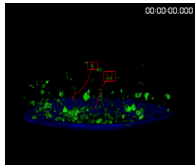# JEM

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Woodruff et al., http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20132327/DC1


Video 1. LNDC migration in response to influenza vaccination. A CD11c–eYFP mouse was anesthetized, and the PLN was exposed for intravital imaging. UV-PR8 was injected with a red tracer at t = 0, and 150-µm stacks were captured every 3 min for 45 min. LNDCs (green) are shown moving toward the collagen capsule (blue), with two individual DCs highlighted (bounding boxes and tracks shown in red). Representative of four independent videos. Time stamp, hours:minutes.
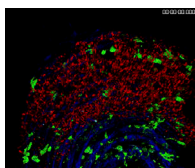
Video 2. LNDCs infiltrate the medulla after UV–PR8 vaccination. A CD11c–eYFP mouse was anesthetized, and the PLN was exposed for intravital imaging. UV-PR8 was injected with a red tracer at t = 0, and 150-µm stacks were captured every 3 min for 45 min. LNDCs (green) are shown arriving in the medulla (red) underneath the outer capsule (blue). The medulla was in vivo labeled with a-f4/80-A633. Representative of four independent videos. Time stamp, hours:minutes.
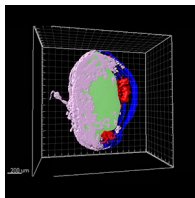
Video 3. Reconstruction of a PLN. Serial fluorescent reconstruction of a naive C57BL/6 PLN. Mouse was adoptively transferred with labeled B cells and T cells 24 h before imaging. The PLN was in vivo fluorescently labeled with a–Lyve-1 and a-CD169. B cell follicles (red), T cell cortex (green), and medulla (pink) are represented with isosurfacing to aid compartment visualization (blue, subcapsular sinus).
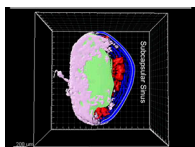
Video 4. Lymph flow through the PLN. Serial fluorescent reconstruction of a naive C57BL/6 PLN. Mouse was adoptively transferred with labeled B cells and T cells 24 h before imaging. The PLN was in vivo fluorescently labeled with a–Lyve-1 and a-CD169. B cell follicles (red), T cell cortex (green), and medulla (pink) are represented with isosurfacing to aid compartment visualization (blue, subcapsular sinus). Video is animated to highlight relevant regions within the PLN and display a hypothesized model of lymph flow and antigen filtration.