Supplementary Information

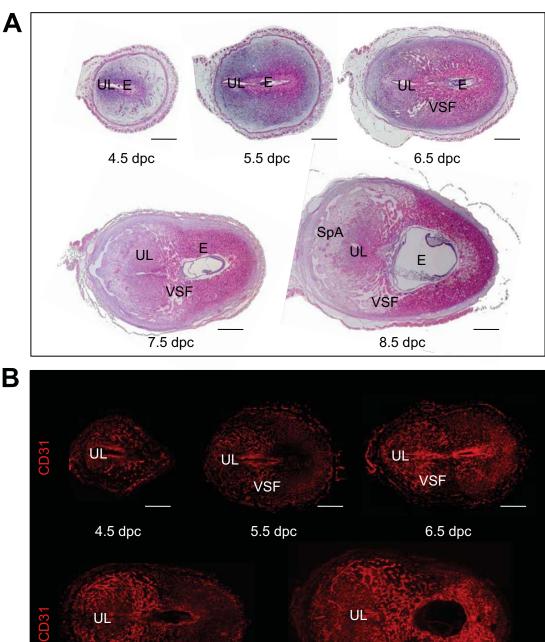
VEGF-A Regulated by Progesterone Governs Uterine Angiogenesis and Vascular Remodeling during Pregnancy

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Supplementary Figure 1



VSF

8.5 dpc

Supplementary Figure 1. Dynamic growth of uterine size and BVs during early pregnancy in mouse.

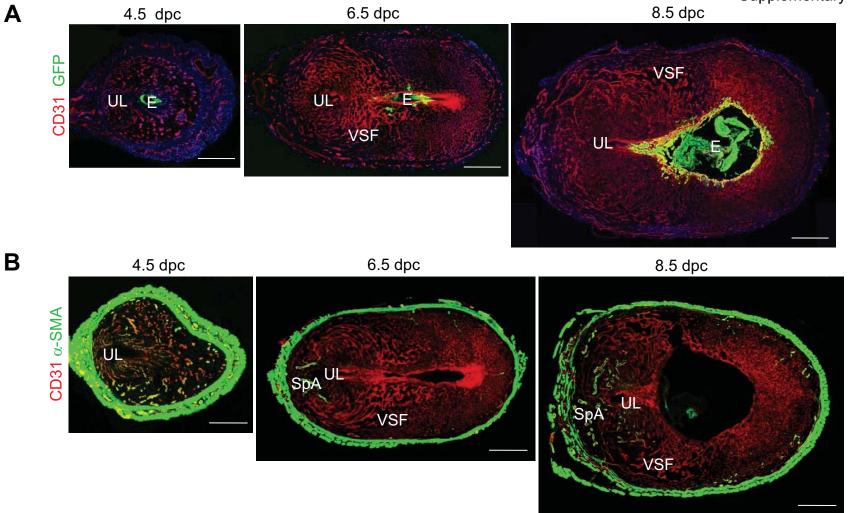
(A) Cross sectioned uteri from 4.5 to 8.5 dpc stained with hematoxylin and eosin. UL, uterine lumen; E, embryo. (B) Representative images showing CD31⁺ BVs in the uteri from 4.5 to 8.5 dpc. All scale bars, 500 µm.

