

Figure 1

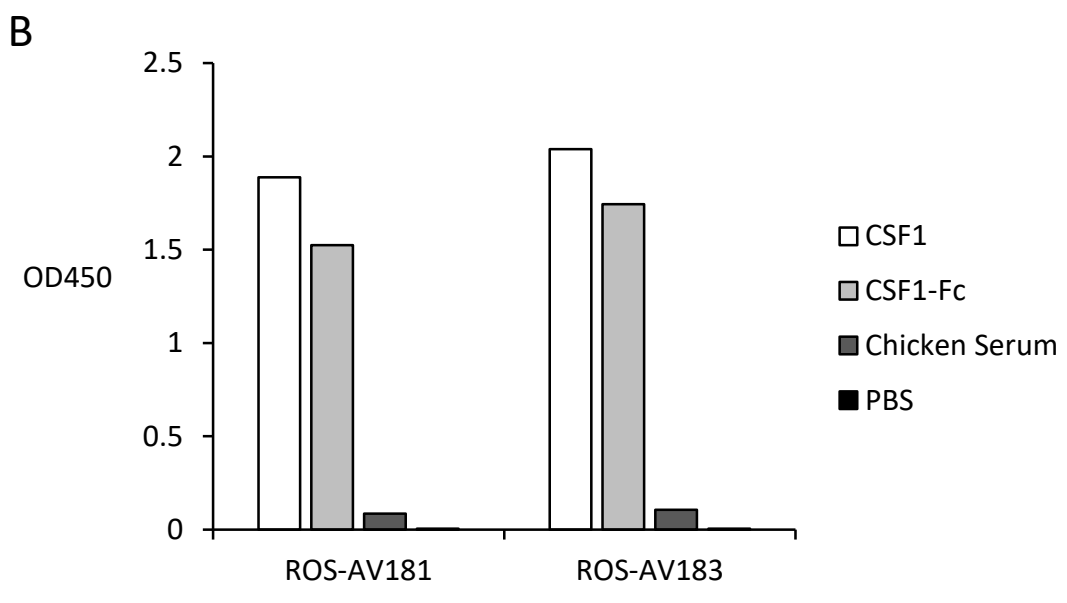
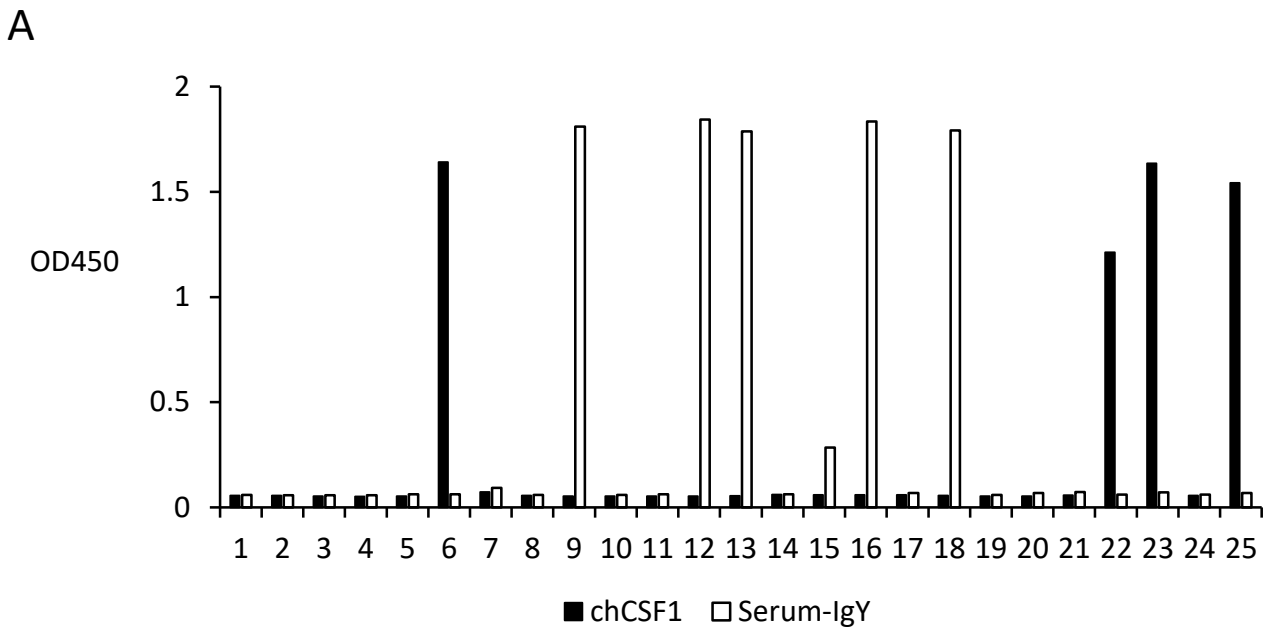
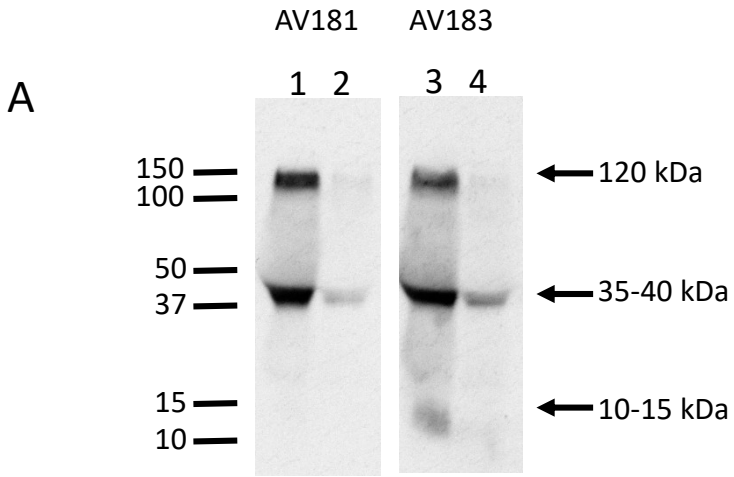


