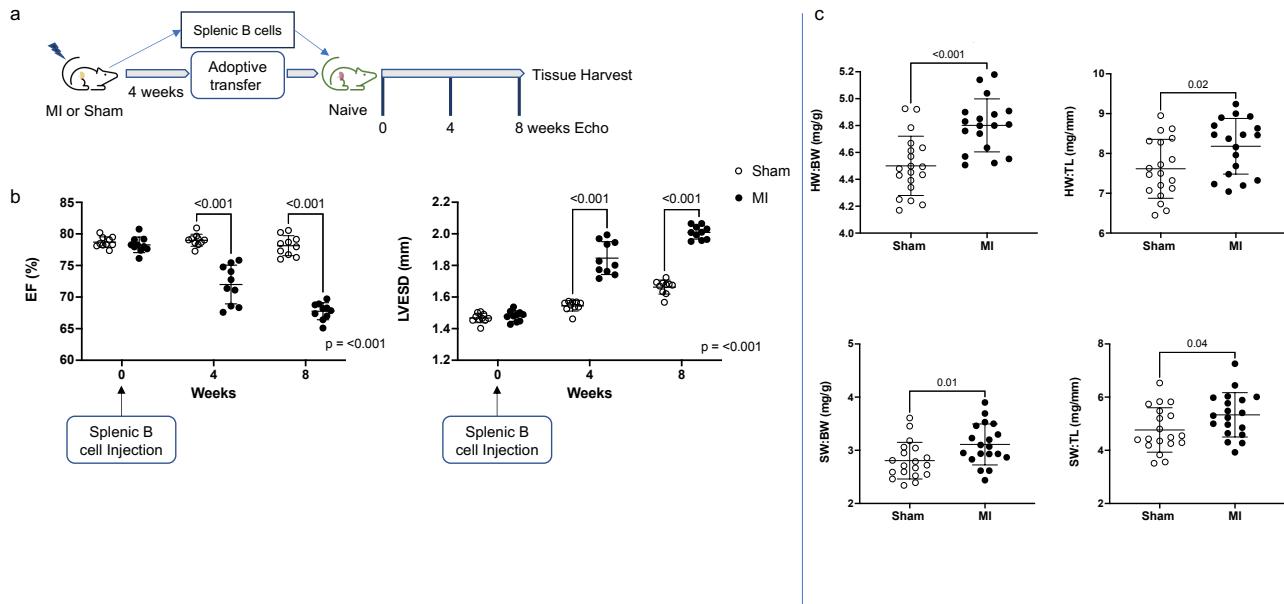
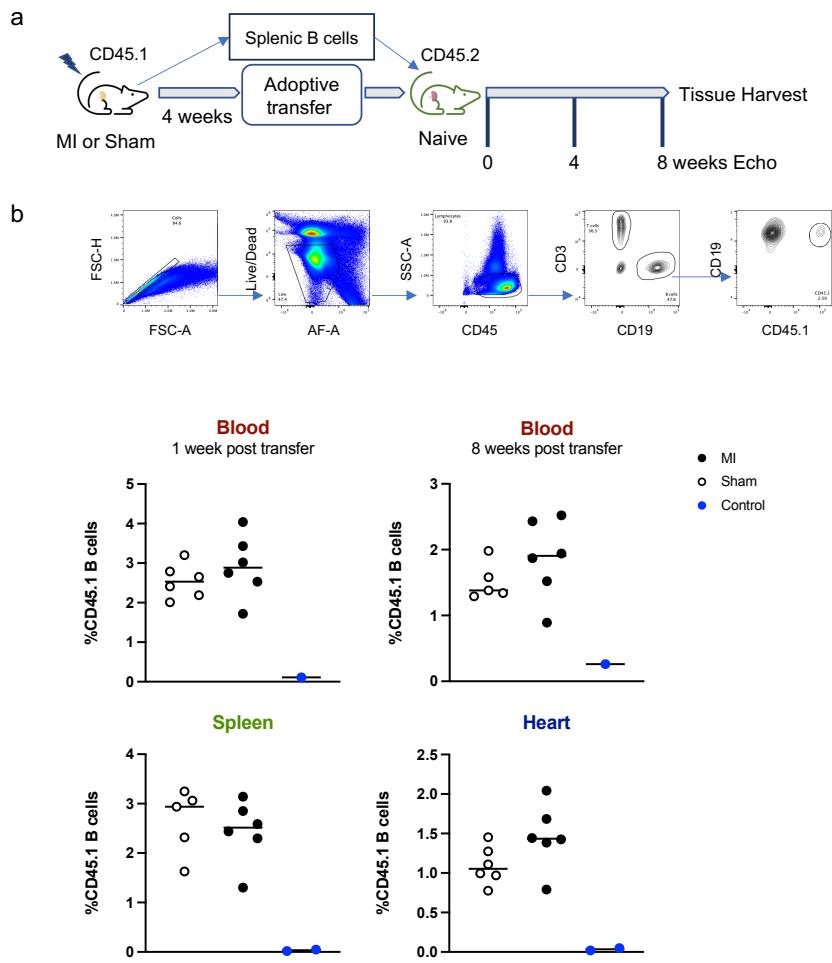


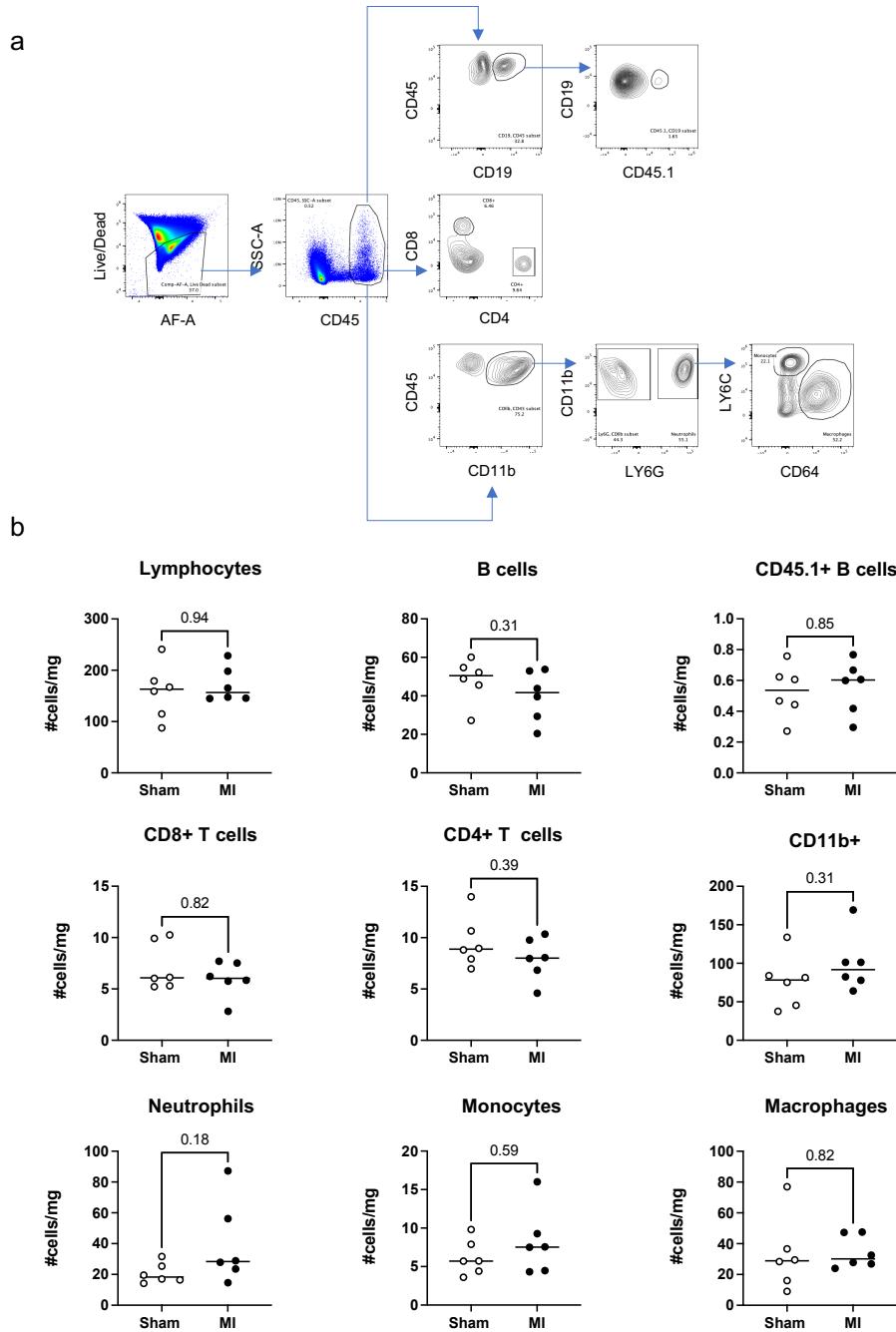
Extended Data Figures/Tables



Extended Data Figure 1. Combined analyses from independent splenic B cells adoptive transfer studies. a) Schema for adoptive transfer of isolated B cells. b) Serial echocardiographic data of recipient mice over eight-week period post-adoptive transfer of isolated splenic B cells (n = 10 per group). c) Combined gravimetric data of recipient mice normalized to body weight and tibia length (n = 21 per group). Mean values \pm SD are represented. HW = heart weight. BW = body weight. SW = spleen weight. TL = tibia length.