В

VSF

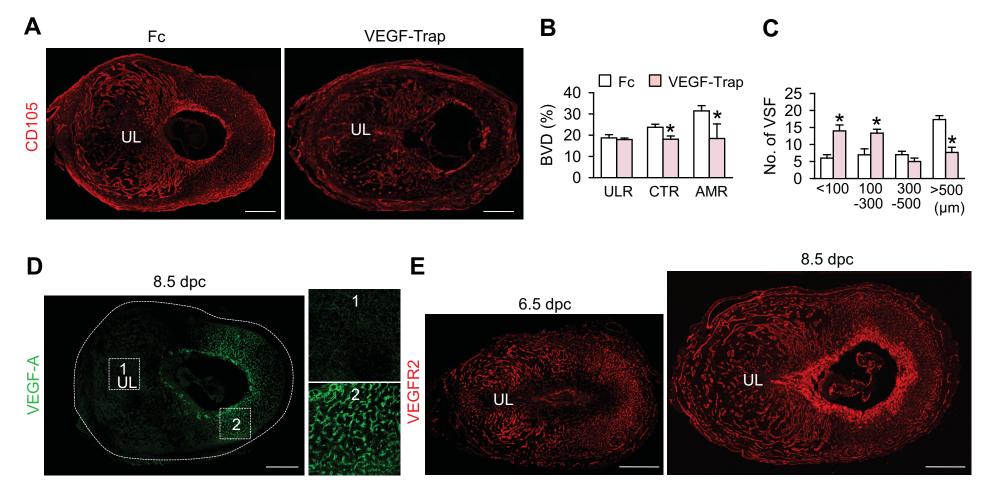
7.5 dpc

Supplementary Figure 2

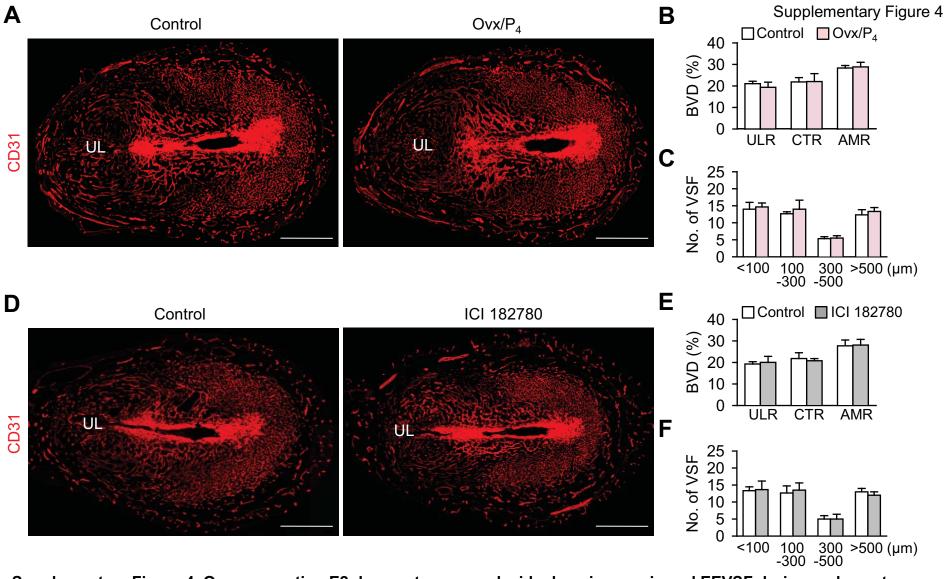


Supplementary Figure 2. Demarcation of BVs from fetus-derived placenta, and distributions of α -SMA⁺ mural cells and SpA in pregnant uteri. (A) Images showing CD31⁺ BVs and GFP⁺ embryo in the uteri at 4.5, 6.5 and 8.5 dpc. Female mice were mated with male GFP⁺ mice. UL, uterine lumen; E, embryo. (B) Images showing CD31⁺ BVs and α -SMA⁺ mural cells at 4.5, 6.5 and 8.5 dpc. All scale bars, 500 µm. SpA, spiral artery.

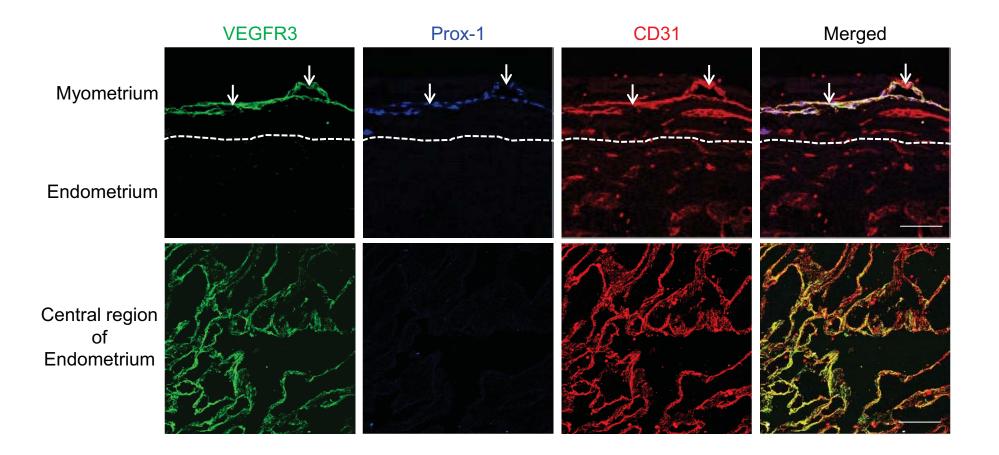
Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3. Role of VEGF-A in decidual angiogenesis and EEVSF, and immunohistochemical localizations of VEGF-A and VEGFR in the pregnant uteri. (A) Images showing CD105⁺ BVs in the uteri at 8.5 dpc treated with Fc and VEGF-Trap at 6.5 dpc. (B and C) Comparisons of CD105⁺ BVD (%) in each region, and numbers of different sized VSFs in the CTR. Each group, n = 3. *p < 0.04 versus Fc by one-way ANOVA. (D) Images showing VEGF-A distribution in the uterus at 8.5 dpc. (E) Images showing VEGFR2 distributions in the uterus at 6.5 and 8.5 dpc. Each numbered region (square-dotted line) is magnified and arrayed in right. All scale bars represent 500 μm.