Figure 2



Lane 1 and 3: 18 µl of serum
Lane 2 and 4: 9 µl of serum

B

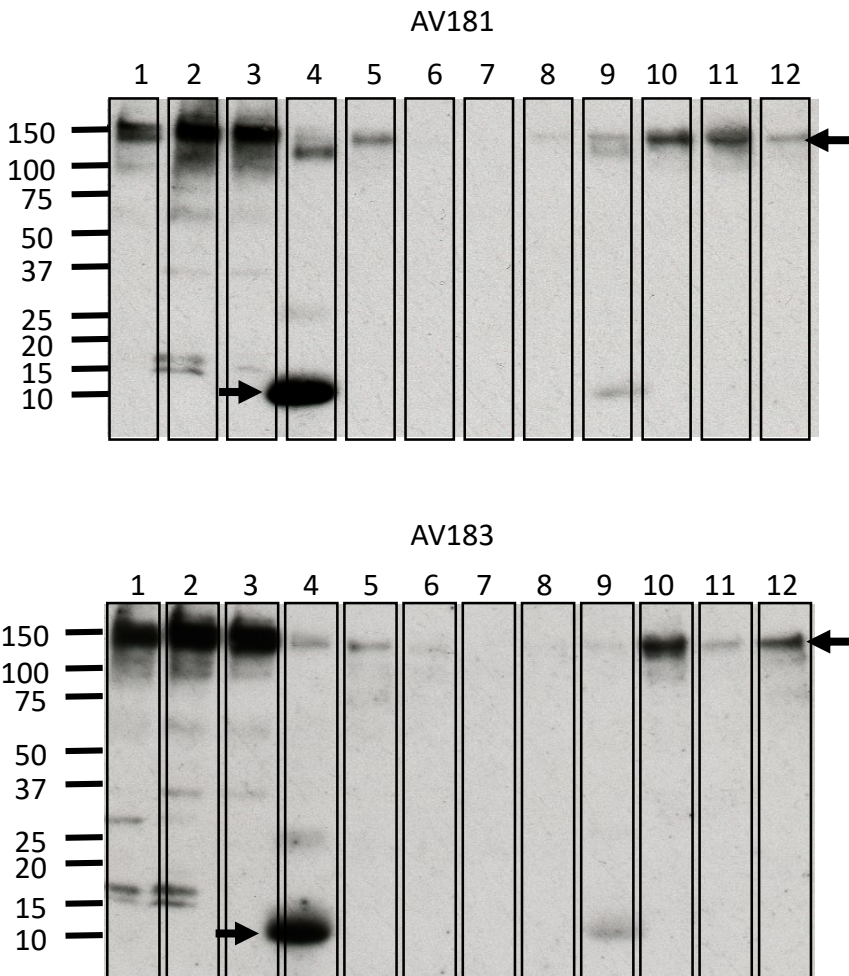
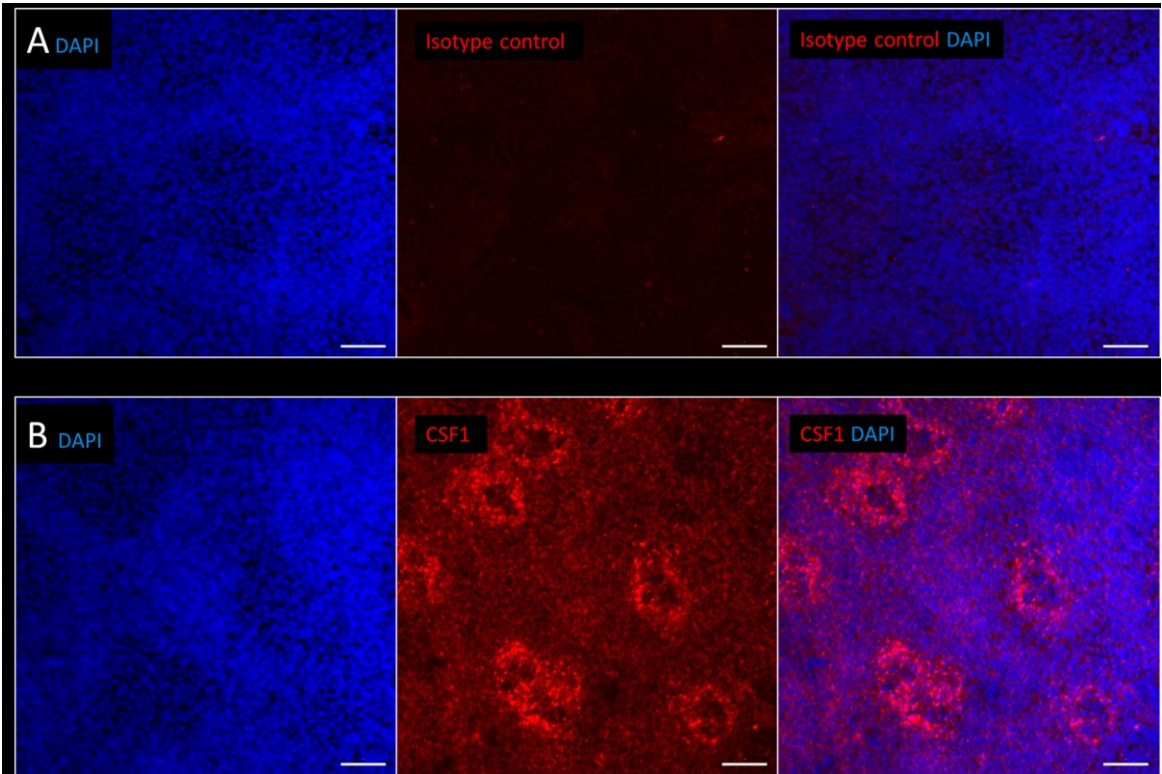


