

Figure 1 sup

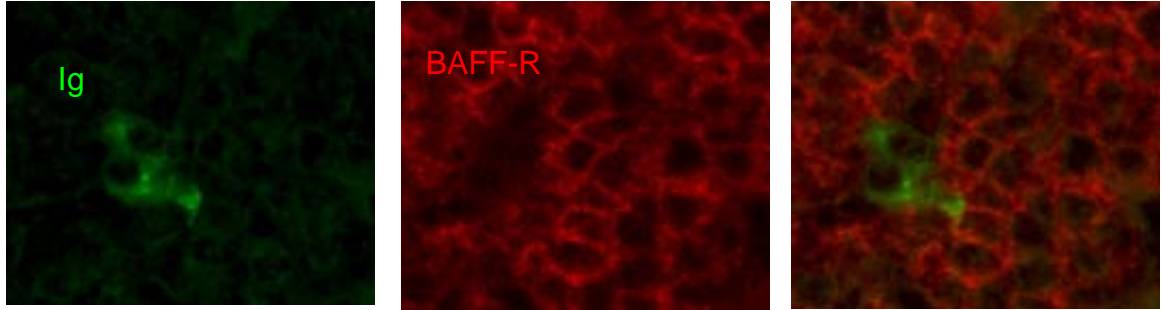


Figure 1sup: BAFF-R is downregulated in tonsillar plasma cells.

Two-color immunofluorescence was performed with an anti-Ig (green) and an anti-BAFF-R (10 μ g/ml, red). Original magnification, 40X. The figure is representative of three tonsils analyzed.

