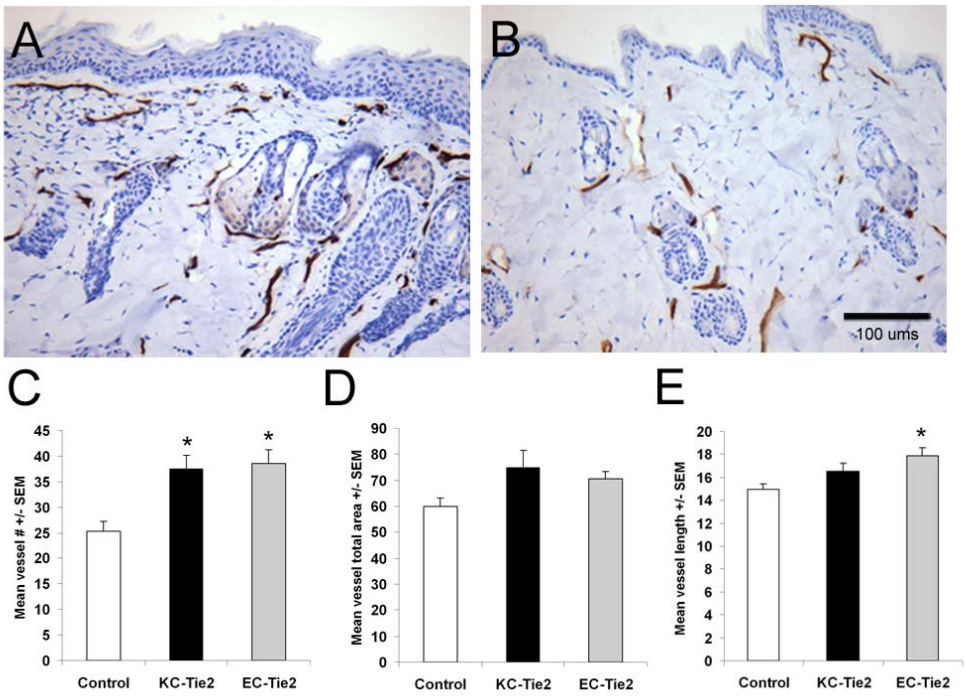
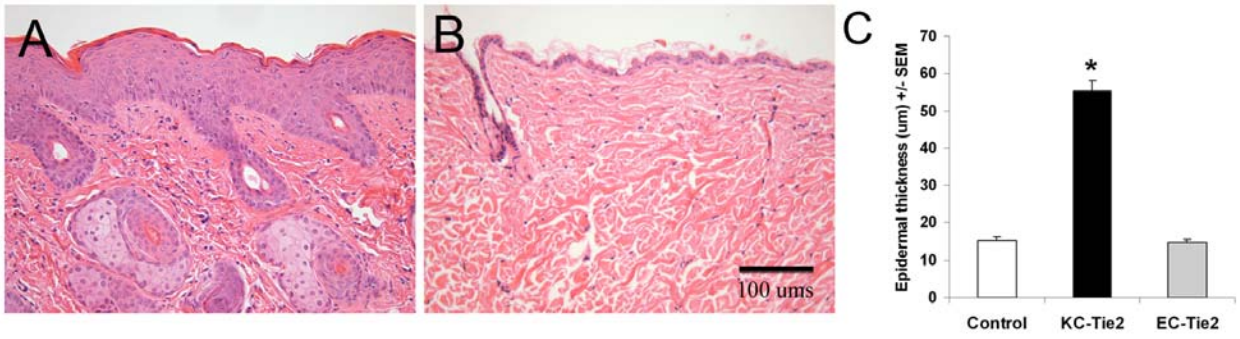
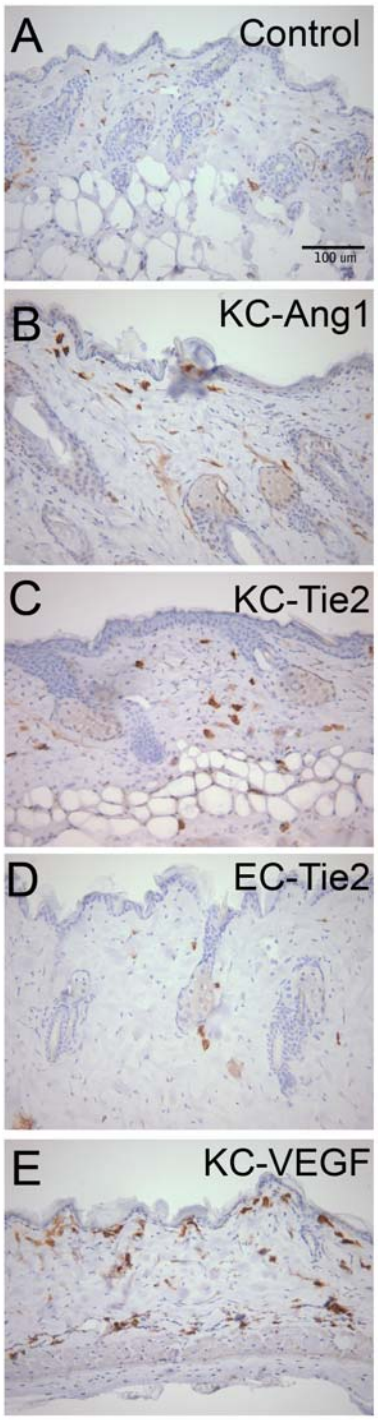