Figure 3

Spleen



Bursa

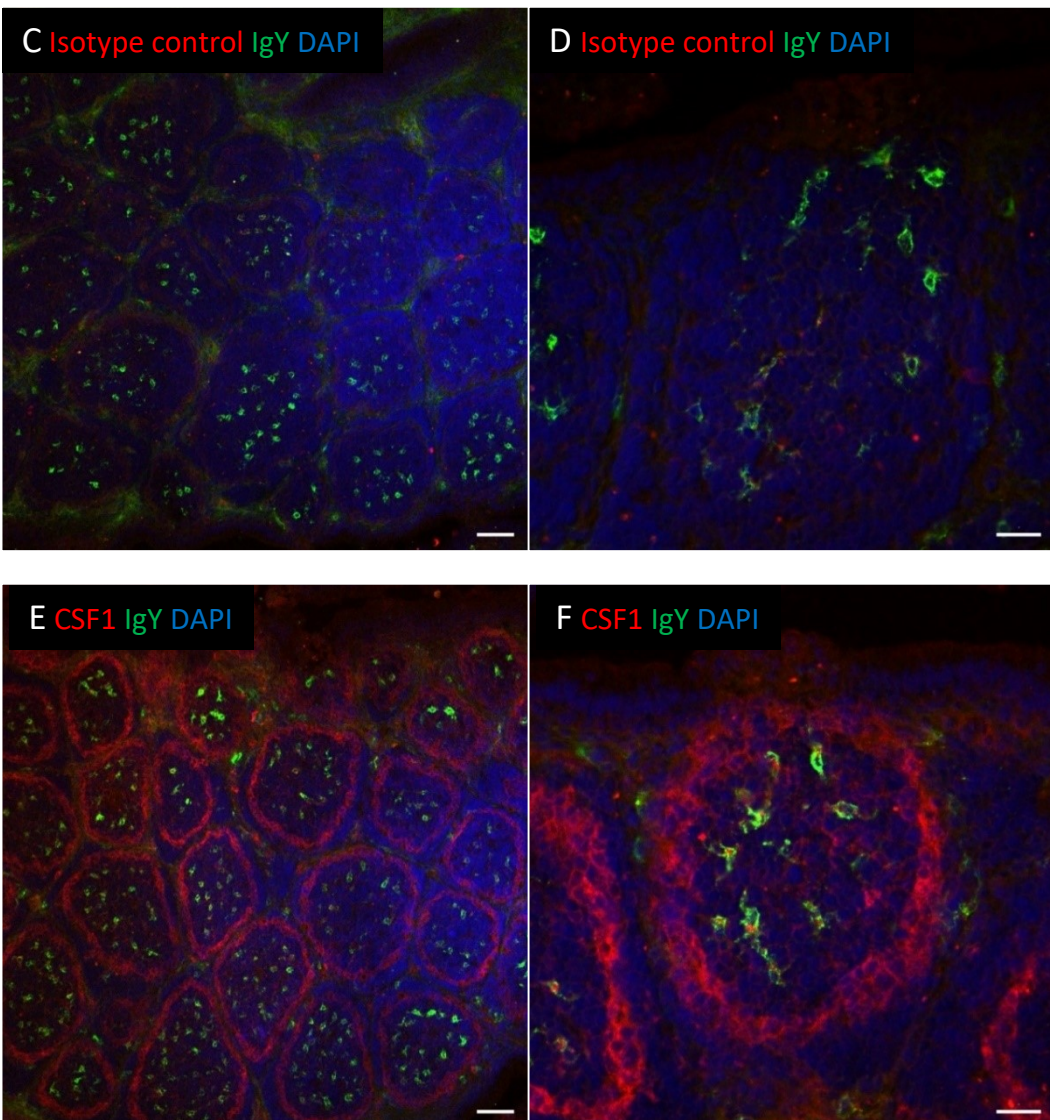


Figure 4

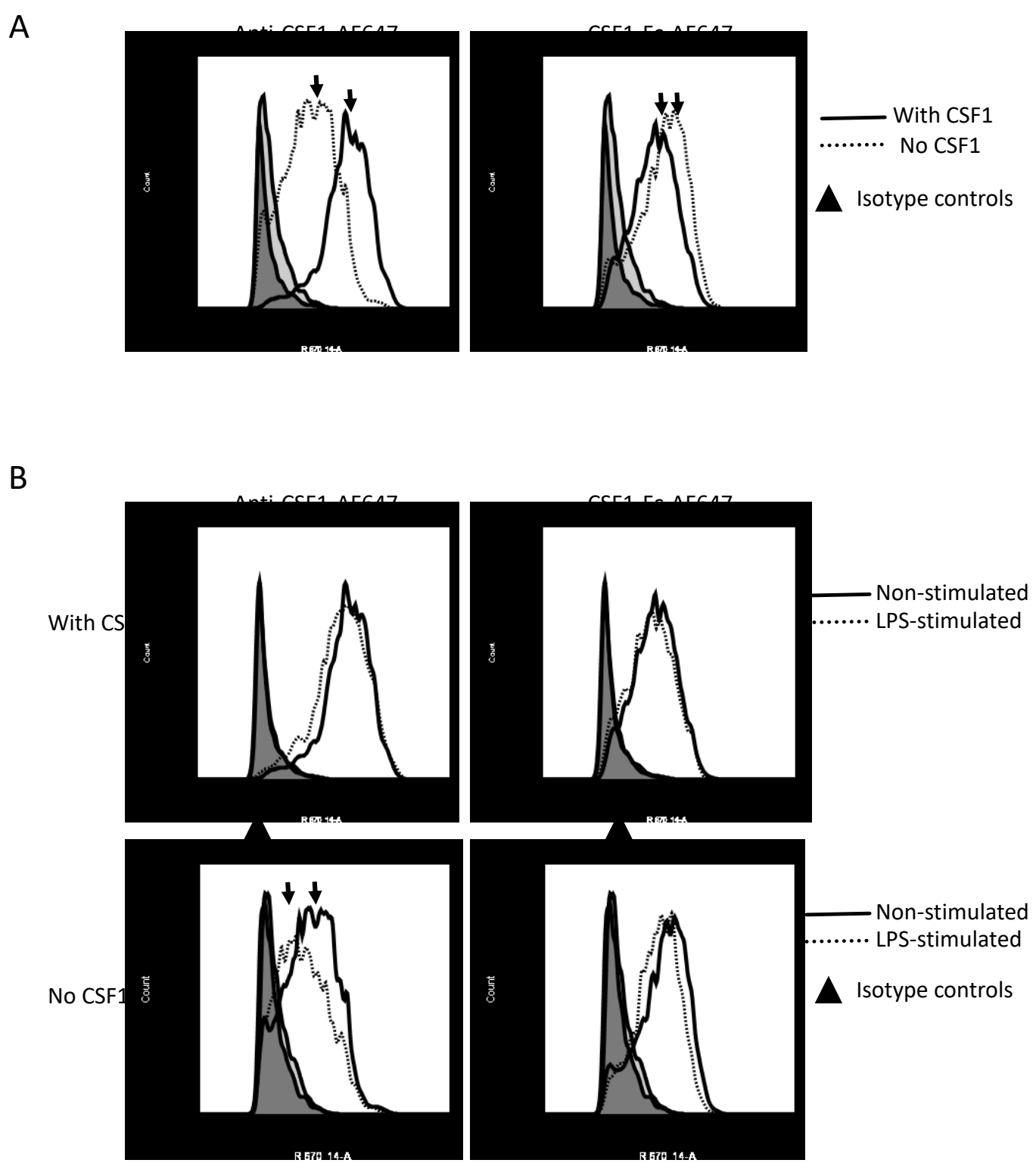
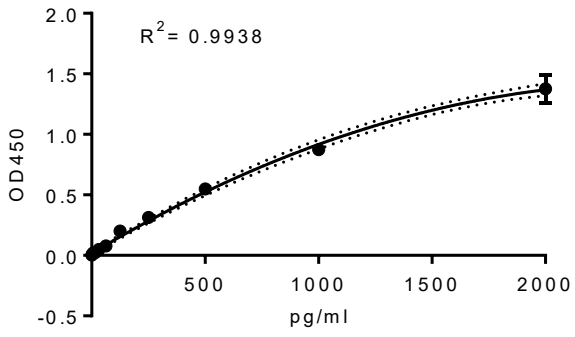
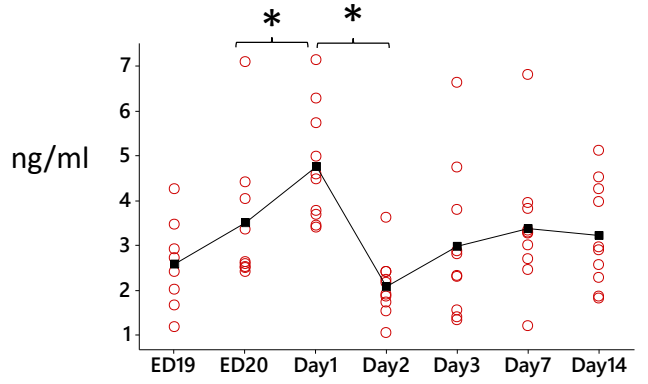