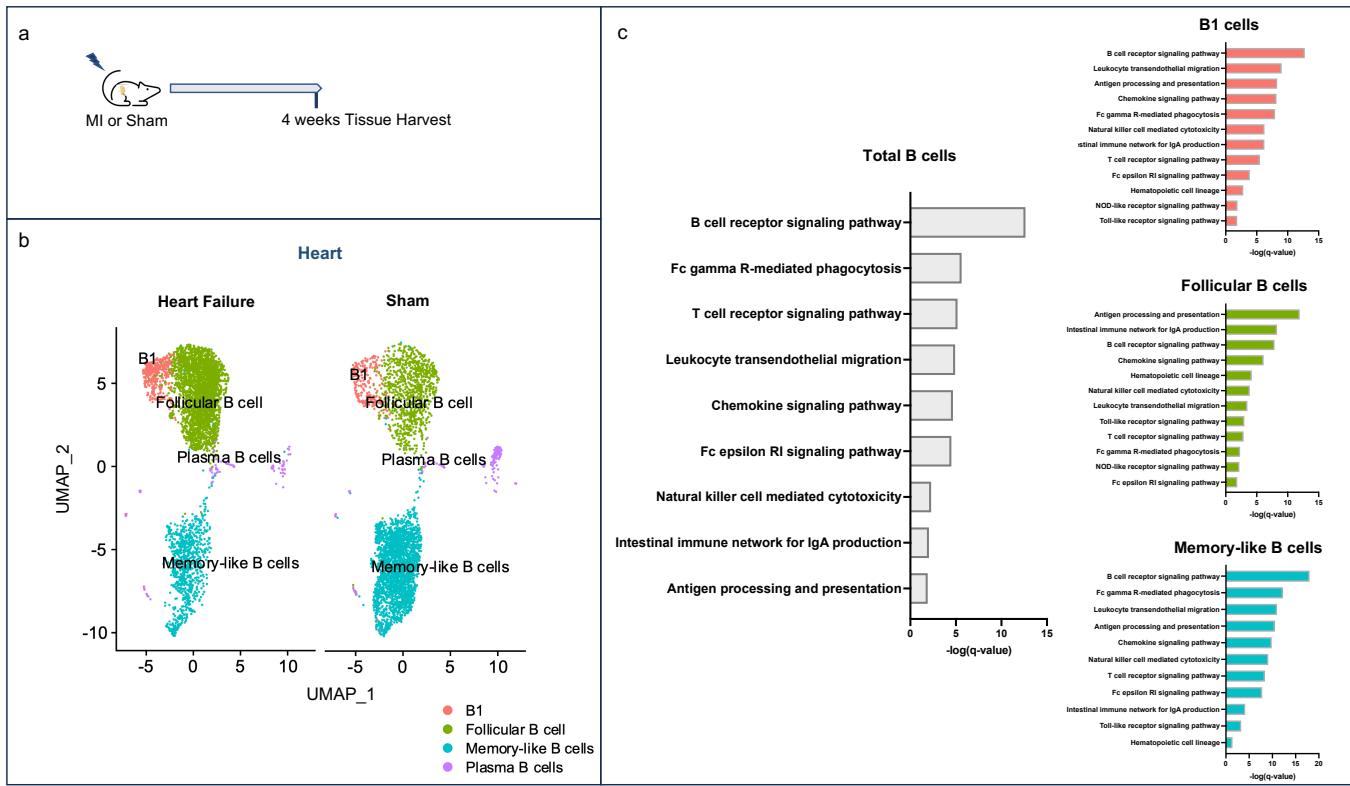
Extended Data Figure 2. Quantification of CD45.1 donor-derived B cells in a second independent experiment. a) Representative gating strategy b) Quantification of donor-derived CD45.1 B cells in recipients' peripheral blood, spleen, and hearts. Non-recipient C57BL/6J mice are included as an additional control. Median values are represented by a horizontal mark.



