Supporting Information

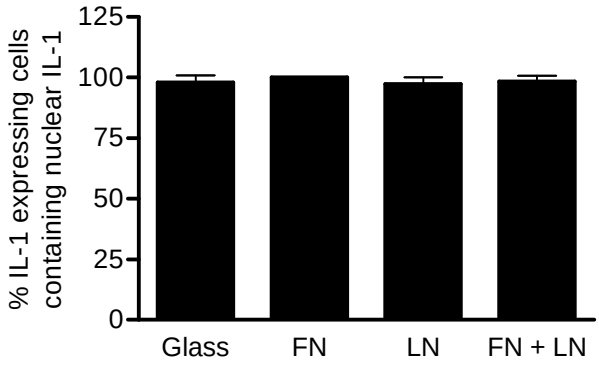

Figure S1: IL-1α localization in BV-2 cells is not regulated by adhesion to ECM

BV-2 cells were seeded at low density (1 x 10^5 cells/mL) on glass coverslips left uncoated or coated with fibronectin (FN), laminin (LN) or fibronectin and laminin (FN + LN), LPS-treated (1 µg/mL, 6h), immunostained for IL-1α and co-stained with DAPI. The proportion of IL-1α-expressing BV-2 cells containing nuclear IL-1α was quantified by blind cell counting. Data shown are from n = 2 independent experiments.

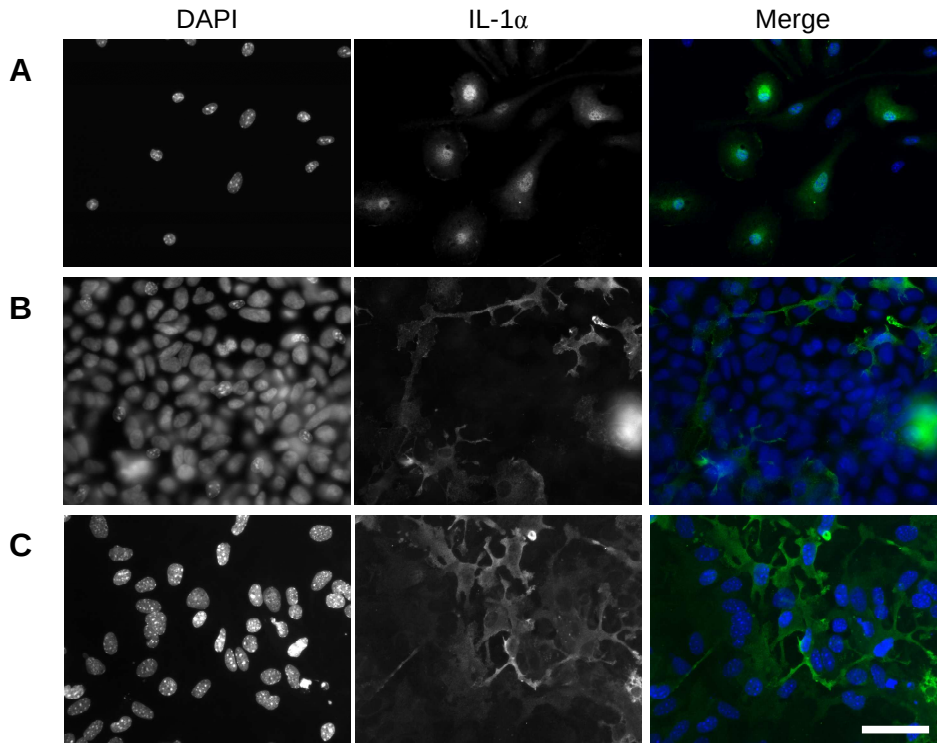

Figure S2: Local cell density-dependent IL-1 nuclear localization in primary murine microglia

Widefield images show IL-1α subcellular localization in LPS (6 hours, 1 µg/mL) treated primary murine microglia [cultured as described previously, (31)]. Microglia were cultured alone (1 x 10^5 cells/mL, **A**), co-cultured with a HEK-293 cell monolayer (**B**), or co-cultured with primary murine astrocytes (**C**). Cells were immunostained for IL-1α (green) and co-stained with DAPI (blue). Images are of representative fields of view from one of n = 2 (**C**) or n = 3 (**A, B**) independent cultures. Scale bar = 40 µm.

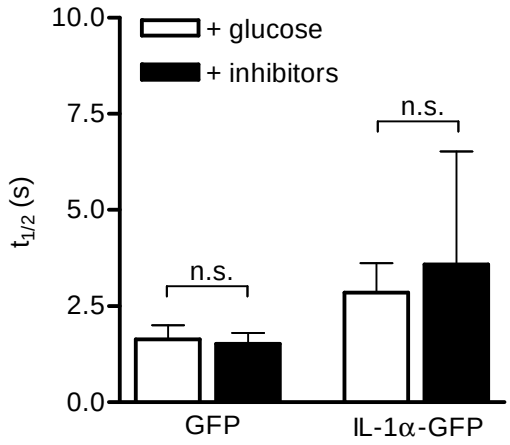

Figure S3: IL-1α-GFP cytoplasmic mobility is not affected by ATP-depletion.

Cytoplasmic FRAP was performed as described previously (11) on GFP- and IL-1α-GFP-expressing COS-7 cells under normal (+ glucose) or ATP-depleted (+ inhibitors) conditions. The half times for fluorescence recovery ($t_{1/2}$) were measured for n = 15 cells per condition. n.s., no significant change in $t_{1/2}$, one way ANOVA with post-hoc Bonferroni multiple comparison analysis.