Figure 5

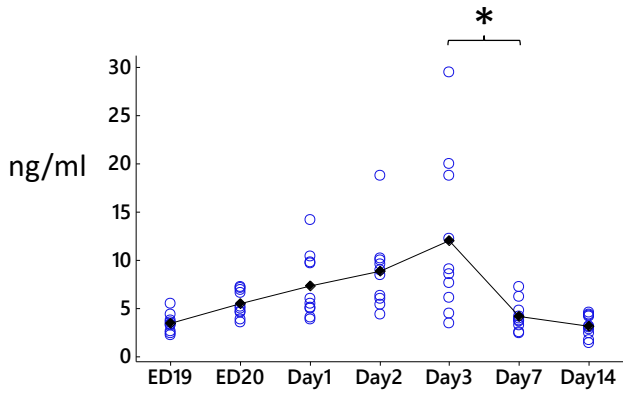
A



B



C



D

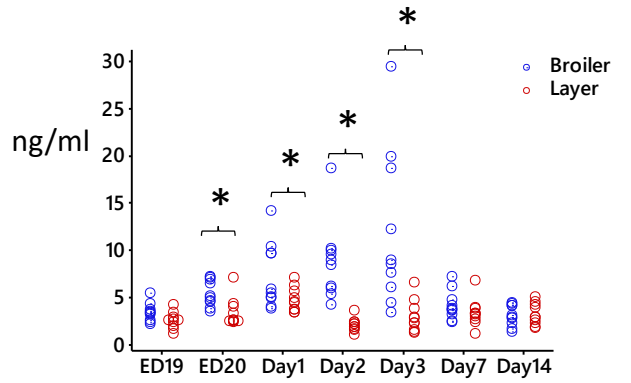


Figure 6

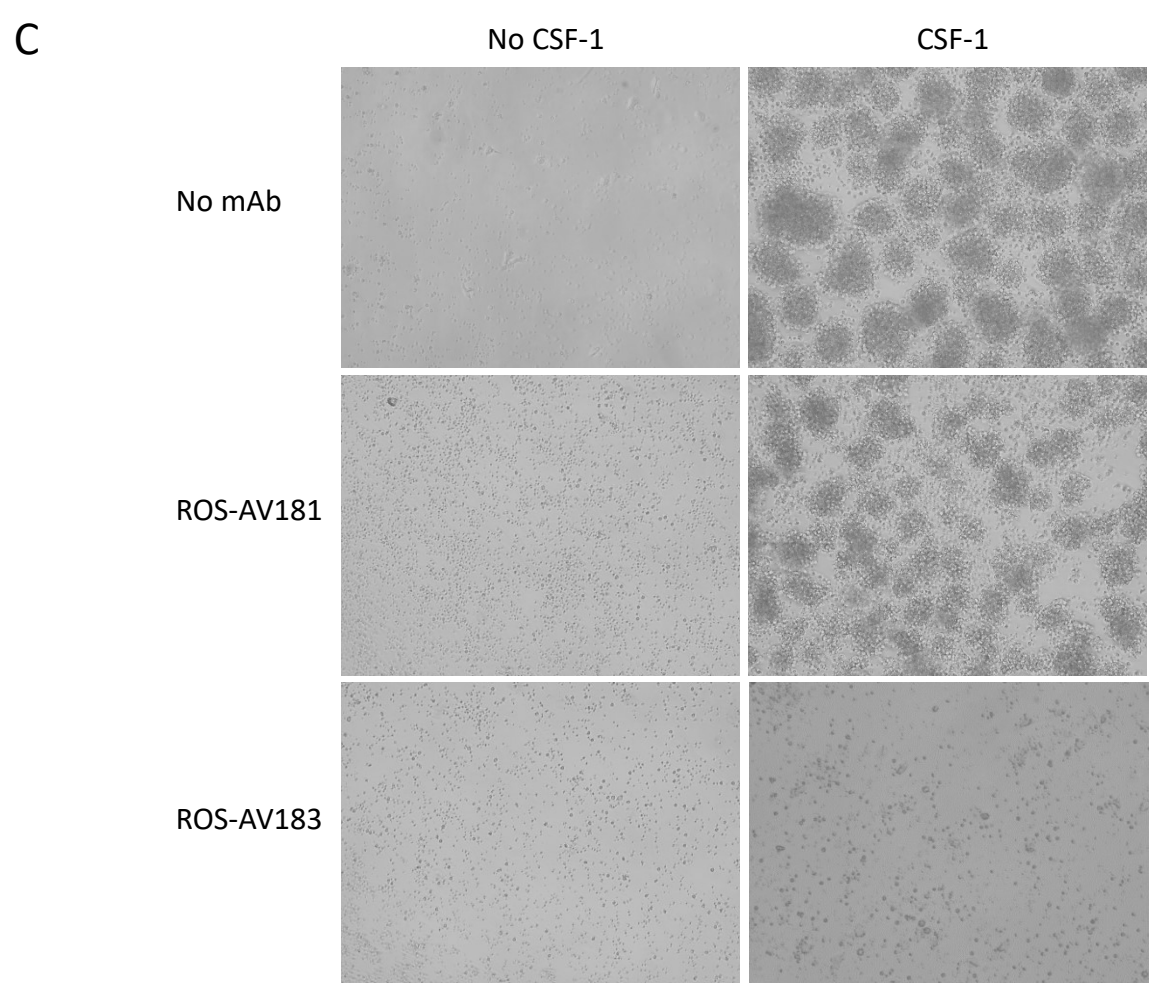
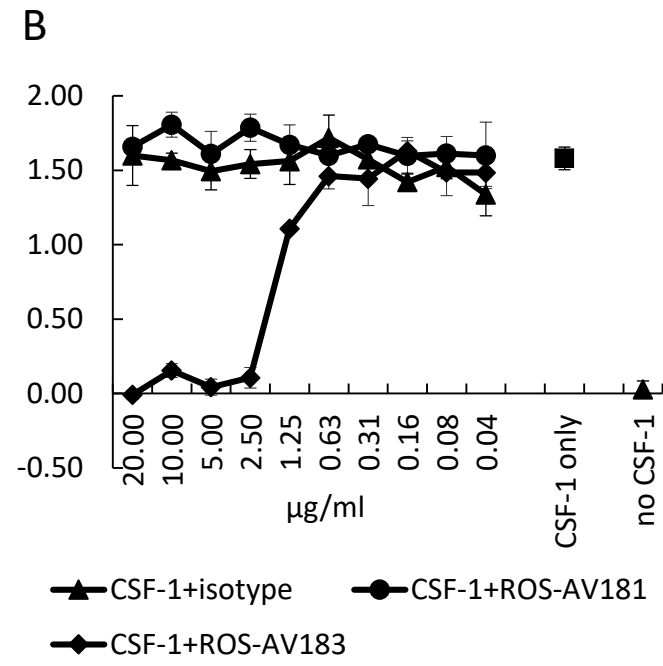
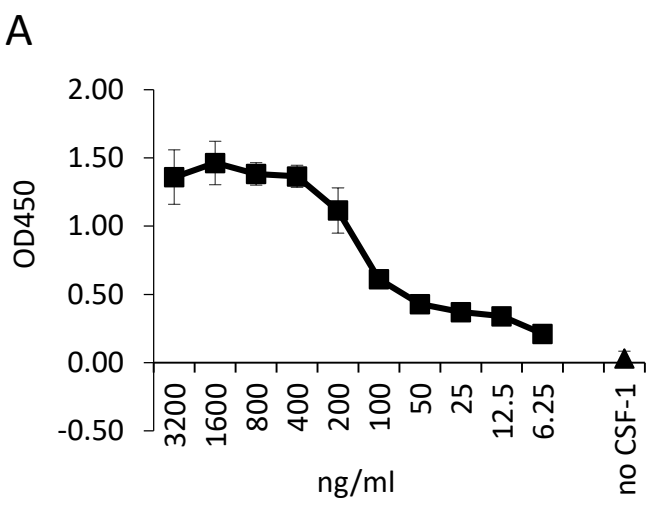


