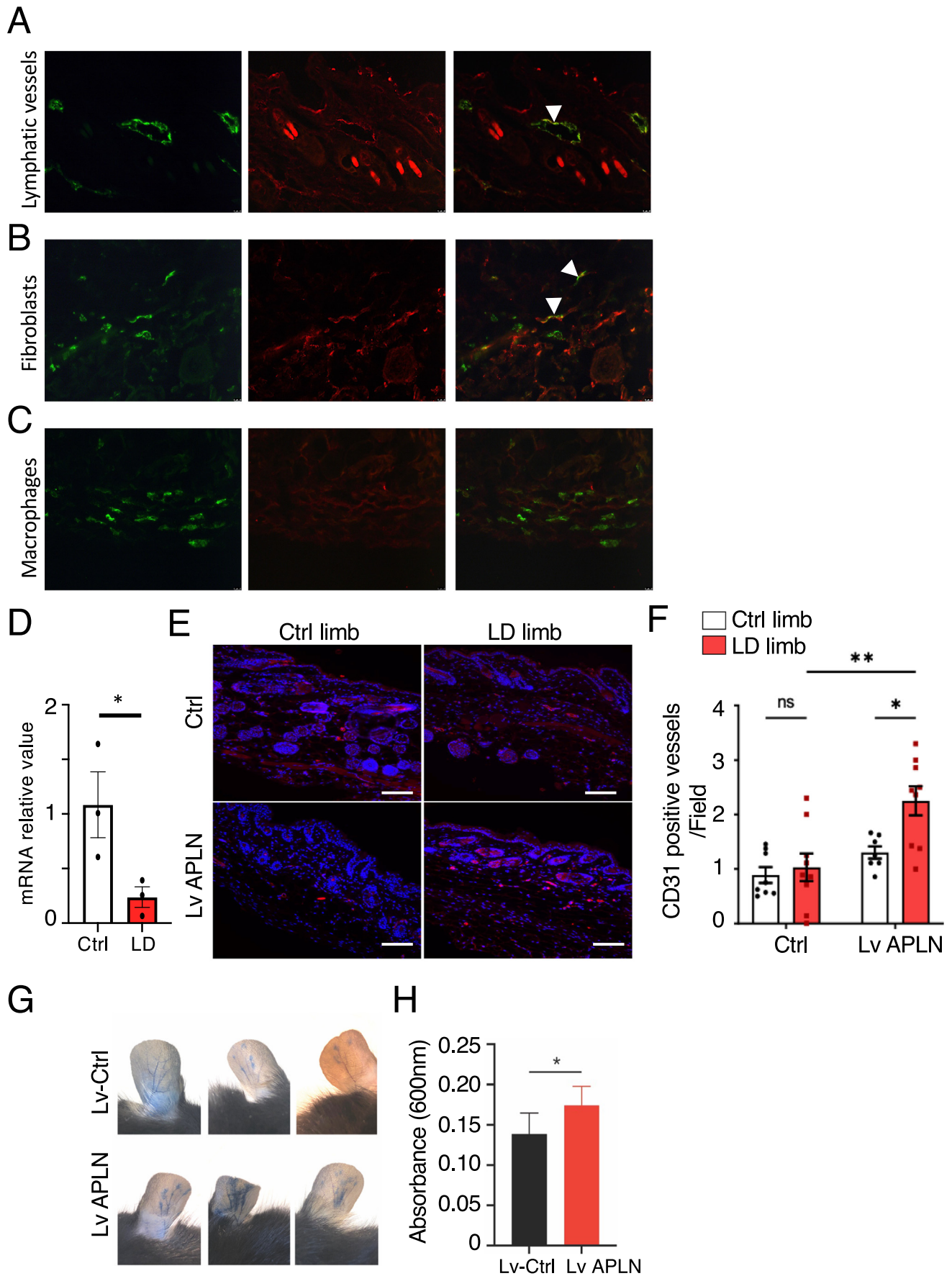


Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. Effect of APLN vector on skin angiogenesis.

