Table S1.   **Primers used for real-time PCR**

| Primer | Sequence |
| --- | --- |
| MMP 9 forward primer | 5′-TTTGGTGTCGCGGAGCACGG-3′ |
| MMP 9 reverse primer | 5′-GGGCATCTCCCTGAACGCCG-3′ |
| MMP 12 forward primer | 5′-CCCTCGATGTGGAGTGCCCG-3′ |
| MMP 12 reverse primer | 5′-TCCTCACGCTTCATGTCCGGAGT-3′ |
| MMP13 forward primer | 5′-GTTGGTCCCTGCCCCTTCCCT-3′ |
| MMP13 reverse primer | 5′-TCCCGCAAGAGTCGCAGGAT-3′ |
| MMP 14 forward primer | 5′-CCCGCCTATGGGCCCAACAT-3′ |
| MMP 14 reverse primer | 5′-CCCGCCAGAACCATCGCTCC-3′ |
| TGF-B forward primer | 5′-ACCACCATGCGACCAACGGC-3′ |
| TGF-B reverse primer | 5′-GGCGGCCCGAAGTGTCTCAA-3′ |
| uPARAP forward primer | 5′-CAGCCCTGGTTCGCAGCCATC-3′ |
| uPARAP reverse primer | 5′-CACTGGCCACCCAGCAAGGAC-3′ |
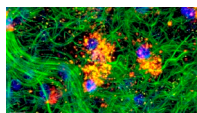


Video 1.   **Reconstituted field of collagen formed in vivo.** Alexa Fluor 488–conjugated collagen and Texas red–conjugated 10-kD dextran were injected into the dermis of a mouse 24 h before imaging. The video shows fluorescently labeled collagen fibrils forming extensive collagen fiber networks, infiltrated by cells degrading the fluorescently labeled collagen via endocytosis and lysosomal routing. Nuclei of cells are visualized with Hoechst dye and lysosomes by Texas red–conjugated 10-kD dextran. Bar, 30 µm.

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