Figure 7

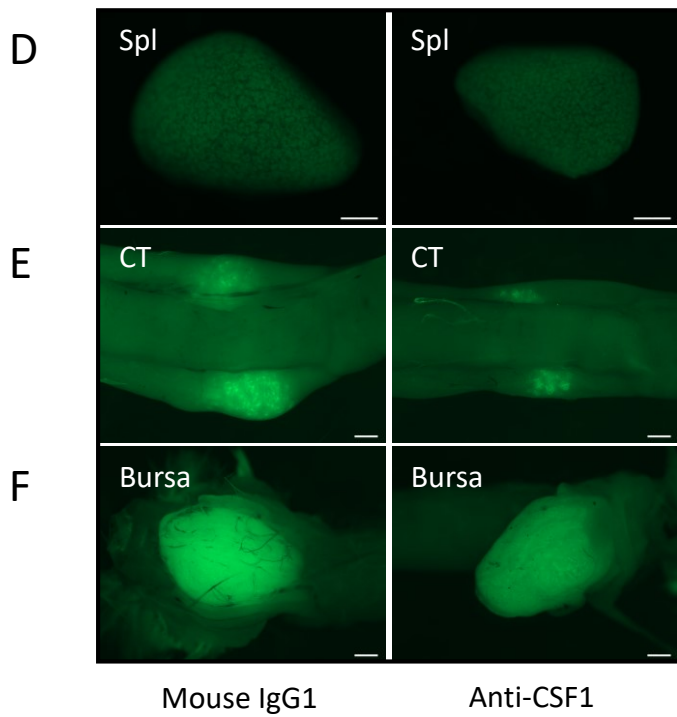
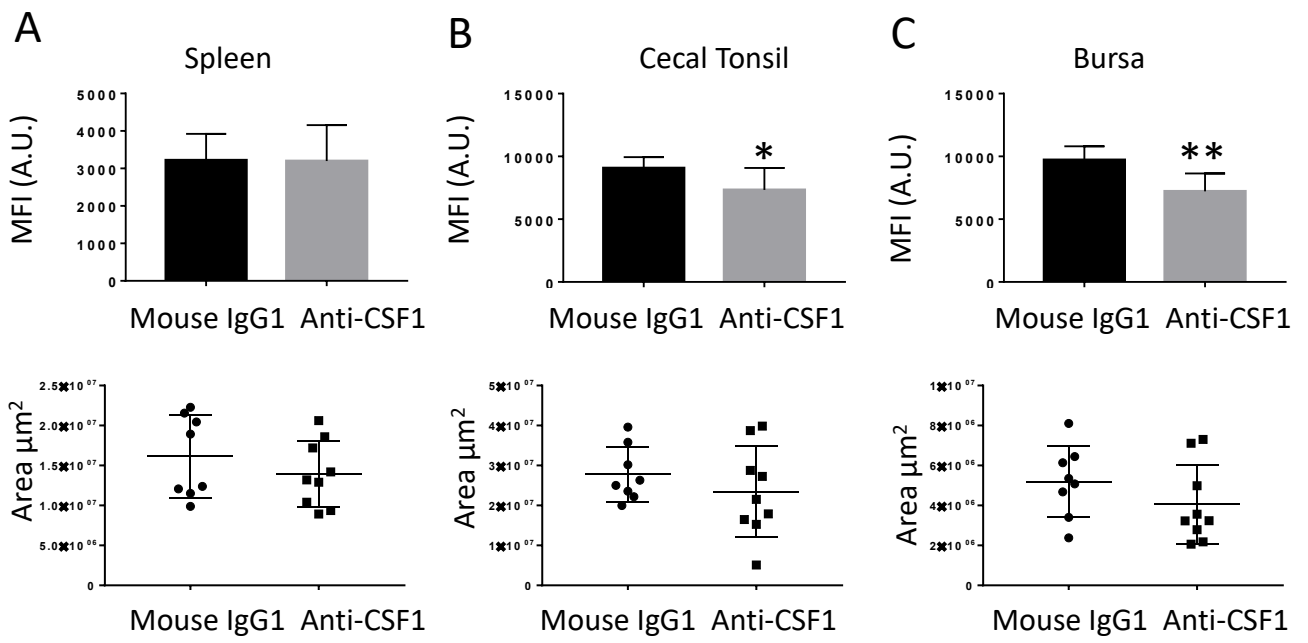