(A) Skin section staining with Lyve1 (green) and APJ (red). Scale bar = 50 μ m. (B) Skin section staining with vimentin (green) and APJ (red). Scale bar = 50 μ m. (C) Skin section staining with CD68 (green) and APJ (red). Scale bar = 50 μ m. (D) APLN mRNA expression in skin from ctrl and LD limb. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 3$) (* $P < 0.05$, unpaired t test). (E) Skin sections of control or LD limb from LV-APLN-treated mice were stained for CD31 (red). DNA was stained with DAPI. Scale bar = 100 μ m. (F) Quantification of blood vessels per field according the limb and treatment of mice. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 9$ control and $n = 8$ APLN-treated mice) (* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, one-way ANOVA). (G) Vascular permeability assay by Evans blue extravasation. Left ear intradermally injected with 2 μ L of control lentivector, right ear injected with 2 μ L of APLN lentivector. (H) Quantification of extravasated Evans blue dye. Data represent mean \pm SEM (* $P < 0.05$, unpaired t test).



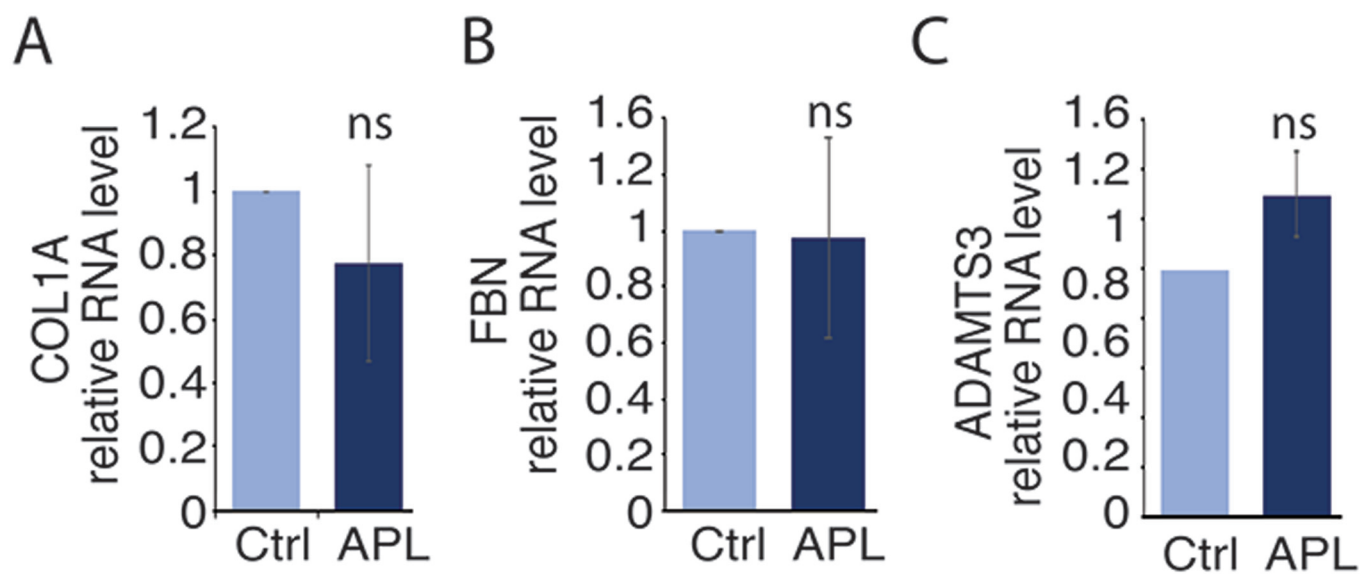


Figure EV2. Gene expression in APLN-stimulated HDLEC.

(A-C). RT-qPCR showing the expression of COL1A (A), FBN (B), and ADAMTS3 (C) in APLN-stimulated HDLEC. Data represent mean \pm SEM (ns=non significant, unpaired *t* test).

