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1: function Germinal Center Model

2:   Set  $t_{\text{now}} = 0$ .

3:   Create an antigenic determinant sequence of length  $n_{\text{key}}$ .
4:   Create a large (see text) list  $L_{\text{seq}}$  of antibody sequences of length  $n_{\text{key}}$  so that the distribution of binding
   energies between these sequences and the antigen sequence is as requested (see text).
5:   Create a list of  $n_{\text{naïve}} \cdot n_{\text{GC}}$  naïve B cells with sequences drawn from  $L_{\text{seq}}$  and mutation count  $m_V = 0$ .
6:   Create a list of  $n_{\text{freemem}} \cdot n_{\text{GC}}$  unspecific B cells with sequences drawn from  $L_{\text{seq}}$  and
    $m_V = \text{UniformDistribution}[0, 40]$ .
7:   Create a list of  $n_{\text{GC}}$  empty waiting lists.

8:   Calculate the time curve  $Ag(t)$  of antigenic presence in the system (see text).
9:   Calculate the time curve  $LF(t)$  of limiting factor presence in the follicular sites (see text).
10:  Open an empty event list for each GC to store events that are executed with a time delay.

11:  while  $t_{\text{now}} < t_{\text{max}}$  do

12:    Remove inactive naïve cells that are older than  $t_{\text{life, naïve}}$ .
13:    if number of free naïve cells  $< n_{\text{naïve}} \cdot n_{\text{GC}}$  then
14:      Create naïve B cells with rate  $n_{\text{naïve}} \cdot n_{\text{GC}} / t_{\text{life, naïve}}$ .

15:    In each GC, remove waiting B cells that have been there for longer than  $t_{\text{life, GC}}$ .

    % Events consist of (event type, execution time, GC ID, list of cells concerned by the event).
16:    if event list contains events with  $t_{\text{execution}} = t_{\text{now}}$  then
17:      for every one of these events do
18:        if event is of type 'Enter' then
19:          Distribute the cells randomly to the GC waiting lists.
20:        else if event is of type 'Divide' then
21:          Make two possibly mutated daughter cells from every mother (see text).
22:          Append the viable daughter cells to the GC's waiting list.
23:        else if event is of type 'Differentiate' then
24:          Append the cells to the free memory list.
25:        Discard event.

26:    if antigen is present in the system at  $t_{\text{now}}$  then
27:      Create empty list  $L_{\text{act}}$  for newly activated cells.
28:      for every cell in the free naïve and memory pools do
29:        Activate with probability  $Ag(t_{\text{now}}) \cdot p_{\text{base}}$ .
30:        if activation is successful then append cell to  $L_{\text{act}}$ 
31:      Create event of type 'Enter' with  $t_{\text{execution}} = t_{\text{now}} + t_{\text{init}}$  and  $L_{\text{act}}$ .
32:      Append event to event list.

33:    if limiting factors are present in the follicles at  $t_{\text{now}}$  then
34:      for every GC do
35:        if there are B cells waiting for survival signals then
36:          Choose  $LF(t_{\text{now}})$  waiting cells for survival according to Boltzmann-distributed selection
          probabilities (see text).
37:          In order to incorporate double division after selection, directly make two possibly mutated
          daughter sequences from every mother (see text).
38:          Create event of type 'Divide' with  $t_{\text{execution}} = t_{\text{now}} + 2t_{\text{div}}$  and a randomly selected fraction
           $p_{\text{recycle}}$  of the viable daughters from the first division round.
39:          Create event of type 'Differentiate' with  $t_{\text{execution}} = t_{\text{now}} + t_{\text{div}} + t_{\text{diff}}$  and the remaining
          chosen cells.
40:          Append events to the event list.

41:    Set  $t_{\text{now}} = t_{\text{now}} + t_{\text{step}}$ .

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