Figure 8

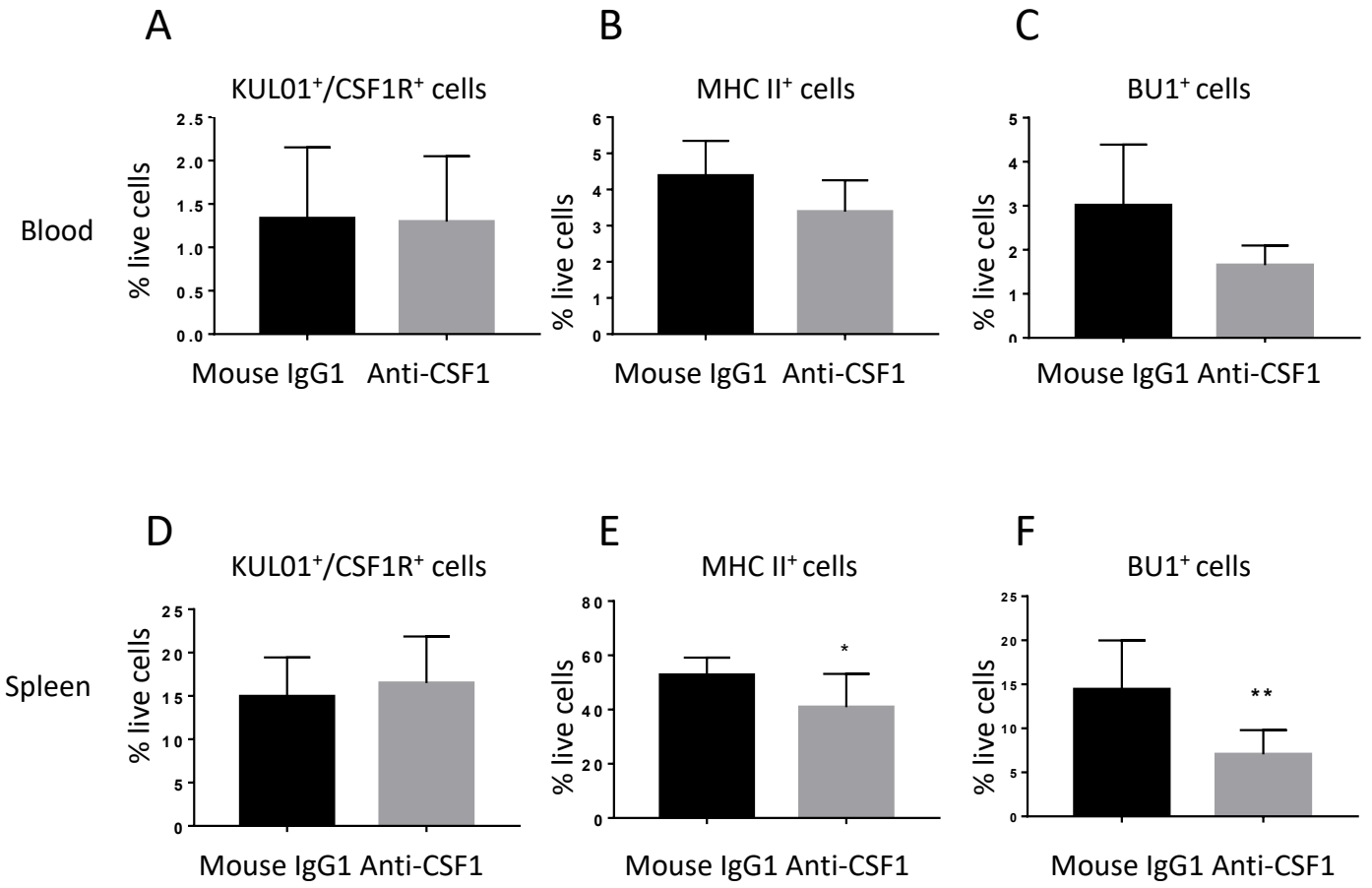
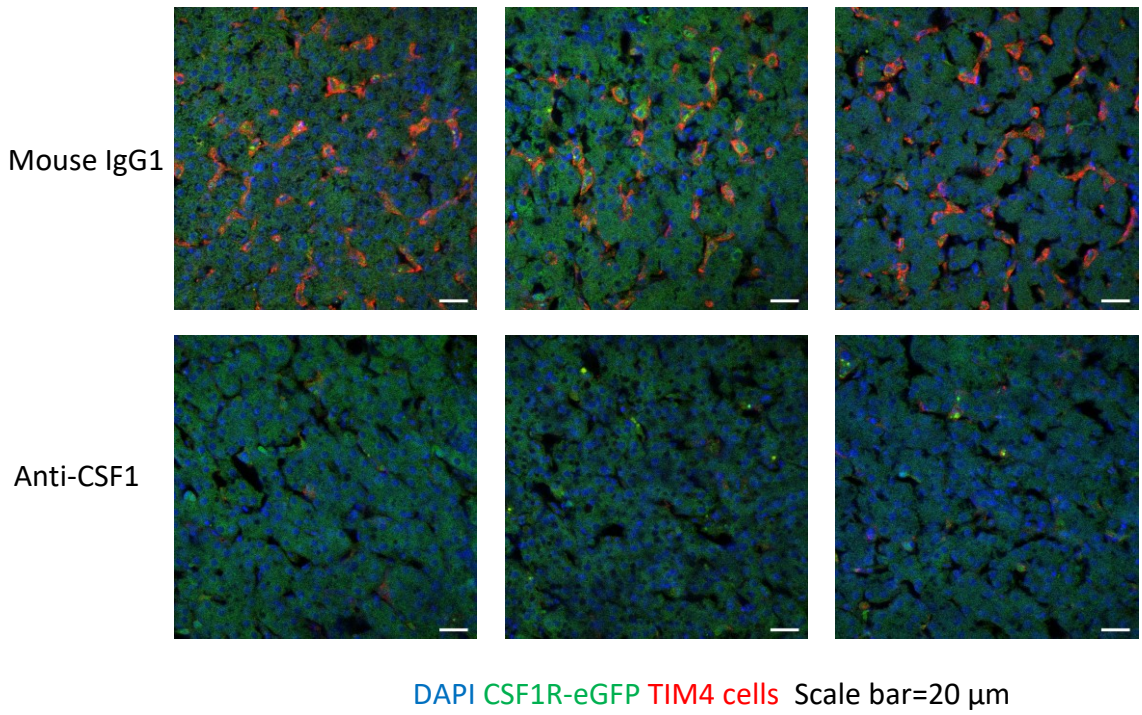