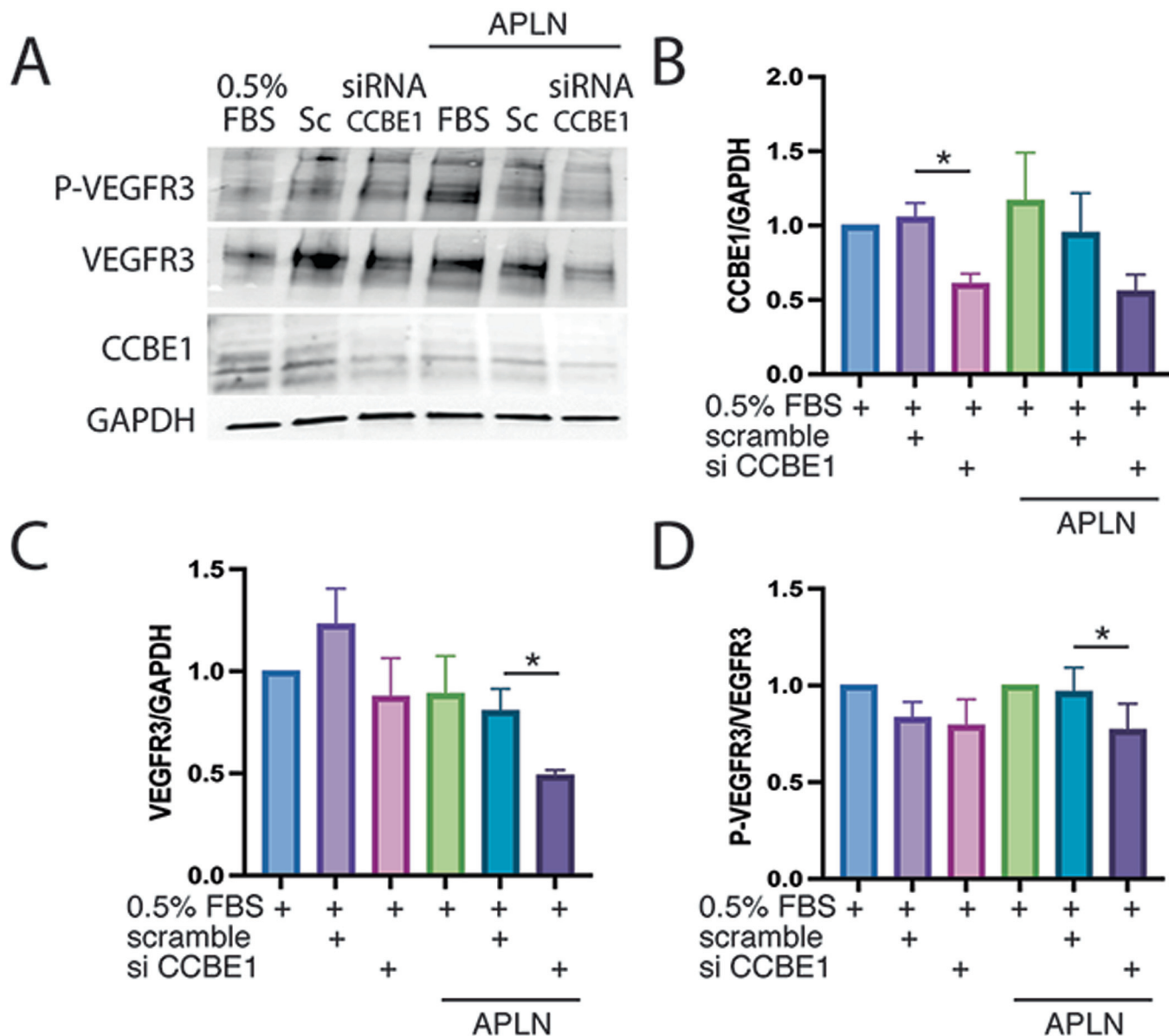
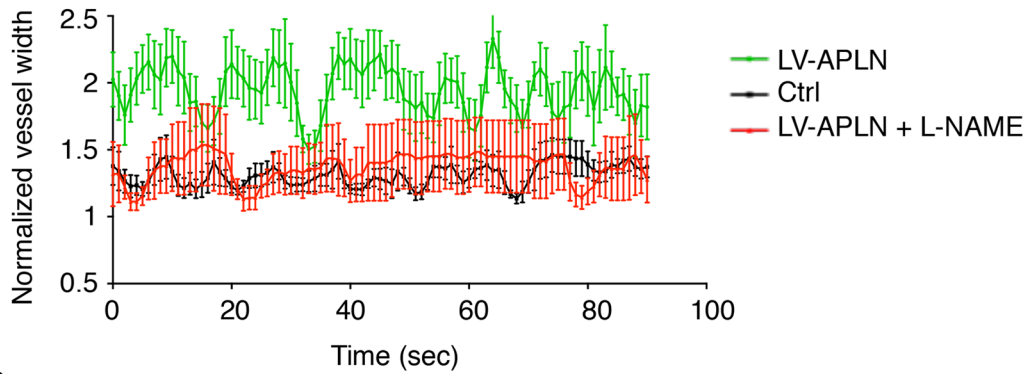