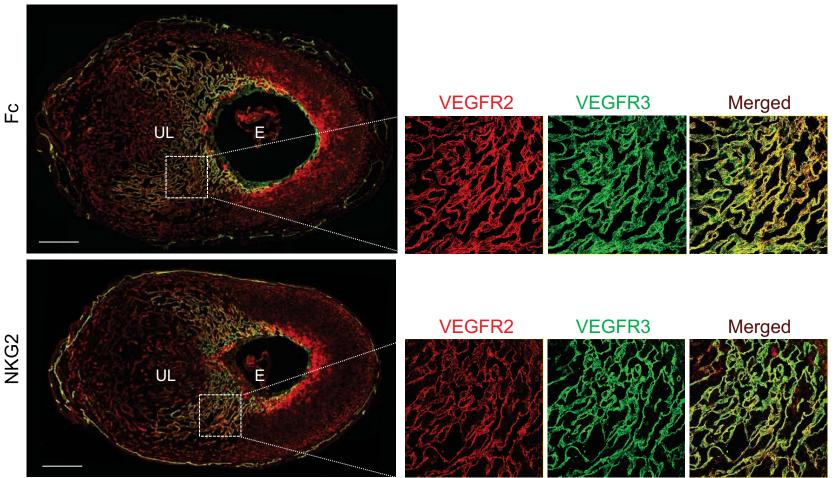
Supplementary Figure 4. Ovary-secreting E2 does not governs decidual angiogenesis and EEVSF during early postimplantation period. (A) Images comparing CD31⁺ BVs in the uteri at 6.5 dpc of sham-operated Control and ovariectomized (Ovx) mice supplemented with P4 (Ovx/ P4). UL, uterine lumen. Scale bars, 500 μ m. (B and C) Comparisons of CD31⁺ BVD (%) in the ULR, CTR and AMR, and numbers of different sized VSFs in the CTR at 6.5 dpc in Control and Ovx/ P4 mice. Each group, n = 4. (D) Images comparing CD31⁺ BVs in the uteri at 6.5 dpc treated with control and ICI 182780. Scale bars, 500 μ m. (E and F) Comparisons of CD31⁺ BVD (%) in the ULR, CTR and AMR, and numbers of different sized VSFs in the CTR at 6.5 dpc in control and ICI 182780. Each group, n = 4.