Figure 9

A



B

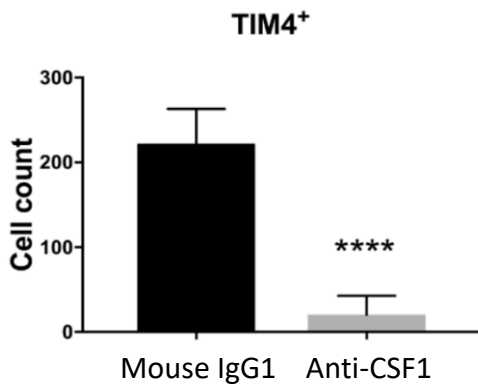
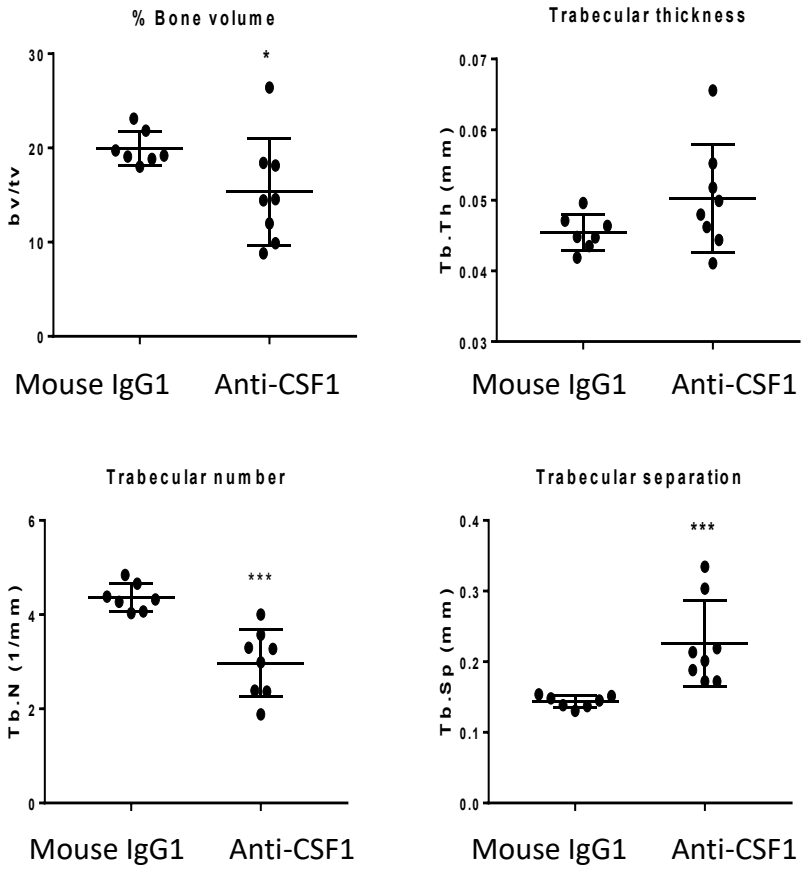
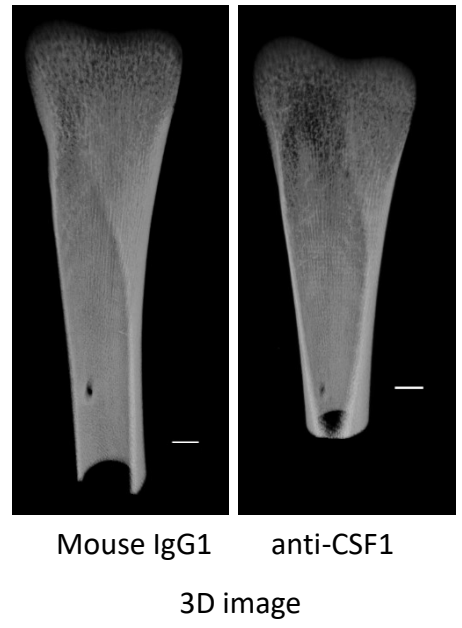


