

Supplementary Figure 2

a

ROR γ t CD45

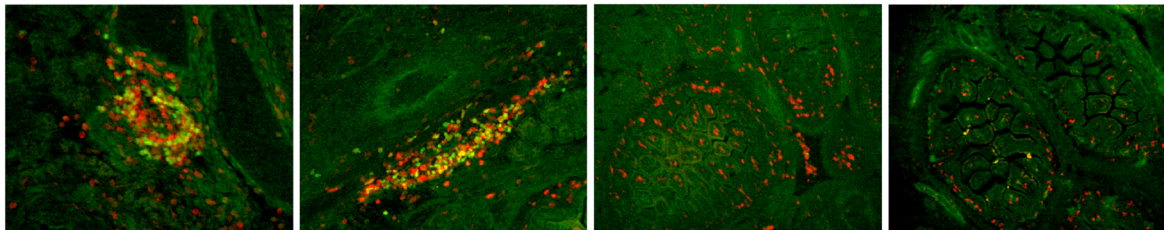
Cervical

Mesenteric

Intestine/Omentum

Intestine

TNF-RI-Ig



b

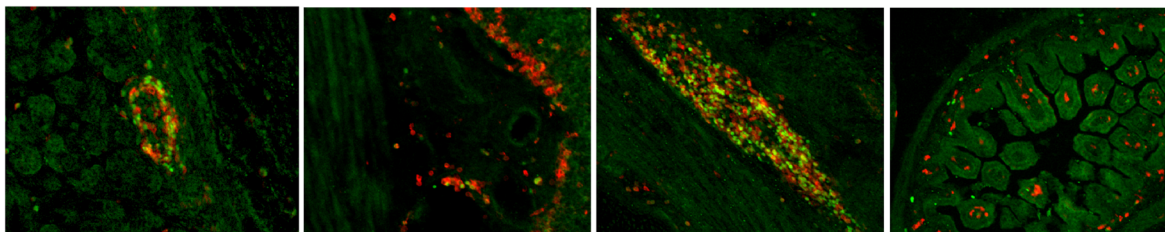
Cervical

Mesenteric

Sacral

Intestine

TRANCE-Ig



Supplementary Figure 2 Partial inhibition of early lymph node anlagen by TNF-RI-Ig and TRANCE-R-Ig fusion proteins.

(a) Sections from *Rorc*(γ)^{+gfp} E16.5 whole fetuses from pregnant mothers treated at E12 and E15 with TNF-RI-Ig fusion protein were stained as indicated. Only rare ROR γ ⁺ cells were found in the intestine, and lymph node anlagen were in general reduced in size as compared to lymph node anlagen in untreated *Rorc*(γ)^{+gfp} E16.5 fetuses (see **Figs. 1, 3 and 4**). Magnifications are 200x (2 left panels) or 100x (2 right panels). **(b)** Same as **a** in fetuses from pregnant mothers treated with TRANCE-R-Ig fusion protein. ROR γ ⁺ cells were consistently found in the intestine. In contrast, lymph node anlage were in general reduced in size as compared to lymph node anlage in untreated *Rorc*(γ)^{+gfp} E16.5 fetuses (see **Figs. 1, 3 and 4**), even though full size lymph node anlagen could be found (see the sacral lymph node anlage, third panel from the left). Magnifications are 200x, except second panel from left (250x). Sections shown are representative of at least ten individual sections and three independent experiments.