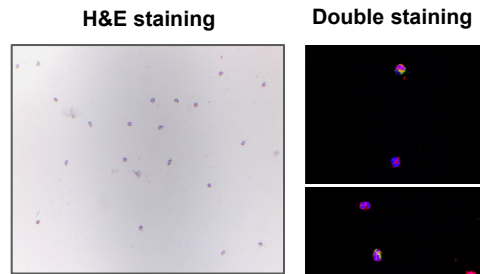
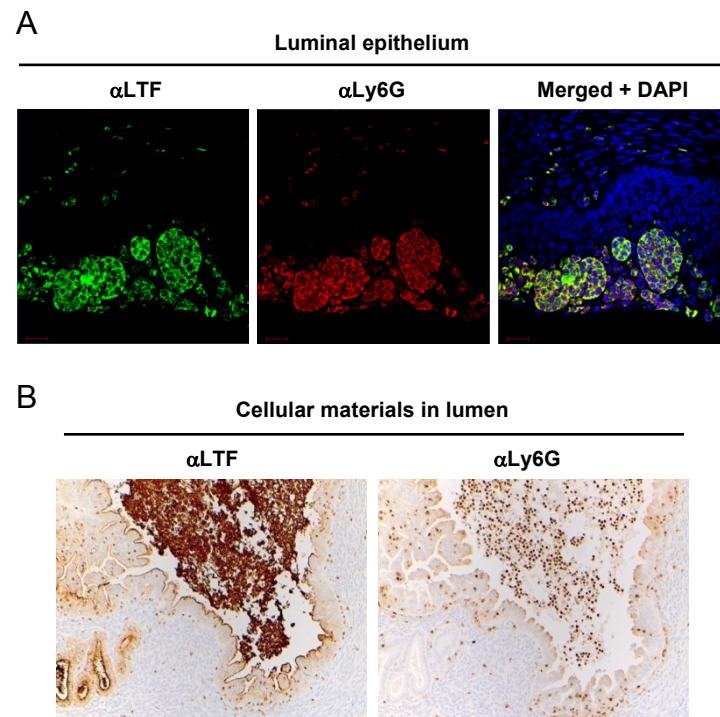


Figure S1



Inflammatory migration assays (A) WBC fractions obtained from C3H females were subjected to migration assay using a Transwell. The lower compartment was filed with the supernatant of casein-injected peritoneal fluids. After 90 min, cells collected in the lower compartment were fixed onto slides, stained by H&E or double stained by an anti-Ly6G and anti-ER α N antibodies which were visualized by either Texas red-conjugated or fluorescein-conjugated secondary antibody, respectively. Pictures were two regions of a double-stained slide. Both ER α - and non-expressing neutrophils migrated in response to the fluid. The same migration was also observed in the absence of peritoneal fluid and also to the lower surface of the dividing membrane.

Figure S2



Expression of lactoferrin in neutrophils in the uterine luminal epithelium and lumen

(A) Fluorescence double staining of the uterine luminal epithelium at the metestrus stage with anti-lactoferrin (α LTF) and anti-Ly6G (α Ly6G) antibodies. Both Ly6G and LTF are markers for neutrophils. α LTF was visualized by fluorescein-conjugated antibody, while texas red -conjugated-second antibody was used to visualize α Ly6G. DAPI stains nuclei. Overlapped staining by both antibodies shows the presence of lactoferrin in the luminal epithelium neutrophils. (B) Immunohistochemistry of serial sections of the uterine lumen revealed that both α Ly6G and α LTF antibodies stained these cells in the lumen. Thus, secondary granules of detached neutrophils in the lumen still contain lactoferrin.