



Supplemental Figure II. Internalization of S100A1 from necrotic cardiomyocytes by interstitial fibroblasts *in vivo*, S100A1 accumulation in the non-myocyte fraction and S100A1 content of remote myocardium post infarction. **A**, Representative immunofluorescence staining of sham-operated murine myocardium. S100A1 displays a striated pattern in cardiomyocytes (upper greyscale image and red in coloured merge). S100A1-negative interstitial cardiac fibroblasts are labelled with anti-discoïdin domain receptorin 2 (DDR2) (lower greyscale image and green in coloured merge). DAPI/nuclei: blue. **B-C**, Representative IF stainings of infarcted murine myocardium (infarct border zone). In contrast to sham-operated myocardium, S100A1 is detectable in DDR2-labelled cardiac fibroblasts. **D**, Representative Western blot of cardiomyocyte (CM) and non-cardiomyocyte (non-CM) fractions from sham-operated (left) and infarcted (right) murine myocardium. As a result of myocardial infarction, S100A1 protein content is elevated in the non-CM fraction. **E**, Representative Western blot of samples taken from the left-ventricular posterior wall (non-infarcted, remote myocardium) of sham-operated and infarcted mice at different time points. No difference in S100A1 content was observed between the groups.