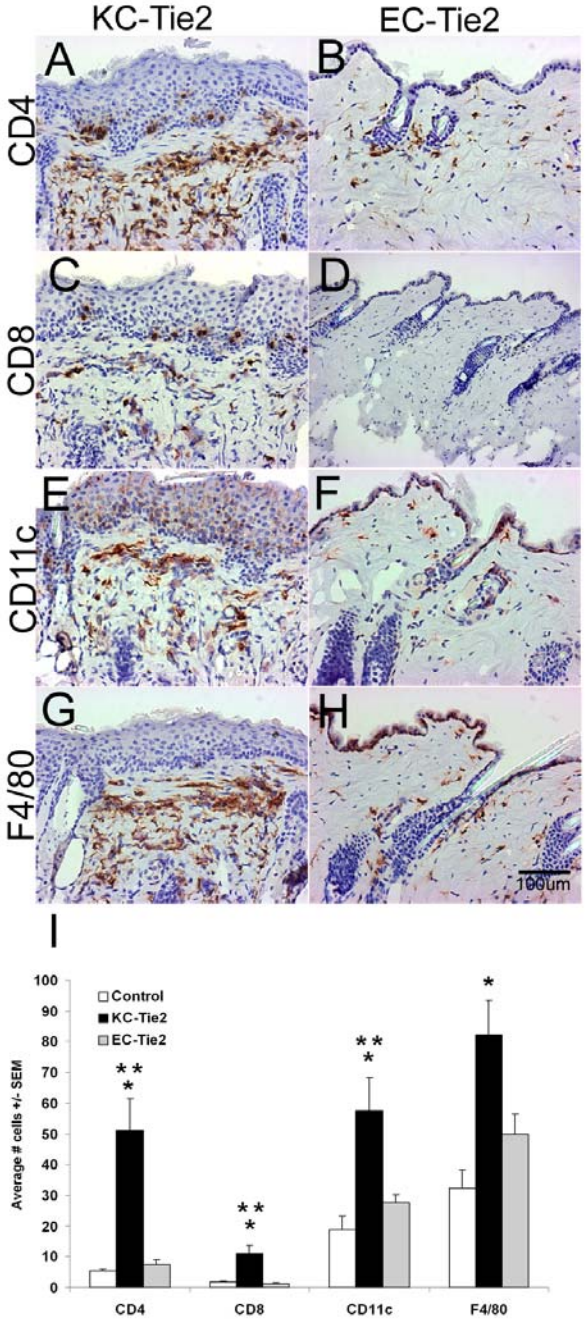
Supplemental Figure 1. KC-Tie2 and EC-Tie2 animals have increased dermal angiogenesis compared to CD1 control mice. Back skin of KC-Tie2 (A) and EC-Tie2 mice (B) was immunostained with antibodies targeting the pan EC marker, MECA. Quantification of blood vessel number (C), total blood vessel area (D) and blood vessel diameter (E) demonstrates KC-Tie2 and EC-Tie2 mice have increases in the number of blood vessels compared to control mice, and EC-Tie2 mice have increases in the average vessel length compared to controls. * $p<0.05$ compared to control mice.



Supplemental Figure 2. Histological analyses of epidermal thickness in KC-Tie2 and EC-Tie2 mouse skin. H&E stained skin taken from backs of (A) KC-Tie2 and (B) EC-Tie2 mice. Epidermal thickness (in μm) was quantified using Adobe Photoshop Analysis Ruler Tool software (C). KC-Tie2 mouse skin acanthotic compared to EC-Tie2 and control mice. * $p<0.05$ compared to control and EC-Tie2 mice.



Supplemental Figure 3. NCAM staining of KC-Ang1, KC-Tie2, EC-Tie2 and KC-VEGF mouse back skin. Back skin from (A) control, (B) KC-Ang1, (C) KC-Tie2, (D) EC-Tie2 and (E) KC-VEGF mice was stained for neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) a marker that identifies both neural and vascular tissues in mice. More cellular staining is apparent in the transgenic mouse skin than that observed in control animals.



Supplemental Figure 4. Inflammatory cell infiltrates in KC-Tie2 and EC-Tie2 mice. Back skin from KC-Tie2 (A, C, E, G) and EC-Tie2 (B, D, F, H) stained against $CD4^+$ T cells (A-B), $CD8^+$ T cells (C-D), $CD11c^+$ (E-F) and $F4/80^+$ macrophages (G-H). The mean number of cells present per field of view was quantified (I). KC-Tie2 have increases in each subtype of immune cell examined compared to control animals and increases in $CD4^+$, $CD8^+$ and $CD11c^+$ cells compared with EC-Tie2 animals. * $p<0.05$ compared to controls; **$p<0.05$ compared to EC-Tie2 mice.