Figure S1 Confirmation of human CLL origin of cells recovered from the spleens of NOD/SCID mice using IgG light chain restriction analysis and detection of chromosomal aberrations by FISH

Flow cytometric analysis of IgG kappa (A) and lambda (B) light chain expression on the surface of human B-CLL recovered from NOD/SCID mice. (C) A human lymphocyte (bright) surrounded by 5 mouse lymphocytes (dim) showing two green signals for CEP12 (chromosome 12) and one red signal for LSI DS13S319 (chromosome 13q14) indicating a del 13q14. (D) A human lymphocyte (bright) surrounded by 5 mouse lymphocytes (dim) showing one red signal for LSI p53 (chromosome 17p13.1) and two green signals for LSI ATM (chromosome 11q23) indicating the del 17p13.1 (del p53). (E) A human lymphocyte (bright) surrounded by 5 mouse lymphocytes (dim) showing two red signals for LSI p53 (chromosome 17p13.1) and one green signal for LSI ATM (chromosome 11q23) indicating a del 11q23 (del ATM).

Figure S2 CLL cells recovered from murine spleens show proliferative activity and up-regulation of survivin and CD100

(A-D) Expression of survivin and CD100 in human CLL cells. For survivin and CD100 expression one representative experiment, each, is given in panel (A,C) (white area: donor cells prior to transplantation; grey area: CLL cells recovered from spleen), whereas panels (B,D) compare mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) data prior to transplantation into NOD/SCID mice and upon recovery from murine spleens for n=6 (survivin) and n=5 (CD100) experiments, respectively. P-values denote significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$) by Wilcoxon test.

Figure S3 CLL cells recovered from murine spleens show proliferative activity by BrdU incorporation

Confirmation of proliferative activity by BrdU incorporation in CLL cells recovered from the murine spleen. A representative experiments is depicted (A; negative control, animals not receiving BrdU) in (B) showing that 22.3 % of the $CD19^{+}$ CLL cells have incorporated BrdU.