Figure 2 sup

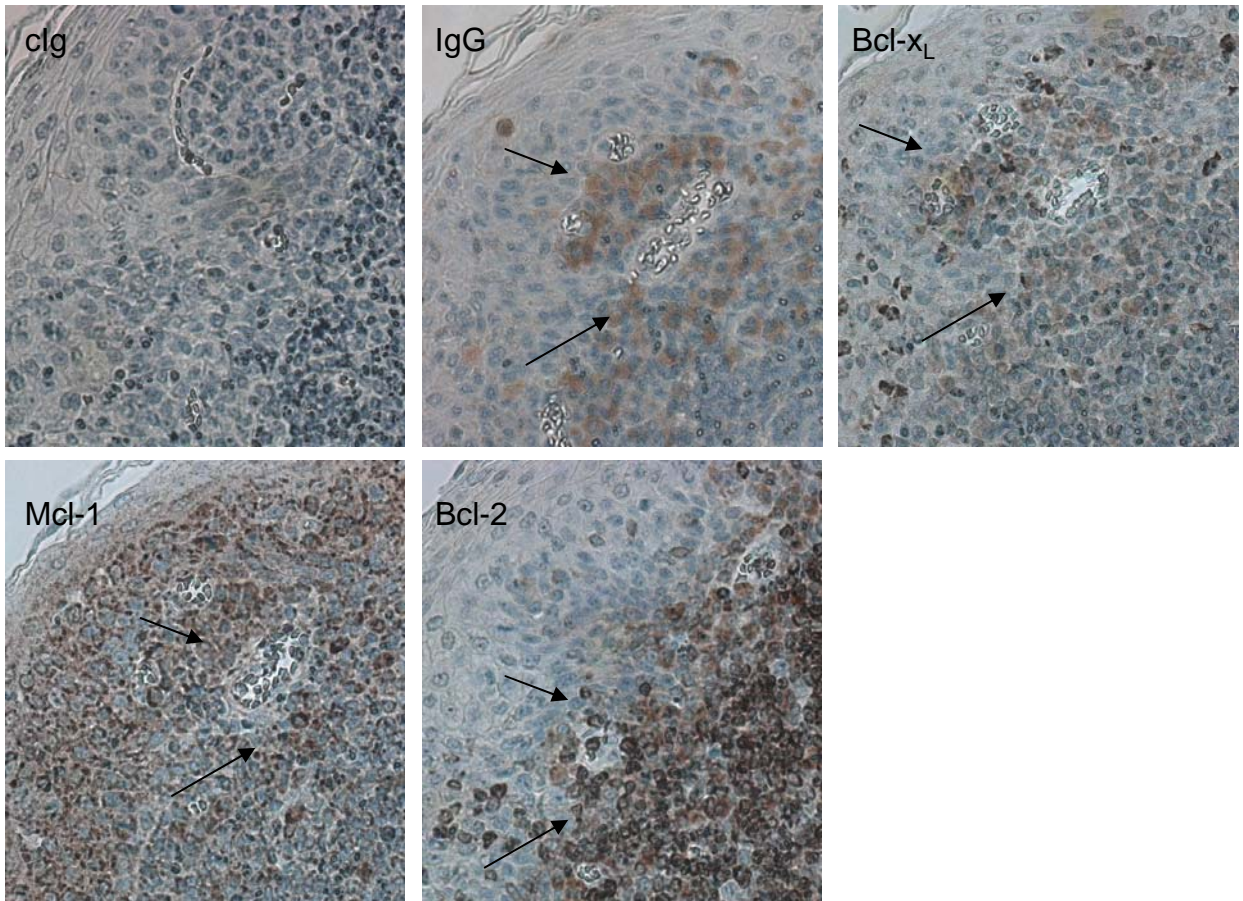


Figure 2supŽ Sub-epithelial plasma cells express bcl-x_L, mcl-1 and bcl-2 in MALT

Crypt from a chronically infected tonsil was immunostained with cIg, anti-IgG, anti bcl-x_L (5 µg/ml), anti-mcl-1 (2 µg/ml), and anti-bcl-2 (2 µg/ml). Arrows indicate sub-epithelial plasma cells and cells in the corresponding zone of serial sections.

Figure 3sup

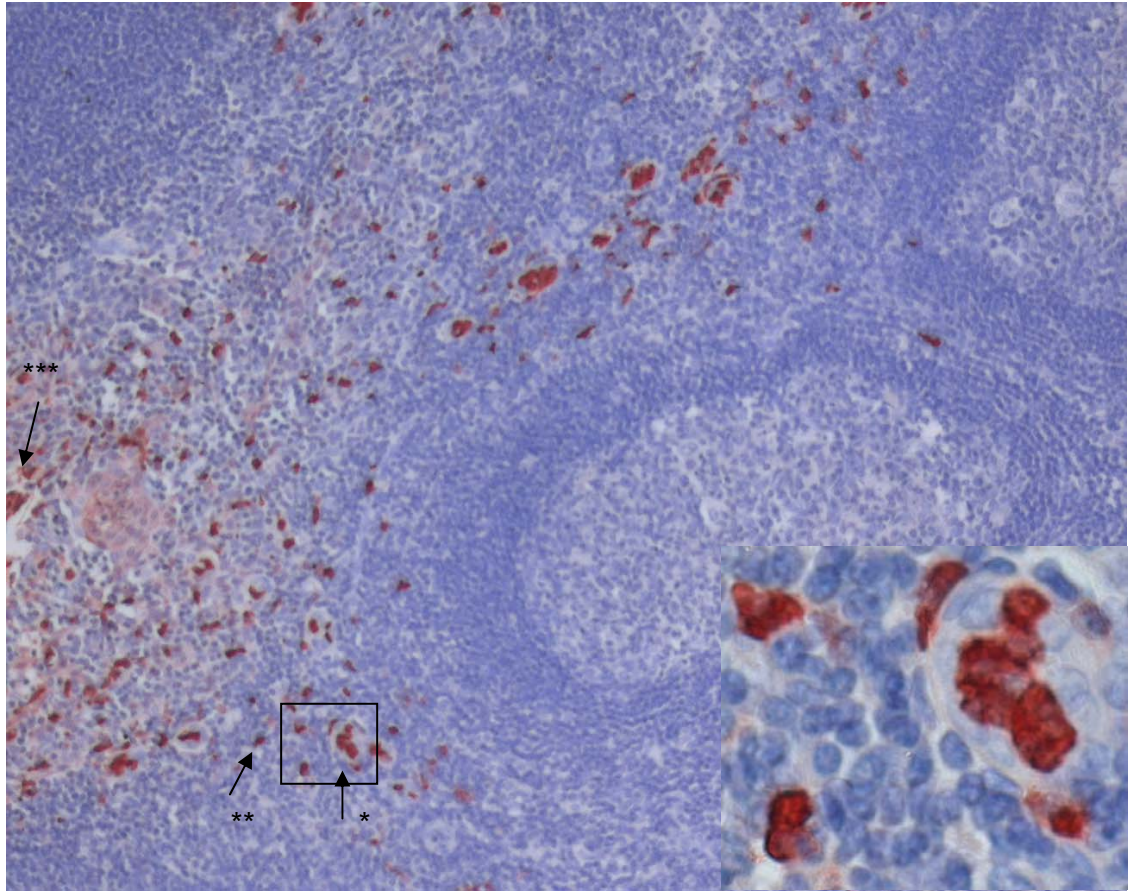


Figure 3sup: APRIL-producing neutrophils migrate towards infected crypt.

