

Supplementary Figure 7: ER $\alpha$  deficiency has no significant impact on transitional B cell development in B6.Sle1b congenic mice or follicular B cell development in B6.Sle1b congenic males. (A) Dot plots show the percentage of splenic transitional B cells (identified as

lymphocyte singlets that were CD5<sup>-</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup>CD93<sup>+</sup>) in female B6. $ER\alpha^{+/+}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{+/+}$ , and B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$  mice. (B) Representative contour plots from show the frequency of transitional B cells in female B6. $ER\alpha^{+/+}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{+/+}$ , and B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$  mice. (C) Dot plots show the percentage of splenocytes in male B6. $ER\alpha^{+/+}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , and B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$  mice that were transitional B cells. (D) Representative contour plots from show the frequency of transitional B cells in male B6. $ER\alpha^{+/+}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$  mice. E) Dot plots show the percentage of splenic follicular B cells (identified as lymphocyte singlets that were CD5<sup>-</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup>CD93<sup>-</sup>CD21<sup>-</sup>CD23<sup>+</sup>) in male B6. $ER\alpha^{+/+}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $Sle1b.ER\alpha^{-/-}$  mice. (F) Representative contour plots from show the frequency of follicular B cells in male B6. $ER\alpha^{+/+}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$ , B6. $ER\alpha^{-/-}$  mice. Splenocytes were collected from mice that were 5-6 months of age. The longer horizontal bar in each panel denotes the mean for each group (N=8 per group), and the shorter black bars indicate the standard error of the mean. The \*\* indicates p≤0.01.