Specificity of anti-rat RT1Aa antibody to distinguish donor cells (ACI) from recipient cells (Lewis).

Peripheral blood samples were collected from naïve ACI (donors) or naïve Lewis (recipients) rats. The cells were stained with the Fc blocker followed by the monoclonal panels including RT1A[a,b] as described in the methods and analyzed by flow cytometry. Representative dot plots show the specificity of RT1Aa antibody in detecting circulating donor cells.
Supplemental data:

Figure 2

Supplemental Fig 2. Decreased intragraft infiltration of recipient inflammatory cells at the endpoint of study (POD180). Liver allografts were harvested at the endpoint of study. A portion of the liver tissues were cut into small pieces and digested with collagenase IV to obtain single cell-suspensions. The cells were stained with surface markers and analyzed by flow cytometry. (A) Representative dot plots showing percentages of intragraft infiltrates and (B) bar graph quantifying the numbers of sub-populations in liver grafts at POD180 (**<0.01, ***).

Figure S2. Decreased intragraft infiltration of recipient inflammatory cells at the endpoint of study (POD180). Liver allografts (n>4/groups) were harvested at the endpoint of study. A portion of the liver tissues were cut into small pieces and digested with collagenase IV to obtain single cell-suspensions. The cells were stained with surface markers and analyzed by flow cytometry. (A) Representative dot plots showing percentages of intragraft infiltrates and (B) bar graph quantifying the numbers of sub-populations in liver grafts at POD180 (**<0.01, ***).