LV or Lyn-RNAi-LV. The data shown represent the means of three independent experiments and the error bars represent the S.E.M. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , as determined by  $t$ -test.



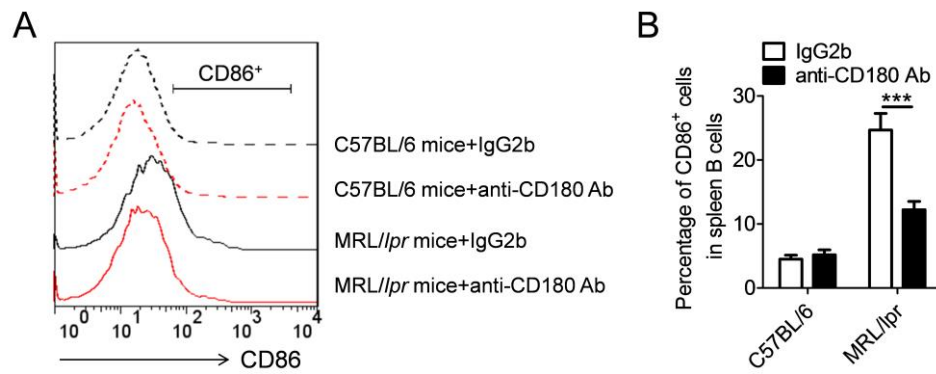
**Figure S5 Effect of anti-CD180 Ab treatment on the activation of splenic B cells in IMQ-treated mice.**

(A,B) Flow cytometric analysis of CD86 expression on splenic B cells in all groups of mice. The data are shown as the means  $\pm$  SEM (n=7 mice/group). \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , as determined by ANOVA tests.



**Figure S6 Effect of anti-CD180 Ab treatment on the activation of B cells *in vitro*.**

Splenic B cells isolated from **C57BL/6** mice were pretreated with anti-CD180 antibody (0.2  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) followed by stimulation of R837 (1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) and CpG 1826 (0.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Flow cytometric analysis of CD86 (**A**) and CD40 (**B**) expressions at 24 hours. The data shown represent the means of three independent experiments and the error bars represent the S.E.M. ns denotes  $p > 0.05$ .



**Figure S7 Effect of anti-CD180 Ab treatment on the activation of splenic B cells in MRL/lpr mice.**

(A, B) Flow cytometric analysis of CD86 expression on splenic B cells in all groups of mice. The data are shown as the means  $\pm$  SEM (n=7 mice/group). \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , as determined by ANOVA tests.