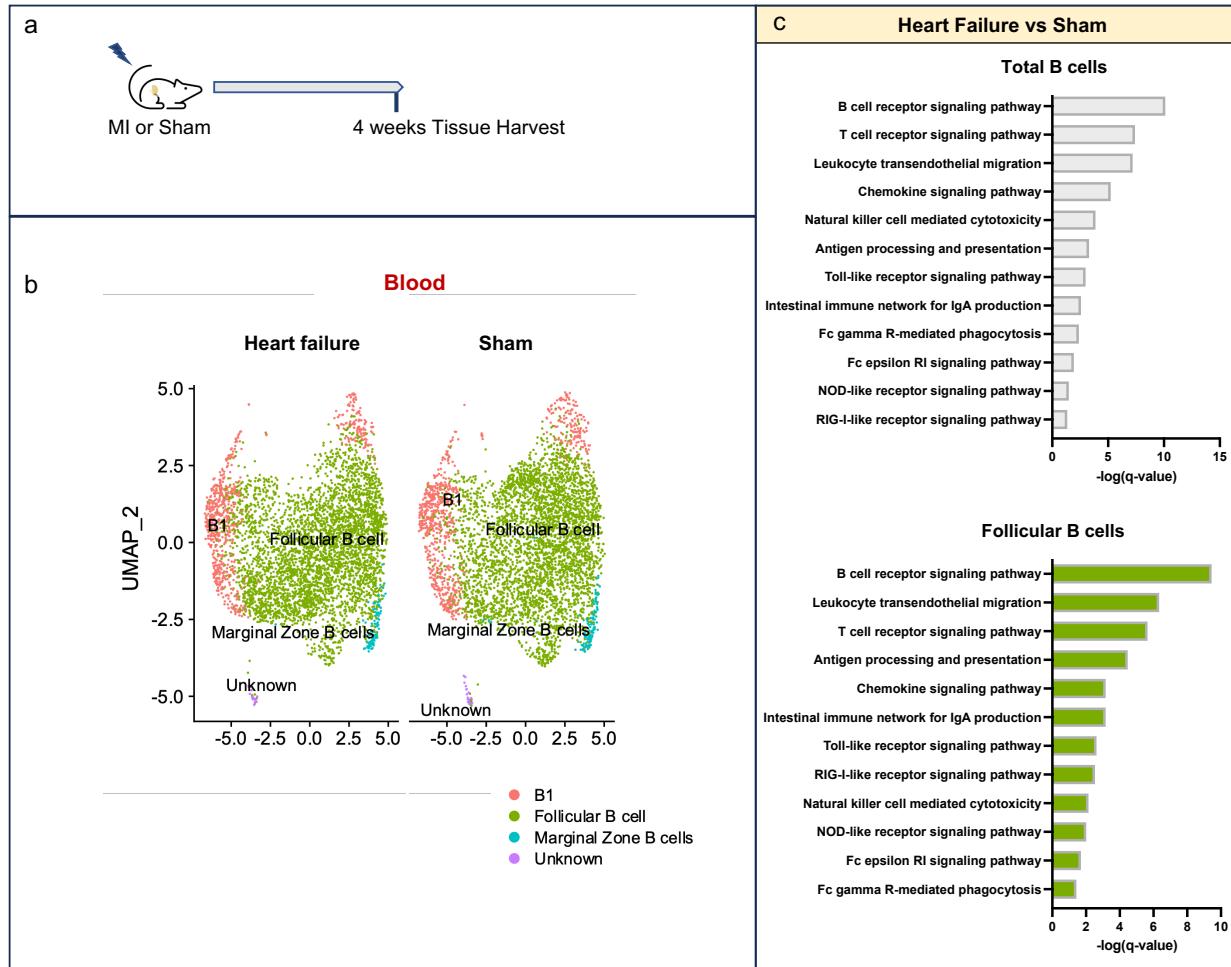
Extended Data Figure 3. Adoptive transfer of splenic B cells from HF mice did not induce changes in immune cell populations in recipient hearts. a) Representative gating strategy b) Cardiac immune cell populations of recipient mice eight weeks post-adoptive transfer. $n = 6$ male mice per group. Median values are represented by a horizontal mark.