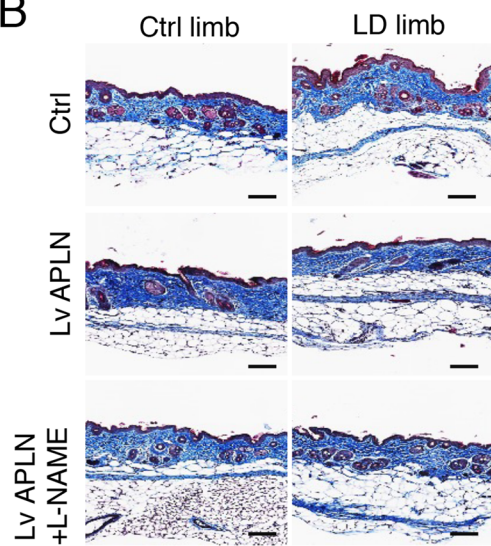
Figure EV3. Stimulation of VEGFR3 phosphorylation by APLN.

(A) Representative phospho-VEGFR3/VEGFR3 and CCBE1 immunoblots of HDLEC treated with APLN +/- siRNA CCBE1. (B) Graphs represent quantification of CCBE1/GAPDH protein ratio from at least three independent experiments. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 3$ independent replicates) (* $P < 0.05$, two-way ANOVA). (C) Graphs represent quantification of VEGFR3/GAPDH protein ratio from at least three independent experiments. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 3$ independent replicates) (* $P < 0.05$, two-way ANOVA). (D) Graphs represent quantification of phospho/total protein ratio of VEGFR3 from at least three independent experiments. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 3$ independent replicates) (* $P < 0.05$, two-way ANOVA).

