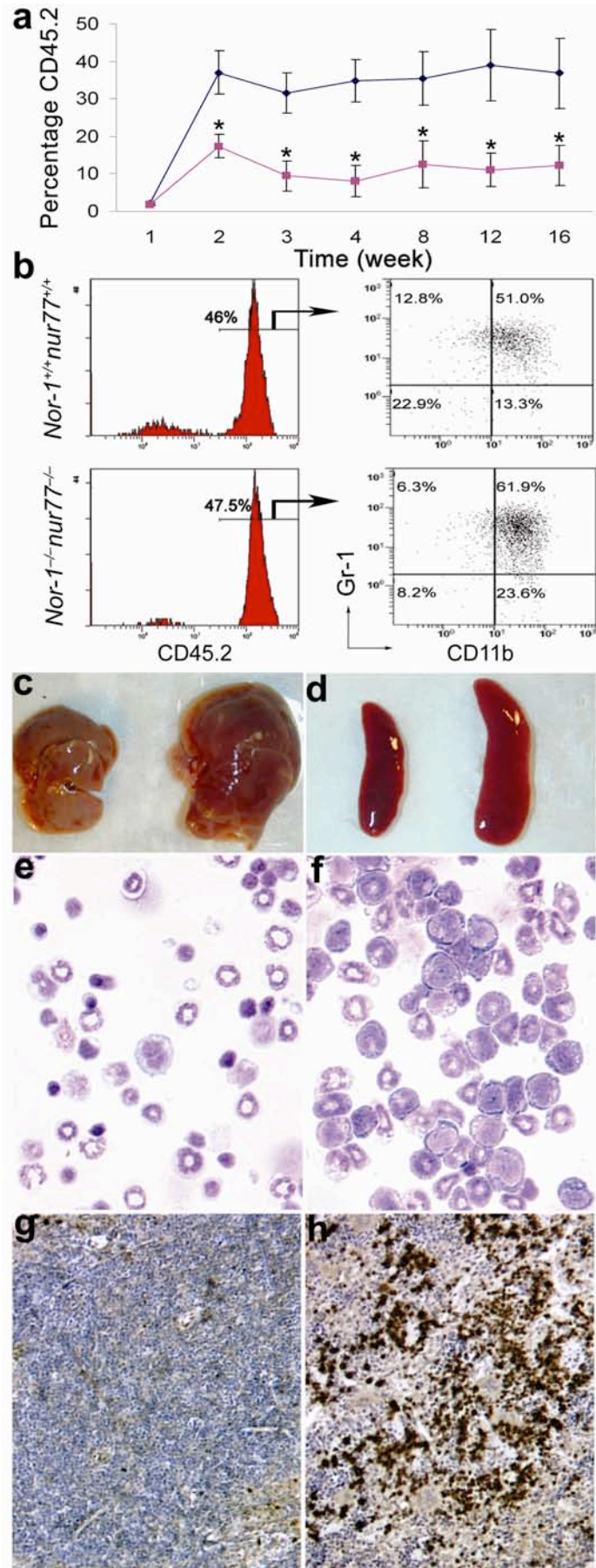


Supplementary Figure 4



**Supplementary Figure 4. The myeloid leukemia in *Nor-I<sup>-/-</sup>Nur77<sup>-/-</sup>* mice was transplantable to sublethally irradiated wild type recipient mice.** (a) Time course (1–16 weeks) peripheral blood analysis of percentage of CD45.2 cells from recipients of *Nor-I<sup>+/+</sup>Nur77<sup>+/+</sup>* marrow (diamonds) and *Nor-I<sup>-/-</sup>Nur77<sup>-/-</sup>* marrow (squares). (Recipients of *Nor-I<sup>+/+</sup>Nur77<sup>+/+</sup>*: n = 6; recipients of *Nor-I<sup>-/-</sup>Nur77<sup>-/-</sup>* marrow: n = 10; Error bars indicate standard error; \*, P < 0.05). (b) Flow cytometric analyses of bone marrows from recipients of *Nor-I<sup>+/+</sup>Nur77<sup>+/+</sup>* marrow and *Nor-I<sup>-/-</sup>Nur77<sup>-/-</sup>* marrow 16 weeks post bone marrow transplant. Histograms show similar CD45.2 cell engraftment (left panels). Dot blots show an increase of donor derived (CD45.2) mature (CD11b<sup>+</sup>Gr-1<sup>+</sup>) and immature (CD11b<sup>+</sup>Gr-1<sup>-</sup>) myeloid cells in the bone marrow from recipients of *Nor-I<sup>-/-</sup>Nur77<sup>-/-</sup>* compared to recipients of *Nor-I<sup>+/+</sup>Nur77<sup>+/+</sup>* marrow (right panels). Numbers shown are percent of cells in associated region for representative histogram or dot plots. Hepatomegaly (c) and splenomegaly (d) were observed in diseased mice (right) compared to those received *Nor-I<sup>+/+</sup>Nur77<sup>+/+</sup>* marrow (left). Cytospin of bone marrow of recipients of *Nor-I<sup>-/-</sup>Nur77<sup>-/-</sup>* marrow (f) showed increased numbers of mature and immature myeloid cells compared with bone marrow cytospin of recipients of *Nor-I<sup>+/+</sup>Nur77<sup>+/+</sup>* marrow (e). Anti-myeloperoxidase immuno-histochemistry (dark brown staining) revealed myeloid infiltrations in spleen (h) in recipients of *Nor-I<sup>-/-</sup>Nur77<sup>-/-</sup>* but not in recipients of *Nor-I<sup>+/+</sup>Nur77<sup>+/+</sup>* mice (g).