MZB cells	KEGG Term	Count	%	p-value	FDR
HF	T cell receptor signaling pathway	5	0.0463	3.54E-05	3.29E-03
	Glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis - keratan sulfate	2	0.1333	1.17E-03	3.62E-02
	Jak-STAT signaling pathway	4	0.0258	1.98E-03	3.67E-02
	Purine metabolism	4	0.0252	2.17E-03	3.67E-02

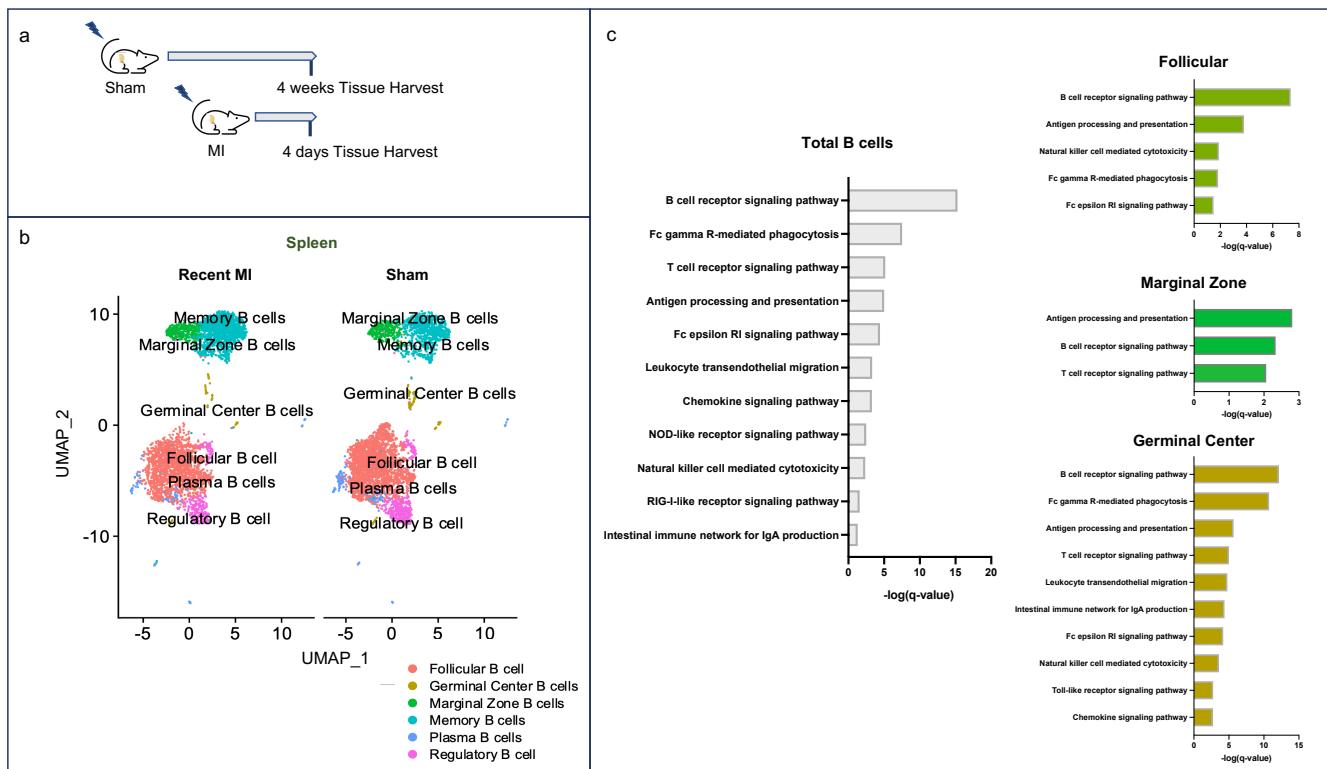
Extended Data Table 1. Remote MI does not result in dysregulation of antigen processing and presentation pathways in splenic marginal zone B (MZB) cells. KEGG pathway analysis of differentially expressed genes in splenic MZB cells from heart failure (HF) compared to sham mice ($p<0.05$). Pathways with FDR-adjusted p -value <0.05 are listed.