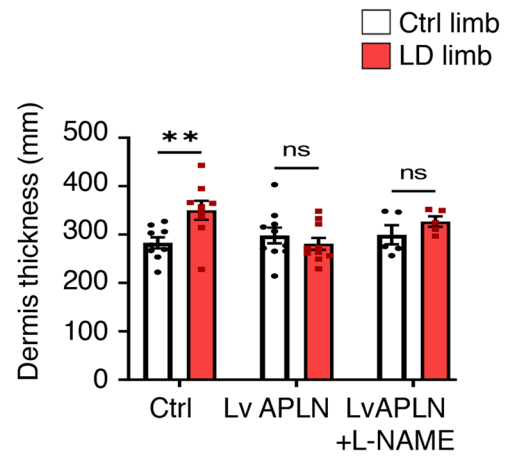
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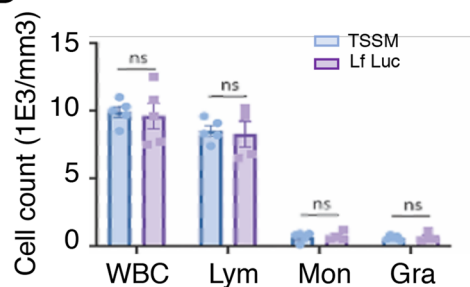
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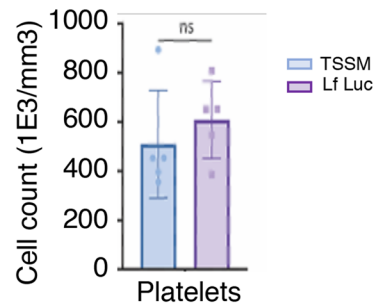
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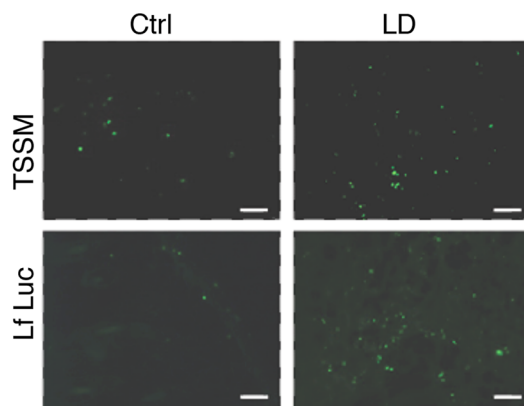
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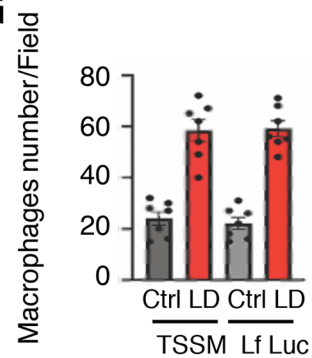
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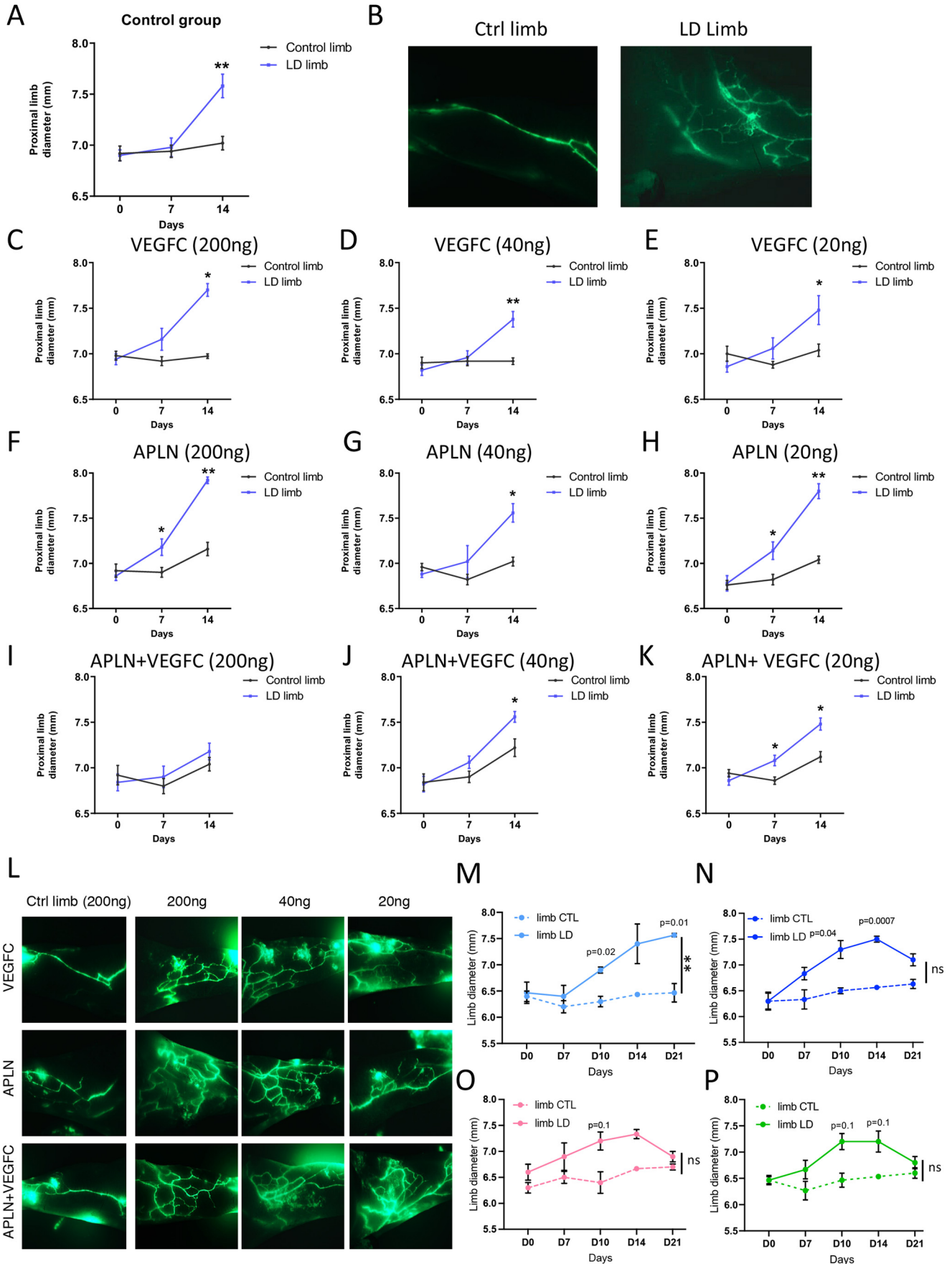