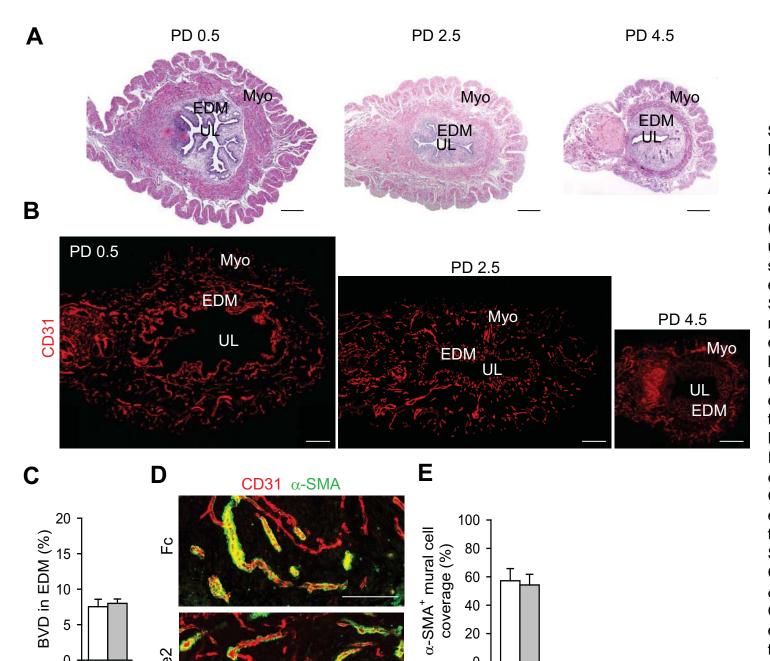
Supplementary Figure 5. Images showing VEGFR3⁺/Prox-1⁺/CD31⁺ lymphatic vessels (arrows) in the myometrium and VEGFR3⁺/Prox-1⁻/CD31⁺ VSF in the CTR of endometrium at 8.5 dpc. Scale bars, 100 µm.

VEGFR2 VEGFR3

Supplementary Figure 6



Supplementary Figure 6. Depletion of uNK cells does not reduce expressions of VEGFR2 and VEGFR3 in the vascular sinus folding of pregnant uteri. Images showing VEGFR2 and VEGFR3 expressions in the uteri at 8.5 dpc treated with Fc and anti-NKG2D antibody at 6.5 and 7.5 dpc (twice a day). Each square region (white-dotted line) is magnified in the right side. E, embryo. UL, uterine lumen. Scale bars, 500 µm. Three independent experiments show similar findings.



40

20

0

Fc sTie2

10

5

0

С Ц sTie2 sTie2

Supplementary Figure 7. Normalization of uterine size and BVs, and roles of Ang1, Ang2 and Tie2 during postpartum period. (A and B) Cross sectioned uteri at PD 0.5, 2.5 and 4.5 stained with hematoxylin and eosin and for CD31⁺ BVs. Scale bars, 500 µm. Myo, myometrium; EDM, endometrium; UL, uterine lumen. (C) Comparison of CD31⁺ BVD (%) in the endometrium at PD 2.5 treated with Fc and sTie2. Each group, n = 3. (**D**) Images showing coverage of α -SMA⁺ mural cells on CD31⁺ BVs in the endometrium at PD 2.5 treated with Fc and sTie2. Scale bars, 100 µm. (E) Comparison of coverage of α -SMA⁺ mural cells on CD31⁺ BVs (%) in the endometrium at PD 2.5 treated with Fc and sTie2. Each group, n = 3.

Supplementary Figure 7

Mouse	Agent	Dosage	Time of Administration	Time of Sacrifice	Decidual Angiogenesis EEVFS	Embryo Resorption*	n
C57BL/6	VEGF-Trap	25 mg/kg	4.5 dpc	6.5 dpc	Moderate impairment	42.8%	8
C57BL/6	VEGF-Trap	25 mg/kg	6.5 dpc	8.5 dpc	Minor impairment	<5%	3
C57BL/6	sVEGFR3	25 mg/kg	6.5 dpc 7.5 dpc	8.5 dpc	No impairment	<5%	4
CD11c:DTR	DT	2 ng/g	4.5 dpc	6.5 dpc	Severe impairment	100%	3
CD11c:DTR	DT	2 ng/g	5.5 dpc	6.5 dpc	No impairment	<5%	4
CD11c:DTR	DT	2 ng/g	6.5 dpc	8.5 dpc	No impairment	<5%	3
C57BL/6	NKG2D	7.5 mg/kg	6.5 dpc 7.5 dpc	8.5 dpc	Minor impairment	<5%	4
C57BL/6	P4	25 mg/kg	4.5 dpc 5.5 dpc	6.5 dpc	Enhanced	<5%	4
C57BL/6	RU486	8 mg/kg	5.5 dpc	6.5 dpc	Moderate impairment	28.5%	12
C57BL/6	ICI 182780	1 mg/kg	5.5 dpc	6.5 dpc	No impairment	<5%	4

Table S1. Effects of various agents on decidual angiogenesis, EEVFS, and embryo resorption

*Embryo resorption is defined as undersized and abnormal shaped conceptus.