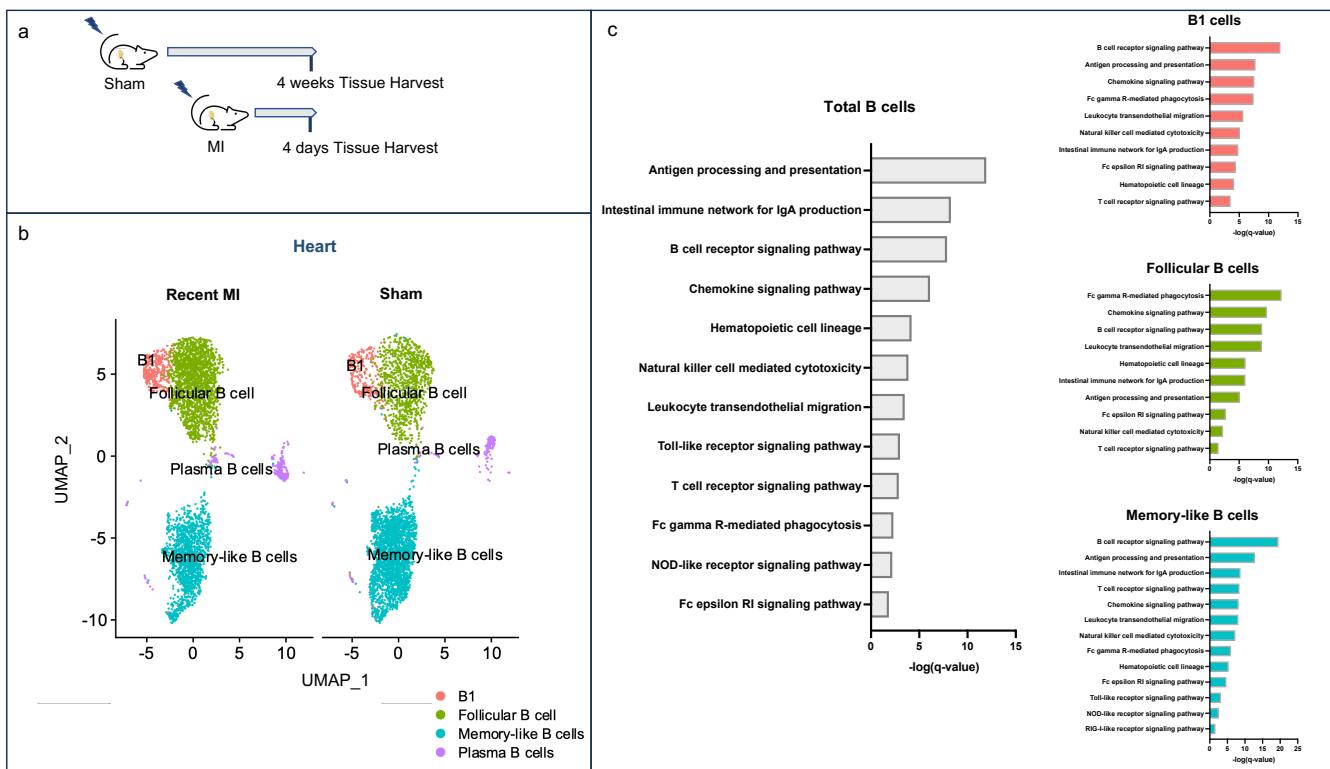
Extended Data Figure 4. Remote myocardial injury results in dysregulation of antigen processing and presentation in cardiac B cells. a) Schema for scRNA sequencing of cardiac B cells from mice four weeks post-MI (“heart failure”) or sham surgery. b) UMAP plots visualizing cardiac B cell sub-types. c) KEGG pathway analysis of top 500 differentially expressed genes in cardiac B cells from heart failure mice compared to sham mice ($p<0.05$). Immune system pathways for selected B cell subtypes with $q\text{-value}<0.05$ are shown.



