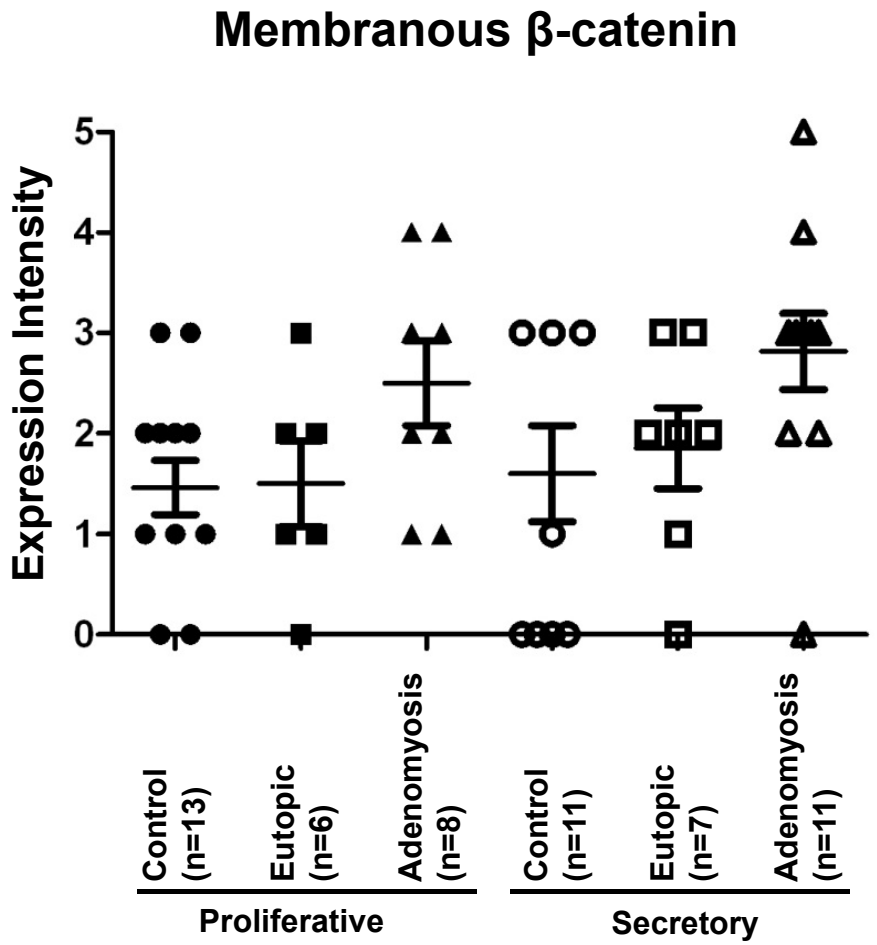
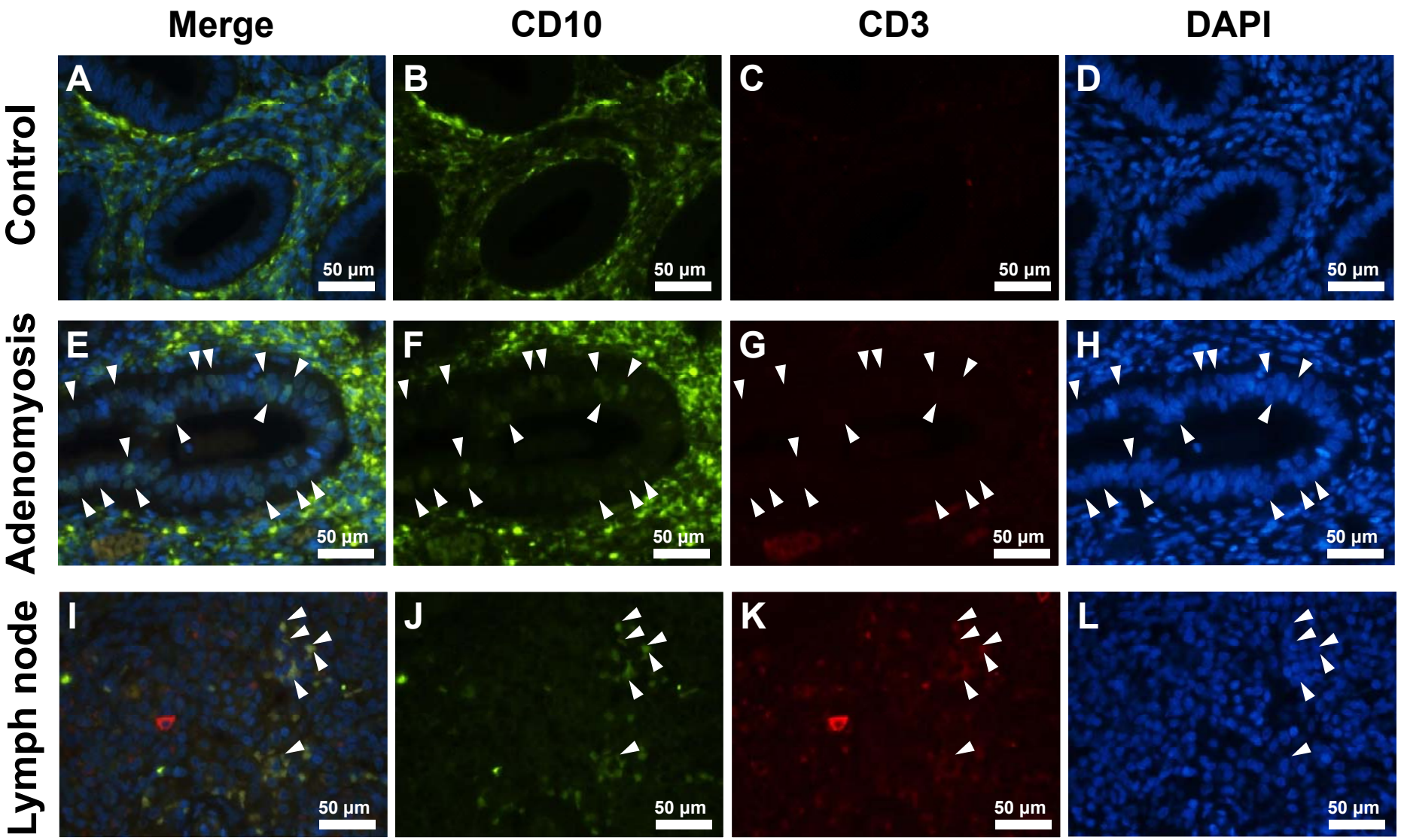
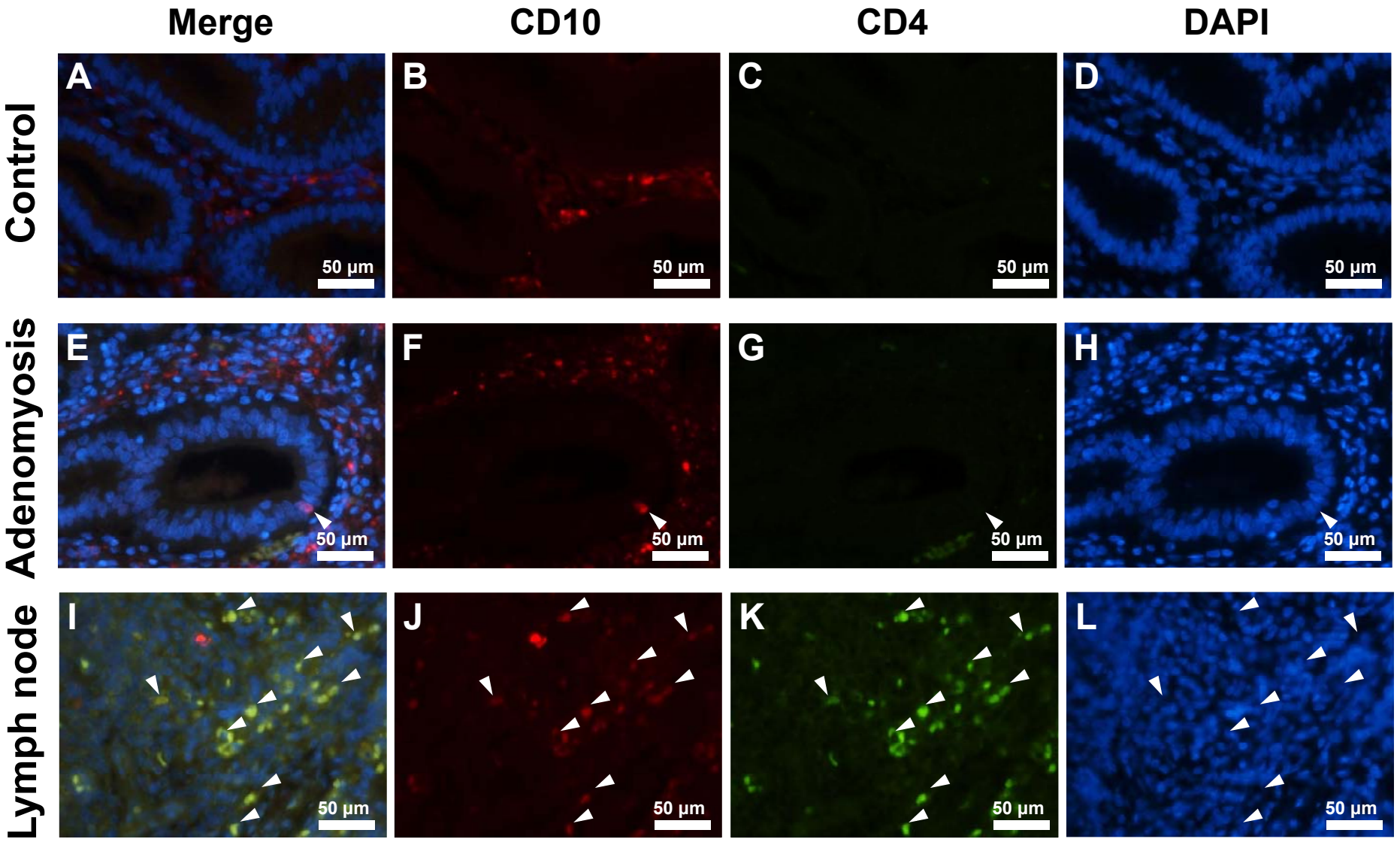


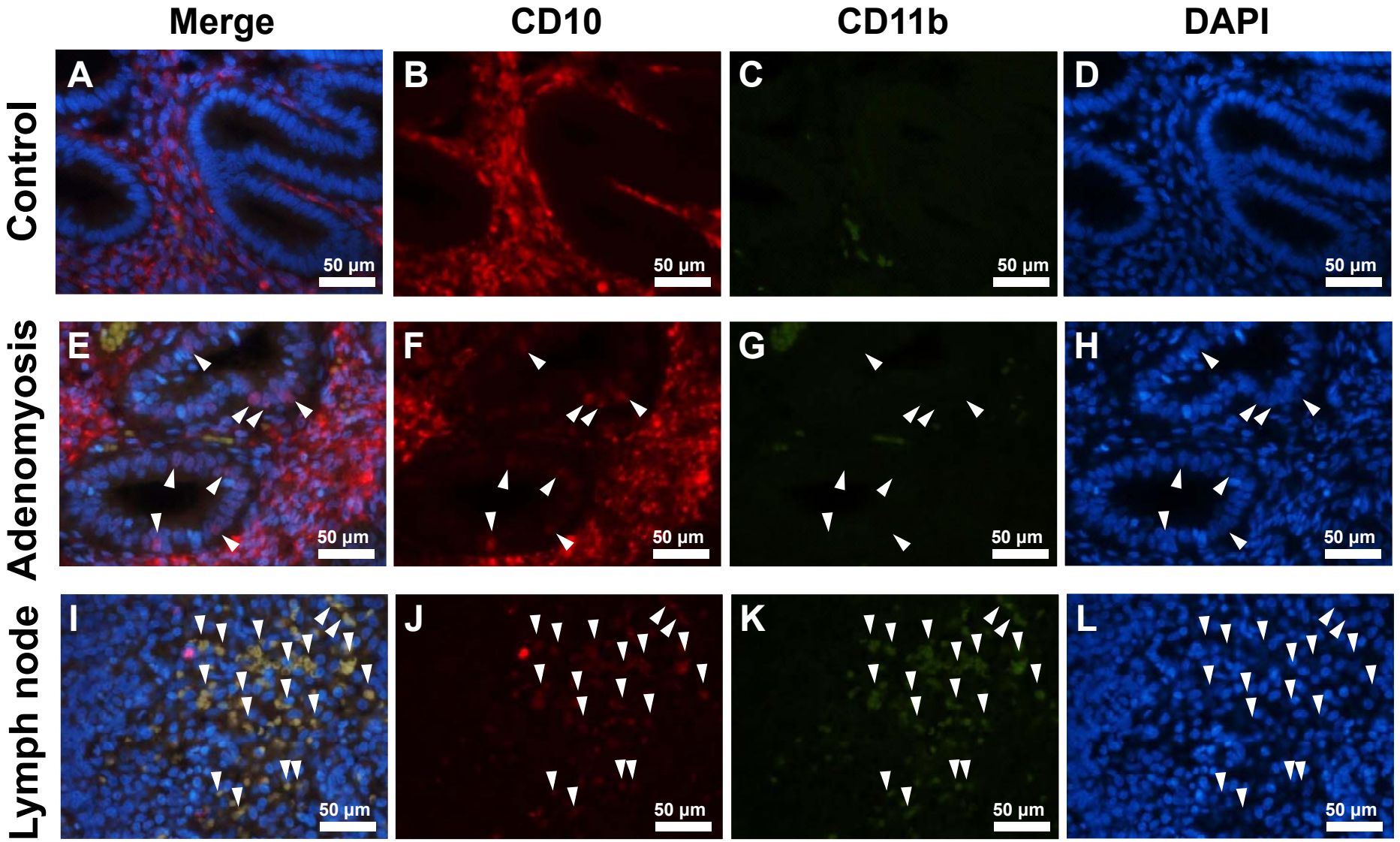
Supplemental Figure 1. The expression of membranous β-catenin in endometrial tissue from women with and without adenomyosis. Immunohistochemistry was performed in endometrium of control women (n = 24), and eutopic endometrium (n = 13) and adenomyosis lesion (n =19). In membrane of epithelial cells, the