Figure 10

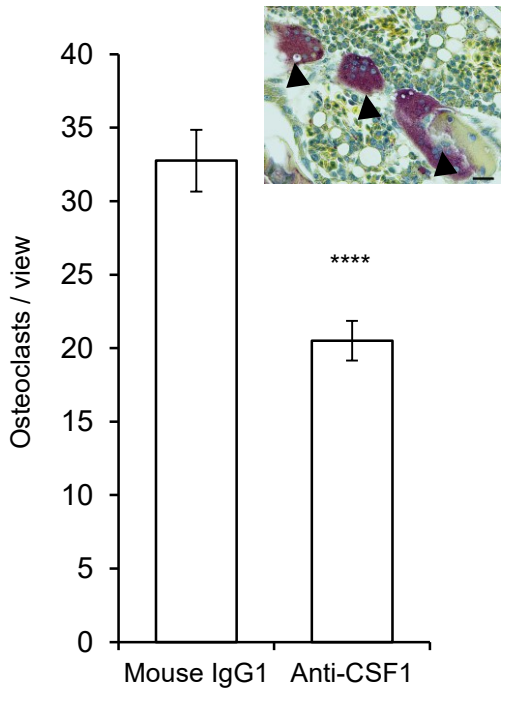
A



B



C



D

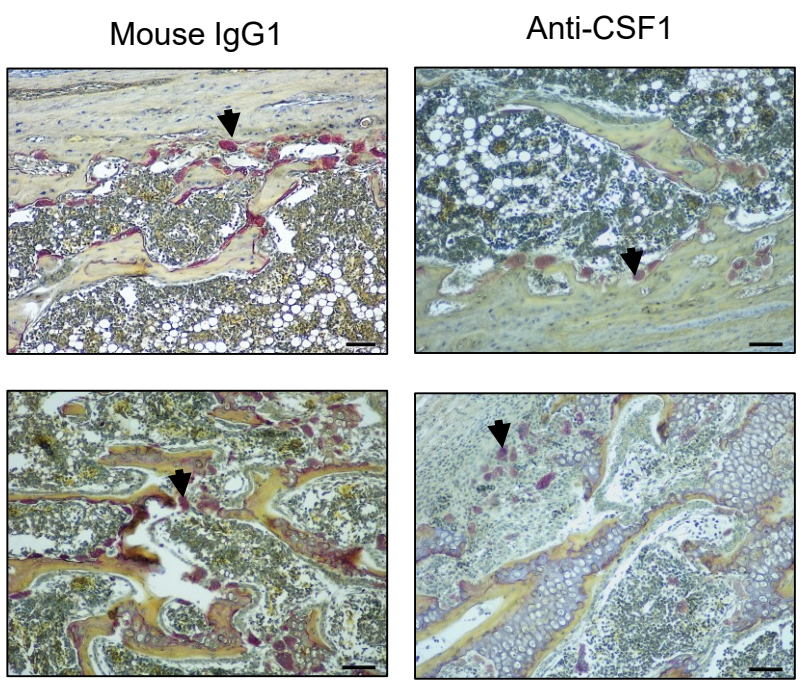


Figure S1

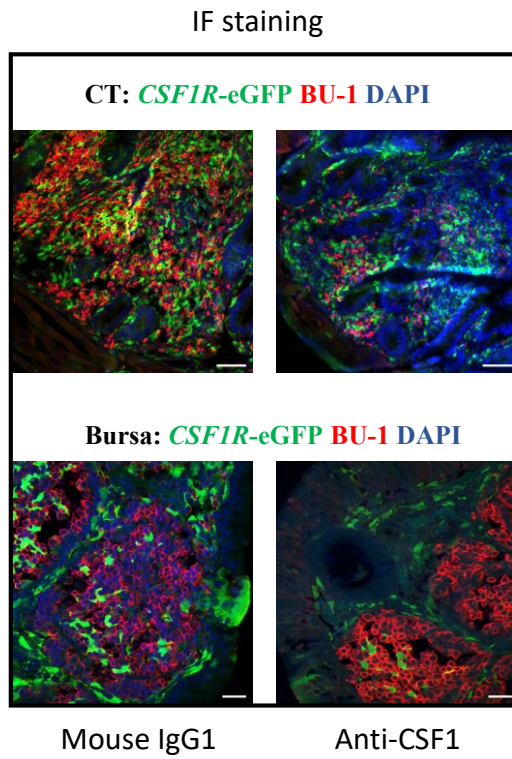


Figure S1:

The effect of anti-CSF1 treatment on CSF1R-eGFP⁺ cells in the cecal tonsil and the bursa of Fabricius. Cecal tonsil and bursa samples from *CSF1R*-eGFP transgenic reporter birds after subcutaneous injections (as described in MM) were collected in ice cold PBS and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) overnight, followed by washing in PBS and storage in 30% sucrose until the tissues sank. Tissues were then cryo-embedded in OCT and sectioned for staining with Rabbit anti-GFP Alexa Fluor 488 (Invitrogen) to detect CSF1R-eGFP and Mouse anti-chicken Bu-1-RPE (AV20) to detect B cells overnight at 4°C. Slides were then washed, mounted and visualised as described above. Representative confocal images using LSM 710 inverted microscope from one bird from each treatment. Green indicates CSF1R transgene expression, red indicates Bu-1⁺ cells and blue denotes nuclei. Scale bar = 20 μm.