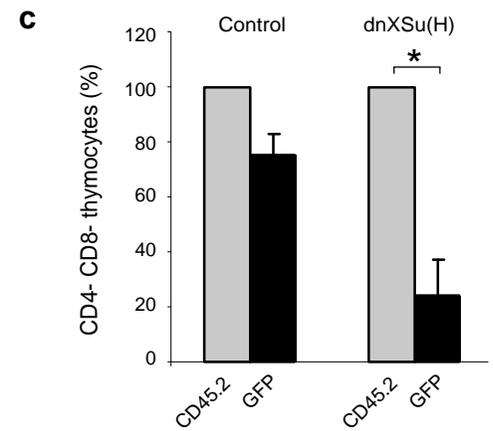
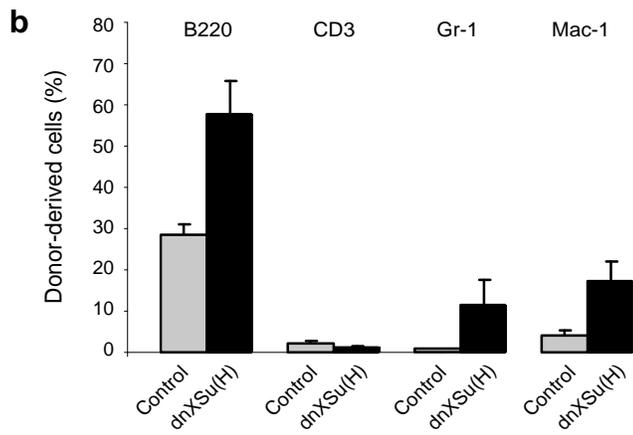
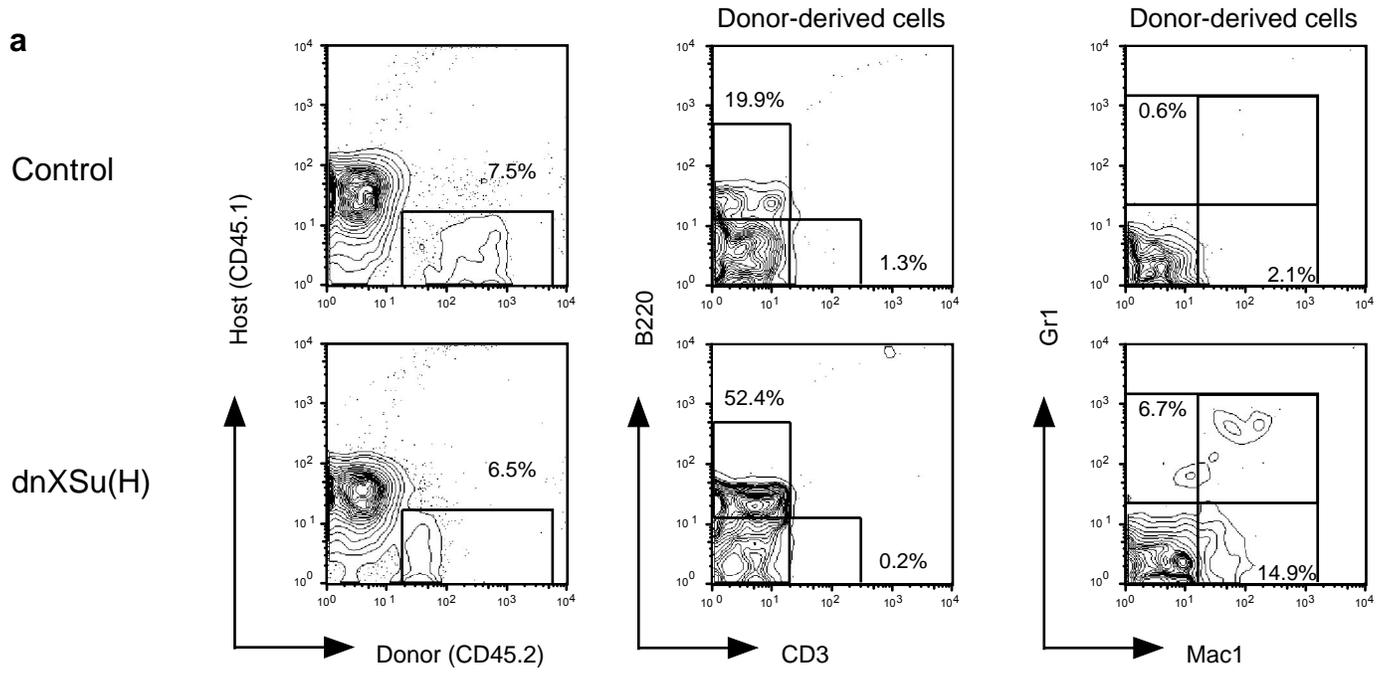


Duncan et al. Supplementary Figure 8



Supplementary Figure 8: Inhibition of Notch signaling *in vivo* leads to an increase in myeloid and B lineage cells and to vector silencing in double negative thymocytes *in vivo*

(a, b) Mononuclear peripheral blood from mice transplanted with either control or dnXSu(H) transduced KTLS cells (Fig. 4) was analyzed 19 days post transplant for expression of CD45.1, CD45.2, B220, CD3, Gr-1, and Mac-1. Chimerism is shown for typical transplanted mice (a) and summarized for all mice in transplant experiment 1 (b). (c) CD4⁻ CD8⁻ double negative thymocytes were analyzed from mice transplanted with either 2000 control- or dnXSu(H)-transduced HSCs (GFP⁺ Lin⁻) after 16 weeks of reconstitution; n = 3 for control and n = 3 for dnXSu(H). FACS analysis shows the frequency of CD4⁻ CD8⁻ thymocytes expressing CD45.2 or GFP; * $p = 0.02$. This may suggest that the CD3 cells found in the periphery of transplanted mice escape due to selective silencing of the vector carrying dnXSu(H) during the critical developmental stage in the thymus.