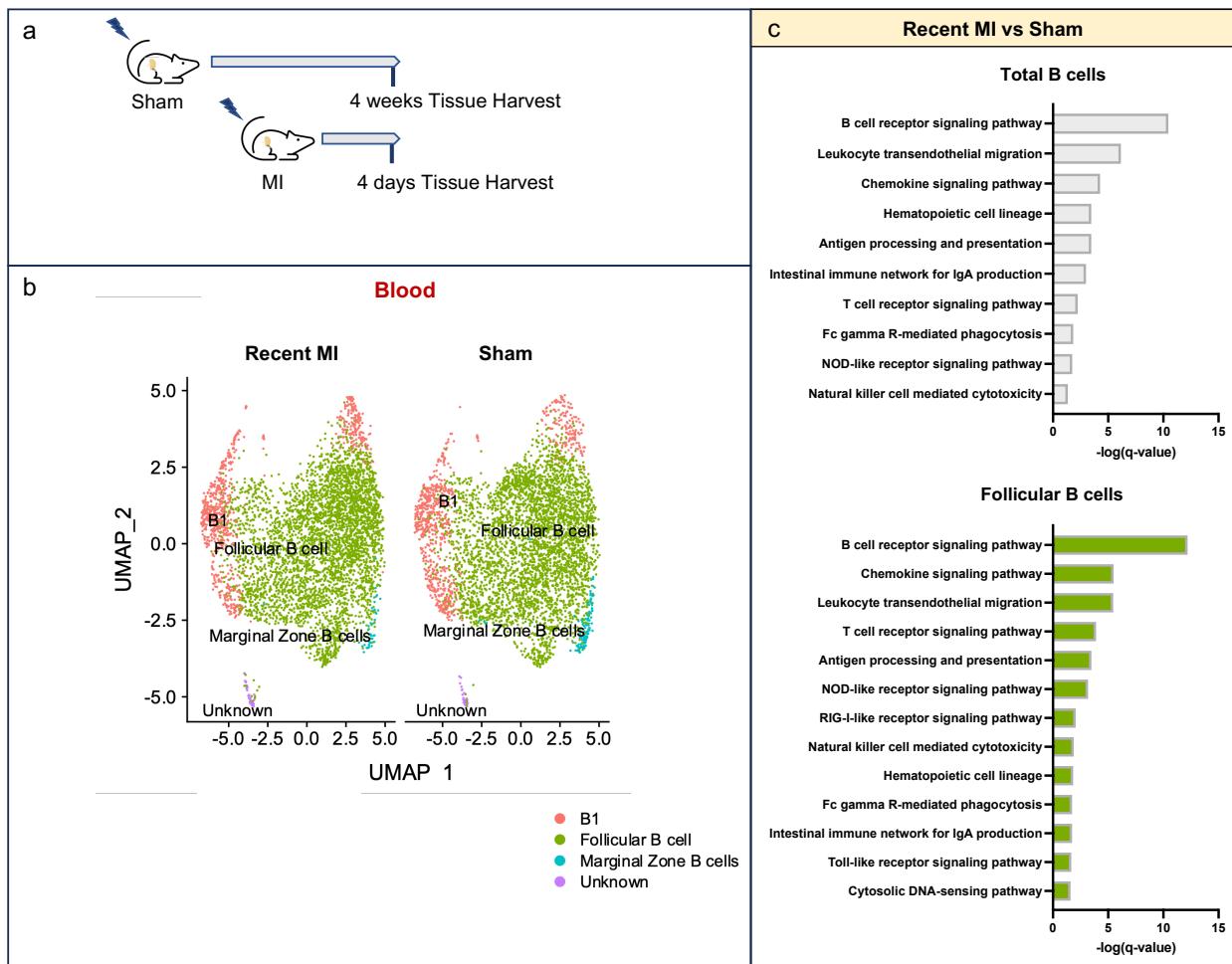
Extended Data Figure 5. Remote myocardial injury results in chronic dysregulation of antigen processing and presentation in peripheral blood B cells. a) Schema for scRNA sequencing of peripheral blood B cells from mice four weeks (“heart failure”) after permanent coronary ligation or sham surgery. b) UMAP plots visualizing peripheral blood B cell sub-types. c) KEGG pathway analysis of differentially expressed genes in peripheral blood B cells from HF mice compared to sham mice ($p < 0.05$). Immune system pathways with $q\text{-value} < 0.05$ are shown.



