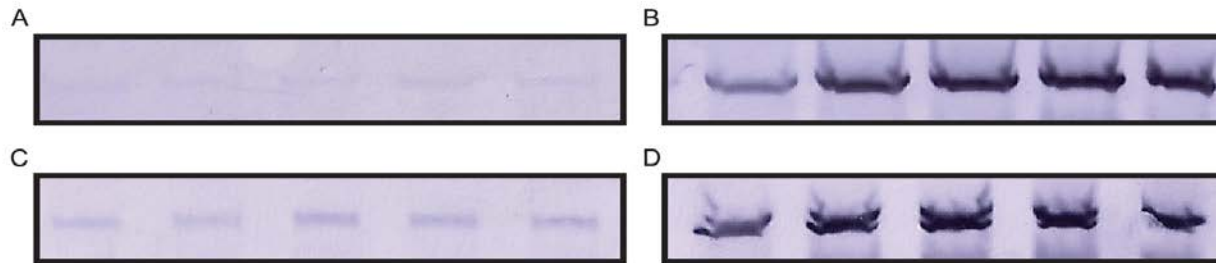
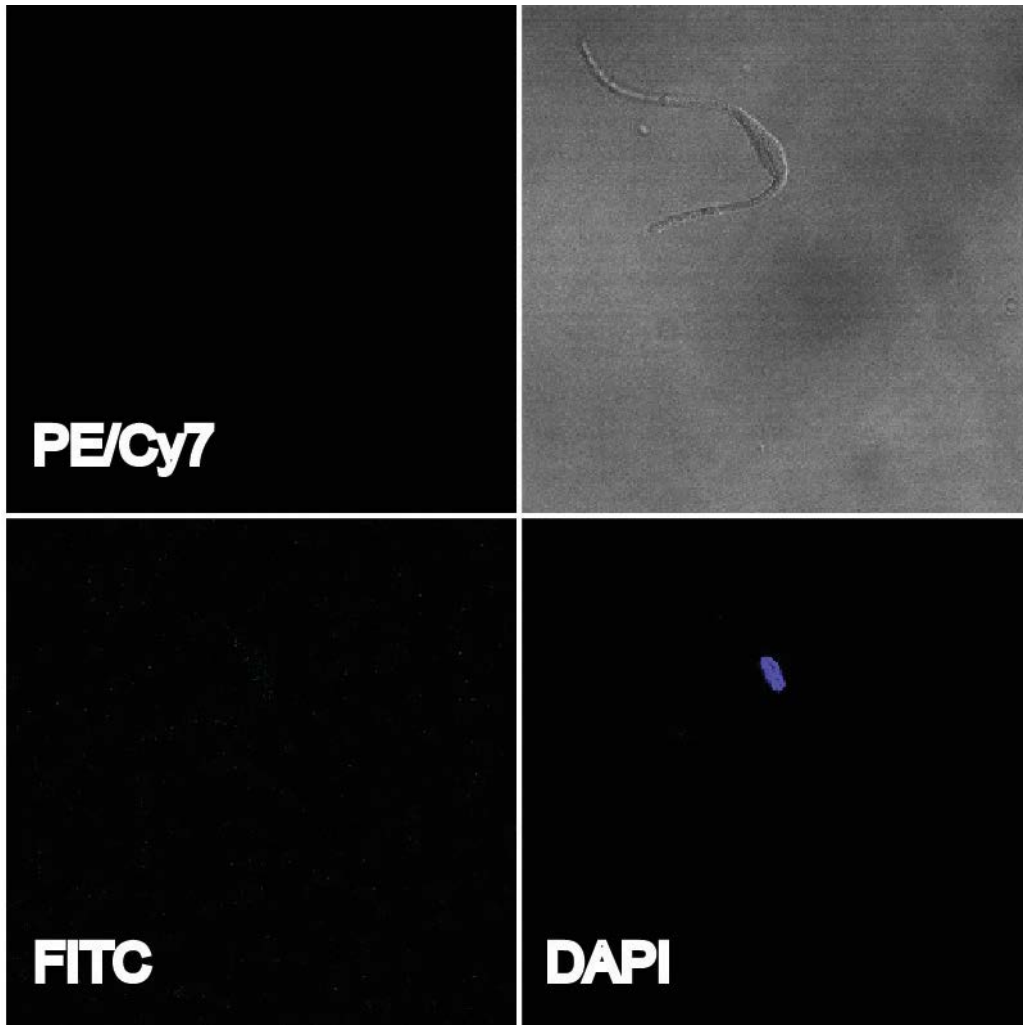


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Supplementary Figure 1. HSP70i colocalizes with melanosomes in fractions from control as well as vitiligo melanocytes. Immortalized cell lines were used to grow cells to large numbers for fractionation experiments, and iodixanol gradients were fractionated from the top before running a Western blot to detect HSP70i in cytoplasmic fractions 2-6 and melanosomal fractions 19-23 from these gradients. (a) FIG1P59 cytoplasmic fractions 2-6, (b) FIG1P59 melanosomal fractions 19-23, (c) FIG3VP24 cytoplasmic fractions 2-6, (d) FIG3VP24 melanosomal fractions 19-23. HSP70i is detected in melanosomal fractions from either cell source.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Supplementary Figure 4. Minimal background in confocal no primary images. Representative 0.5 μ M Z-slice control images of neonatal melanocytes (Mf0627P11) probed with anti-rabbit FITC and anti-mouse PE/Cy7 antibodies, excluding primary antibodies. A brightfield image displays the location of the melanocyte, with its nucleus visible in the DAPI channel. Minimal background fluorescence is observed in the FITC and PE/CY7 channels, demonstrating the secreted HSP70i/gp100 (Figure 4) is not an artifact.