G



◀ Figure EV4. Effect of L-NAME on dermis fibrosis.

(A) Graph represent mean vessel width normalized to the minimum vessel width. (LV-APLN $n = 8$, Ctrl $n = 7$ and LV-APLN + L-NAME $n = 4$). (B) Fibrosis was evaluated by Masson's trichrome staining of the skin in control mice ($n = 9$) treated with APLN lentivector ($n = 9$) and LV-APLN + L-NAME ($n = 5$). (scale bar: 50 μm). (C) graph display the quantification of dermis thickness. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 9$) (** $P < 0.01$, two-way ANOVA). (D) Number of total circulating white blood cells, lymphocytes, monocytes and granulocytes in blood from mice 2 weeks after Lentiflash-APLN intradermal injection. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (ns = non significant, unpaired t test). (E) Number of blood platelet cells from mice 2 weeks after Lentiflash-APLN intradermal injection. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (ns = non significant, unpaired t test). (F) Representative images of macrophages (F4/80) immunodetection at the site of injection in skin from mice injected with Lf (Lf Luc) or adjuvant (TSSM) (scale bar = 50 μm). (G) Quantification of the number of macrophages at the site of Lf injection or TSSM control. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 7$).



◀ Figure EV5. VEGF-C-, APLN, and APLN-VEGF-C Lf dose response.

(A) Quantification of proximal limb swelling at 7 and 14 days after surgery on control limb, LD limb or LD treated with TSSM. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (** $P < 0.001$, two-way ANOVA). (B) Representative images of lymphangiography from mice treated with TSSM. Scale bar: 1 mm. (C–E) Quantification of proximal limb swelling 7 and 14 days after surgery on control or LD treated with 200 ng (C), 40 ng (D), or 20 ng (E) of VEGF-C LentiFlash[®] vector. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (* $P < 0.05$, * $P < 0.001$, two-way ANOVA). (F–H) Quantification of proximal limb swelling 7 and 14 days after surgery on control or LD treated with 200 ng (F), 40 ng (G), or 20 ng (H) of APLN LentiFlash[®] vector. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (* $P < 0.05$, * $P < 0.001$, two-way ANOVA). (I–K) Quantification of proximal limb swelling 7 and 14 days after surgery on control or LD treated with 200 ng (I), 40 ng (J), or 20 ng (K) of APLN-VEGF-C LentiFlash[®] vector. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (* $P < 0.05$, * $P < 0.001$, two-way ANOVA). (L) Representative images of lymphangiography from mice treated with 200 ng, 40 ng, or 20 ng VEGF-C-, APLN-, or APLN-VEGF-C LentiFlash[®] vectors. Scale bar: 1 mm. (M) Quantification of proximal limb swelling in mice treated with TSSM. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (** $P < 0.001$, two-way ANOVA). (N) Quantification of proximal limb swelling in mice treated with APLN-VEGF-C LentiFlash[®] vector Batch 1 after LD development (10 days post surgery). Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (two-way ANOVA). (O) Quantification of proximal limb swelling in mice treated with APLN-VEGF-C LentiFlash[®] vector Batch 2 after LD development (10 days post surgery). Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (two-way ANOVA). (P) Quantification of proximal limb swelling in mice treated with APLN-VEGF-C LentiFlash[®] vector Batch 3 after LD development (10 days post surgery). Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$) (two-way ANOVA).