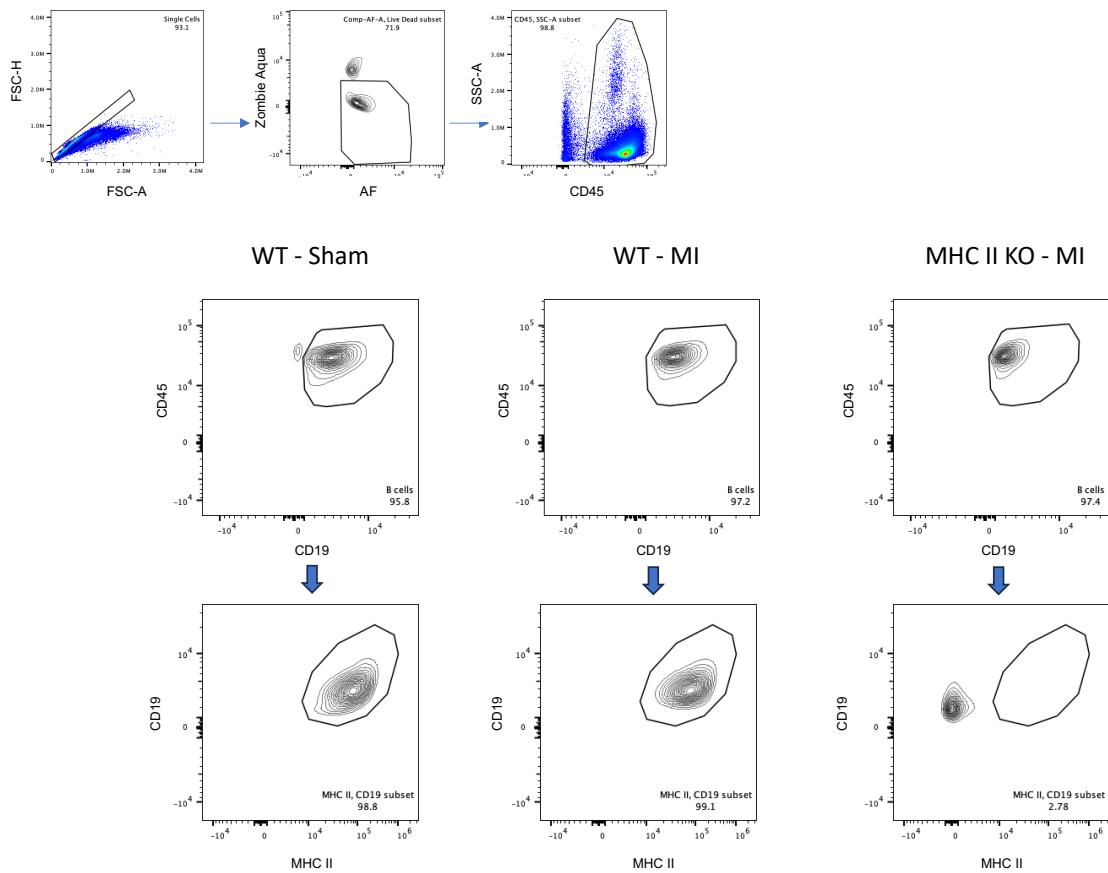
Extended Data Figure 6. Acute myocardial injury results in dysregulation of antigen processing and presentation in splenic B cells. a) Schema for single cell sequencing of B cells from mice four days after MI (“recent MI”) after permanent coronary ligation or four weeks after sham surgery. b) UMAP plots visualizing splenic B cell sub-types. c) KEGG pathway analysis of differentially expressed genes in splenic B cells from recent MI mice compared to sham mice ($p<0.05$). Immune system pathways for selected B cell subtypes with $q\text{-value}<0.05$ are shown.



Extended Data Figure 7. Acute myocardial injury results in dysregulation of antigen processing and presentation in cardiac B cells. A) Schema for single cell sequencing of cardiac B cells from mice four days after MI (“recent MI”) after permanent coronary ligation or four weeks after sham surgery. B) UMAP plots visualizing cardiac B cell sub-types. C) KEGG pathway analysis of top 500 differentially expressed genes in cardiac B cells from recent MI mice compared to sham mice ($p<0.05$). Immune system pathways with $q\text{-value}<0.05$ are shown.



Extended Data Figure 8. Acute myocardial injury results in dysregulation of antigen processing and presentation in peripheral blood B cells. A) Schema for scRNA sequencing of peripheral blood B cells from mice four days after MI (“recent MI”) after permanent coronary ligation or four weeks after sham surgery. B) UMAP plots visualizing peripheral blood B cell sub-types. C) KEGG pathway analysis of differentially expressed genes in peripheral blood B cells from recent MI mice compared to sham mice ($p < 0.05$). Immune system pathways with q -value < 0.05 are shown.



Extended Data Figure 9. Confirmation of MHC class II deletion on splenic B cells in transgenic mouse model. Splenic B cell isolation from *Cd19^{tm1(cre)Cgn/-}*H2-Ab1^{b-tm1Koni/ b-tm1Koni} mice and wildtype mice prior to adoptive transfer (four weeks post-MI). Representative FACS plots showing MHC II expression in splenic B cells from the various experimental groups are reported.