intensity of β-catenin expression was not changed between controls, eutopic and adenomyosis lesions at different menstrual phases.



Supplemental Figure 2. The expression of CD10 and CD3 in human endometrium with and without adenomyosis. Immunofluorescence analysis of CD10 (B, F and J) and CD3 (C, G and K) was performed with control endometrium (A, B, C and D), eutopic endometrium of adenomyosis (E, F, G and H) and baboon lymph node (I, J, K, and L). Merged images (A, E and I) and DAPI images (D, H, and L). Arrowheads indicate positive-CD10 cells.



Supplemental Figure 3. The expression of CD10 and CD4 in human endometrium with and without adenomyosis. Immunofluorescence analysis of CD10 (B, F and J) and CD4 (C, G and K) was performed with control endometrium (A, B, C and D), eutopic endometrium of adenomyosis (E, F, G and H) and baboon lymph node (I, J, K, and L). Merged images (A, E and I) and DAPI images (D, H, and L). Arrowheads indicate positive-CD10 cells.



Supplemental Figure 4. The expression of CD10 and CD11b in human endometrium with and without adenomyosis. Immunofluorescence analysis of CD10 (B, F and J) and CD11b (C, G and K) was performed with control endometrium (A, B, C and D), eutopic endometrium of adenomyosis (E, F, G and H) and baboon lymph node (I, J, K, and L). Merged images (A, E and I) and DAPI images (D, H, and L). Arrowheads indicate positive-CD10 cells.