Table S1. Role of Natural Autoantibodies.

Physiology	**Pathology (beneficial and detrimental interference in case of uncontrolled response)**
Host defense • Bacteria • Viruses • Other pathogenic agents	Inflammation, infection (chronic infection and sepsis), and autoimmune diseases
Maintenance of Tissue Homeostasis • Clearance of catabolic products, apoptotic and necrotic cells, as well as senescent cells • Anti-tumor activity (tumor-cell clearance) • Modulation of cell functions: catalytic, hormonal, nucleic acids and protein synthesis	Cancer
Immunomodulation • Cytokines • Dendritic, B and T cells • Presentation of antigens to T cells • Granulocytes • Bridge innate and adaptive immune responses	Cardiovascular diseases • detrimental IgG anti-phosphorylcholine antibodies and protective IgM
	Neurodegenerative diseases • Remyelinization and neurite extension • Recognition of beta-amyloid degradation products • Recognition of beta-integrins
	Tissue transplantation