Stalk-1 staining of an acutely infected tonsil shows the presence of neutrophils in blood vessels (one star-arrow), extravasated (two star-arrow) and infiltrating the crypt epithelium (three star-arrow). Original magnification was 10X. Insert shows a 63X magnification of the boxed zone with APRIL-producing blood neutrophils extravasating into the organ.

Figure 4sup

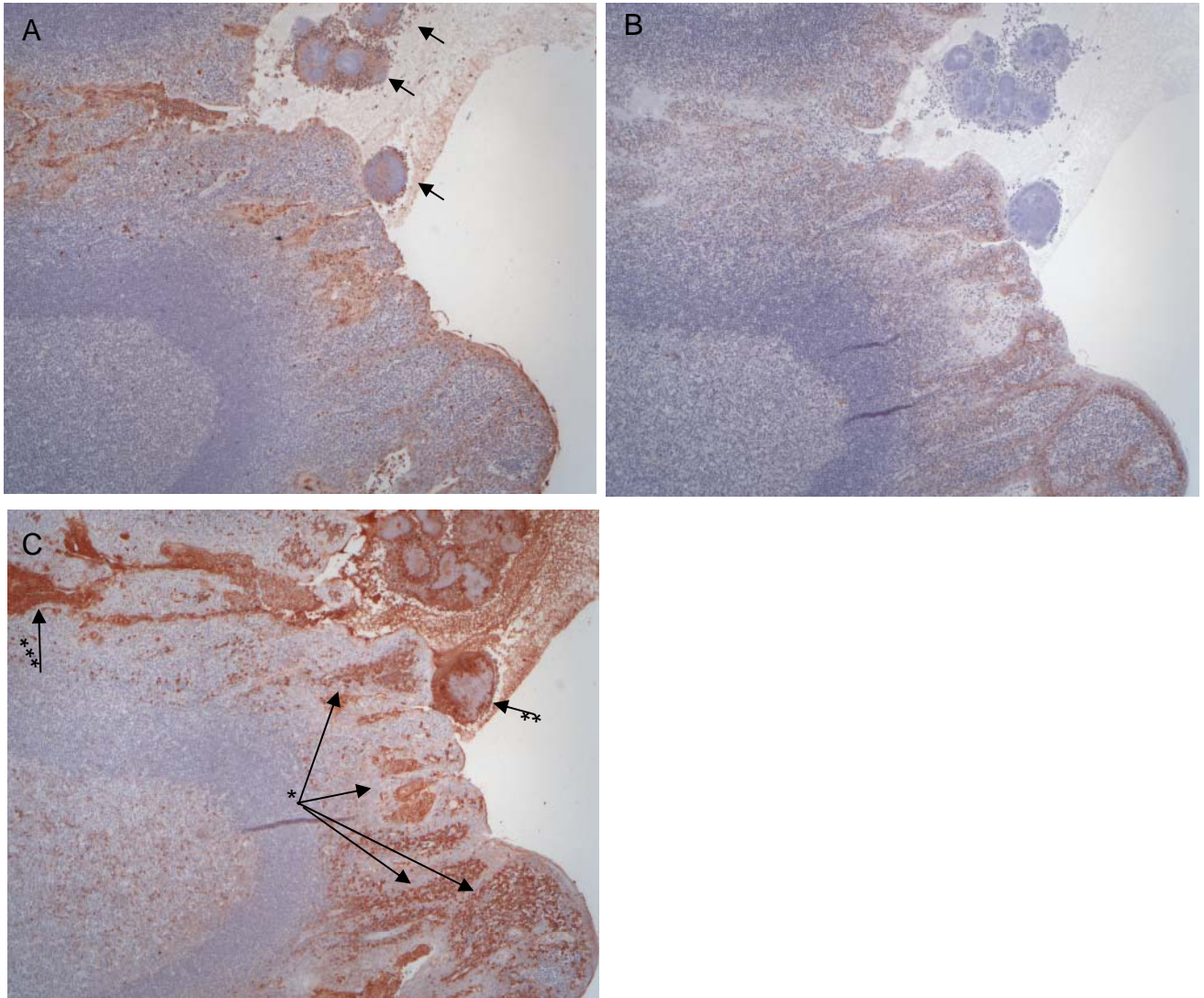


Figure 4sup: APRIL-rich niches containing plasma cells forms close to crypt-invading pathogens

Three serial sections of a crypt from an actinomyces-infected tonsil (arrowed in A) were immunostained with (A) Stalk-1, (B) April-2, (C) anti-human Ig. One, two and three star-arrows shows plasma cells filling the APRIL-niches, secreted Ig bound onto the pathogen and to the epithelium respectively. Original magnification is 20X. These pictures are representative of five infected tonsils with crypt pathogens.