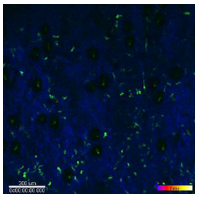
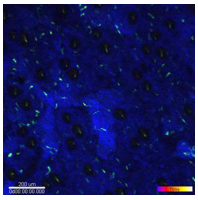
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

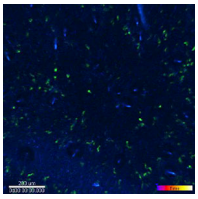
Sawada et al., http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20150381/DC1



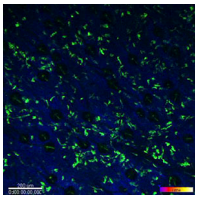
Video 1. DC movement in vehicle-treated CD11c-YFP mice in the steady state skin. A representative video showing DC movement in the steady state skin of vehicle-treated CD11c-YFP mice by two-photon microscopy. The bright green signals indicate CD11c-YFP–positive cells (DCs), and blue signals indicate collagen fibers in the skin. Vehicle was administered intravenously at 60 min. The timing of vehicle administration is indicated at the top left. DCs show an active random motion during the observation (time lapse over 240 min; 240 frames, 30 frames/s). Bar, 200 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments with reproducible results.



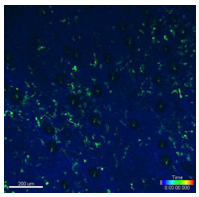
Video 2. DC movement in RvE1-treated CD11c-YFP mice in the steady state. A representative video showing DC movement in the steady state skin of RvE1-treated CD11c-YFP mice by two-photon microscopy. The bright green signals indicate CD11c-YFP–positive cells (DCs), and blue signals indicate collagen fibers in the skin. RvE1 (200 ng/mouse) was administered intravenously at 60 min. The timing of RvE1 administration is indicated at the top left. DC motility gradually decreased 30 min after RvE1 treatment (time lapse over 240 min; 240 frames, 30 frames/s). Bar, 200 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments with reproducible results.



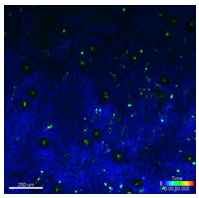
Video 3. DC movement in BLT1 antagonist–treated CD11c-YFP mice in the steady state skin. A representative video showing DC movement in the steady state skin of BLT1 antagonist–treated CD11c-YFP mice by two-photon microscopy. The bright green signals indicate CD11c-YFP–positive cells (DCs), and blue signals indicate collagen fibers in the skin. A BLT1 antagonist (ONO-4057; 60 µg/mouse) was administered intravenously at 60 min. The timing of BLT1 antagonist administration is indicated at the top left. DC motility gradually decreased 30 min after a BLT1 antagonist treatment (time lapse over 240 min; 240 frames, 30 frames/s). Bar, 200 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments with reproducible results.



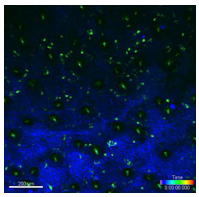
Video 4. DC movement in RvE1- plus BLT1 antagonist–treated CD11c-YFP mice in the steady state skin. A representative video showing DC movement in the steady state skin of RvE1- plus BLT1 antagonist–treated CD11c-YFP mice by two-photon microscopy. The bright green signals indicate CD11c-YFP–positive cells (DCs), and blue signals indicate collagen fibers in the skin. RvE1 plus a BLT1 antagonist were administered intravenously at 60 min. The timing of RvE1 plus BLT1 antagonist administration is indicated at the top left. DC motility gradually decreased 30 min after RvE1 plus BLT1 antagonist treatment (time lapse over 240 min; 240 frames, 30 frames/s). Bar, 200 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments with reproducible results.



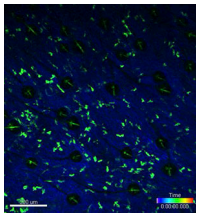
Video 5. DC movement in vehicle-treated CD11c-YFP mice during skin inflammation. A representative video showing DC movement in the hapten-induced inflammatory skin of vehicle-treated CD11c-YFP mice by two-photon microscopy. The bright green signals indicate CD11c-YFP–positive cells (DCs), and blue signals indicate collagen fibers in the skin. The ear skin of mice was applied with 0.5% DNFB, and the mice were treated with vehicle 3 h after the hapten application. Observation was started at 1 h after the treatment. DCs show an active random motion during the observation (time lapse over 240 min; 240 frames, 30 frames/s). Bar, 200 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments with reproducible results.



Video 6. DC movement in RvE1-treated CD11c-YFP mice during skin inflammation. A representative video showing DC movement in the hapten-induced inflammatory skin of RvE1-treated CD11c-YFP mice by two-photon microscopy. The bright green signals indicate CD11c-YFP–positive cells (DCs), and blue signals indicate collagen fibers in the skin. The ear skin of mice was applied with 0.5% DNFB, and the mice were treated with RvE1 3 h after the hapten application. Observation was started at 1 h after the treatment. DC motility decreased during the observation (time lapse over 120 min; 120 frames, 30 frames/s). Bar, 200 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments with reproducible results.



Video 7. DC movement in BLT1 antagonist–treated CD11c-YFP mice during skin inflammation. A representative video showing DC movement in the hapten-induced inflammatory skin of BLT1 antagonist–treated CD11c-YFP mice by two-photon microscopy. The bright green signals indicate CD11c-YFP–positive cells (DCs), and blue signals indicate collagen fibers in the skin. The ear skin of mice was applied with 0.5% DNFB, and the mice were treated with BLT1 antagonist 3 h after the hapten application. Observation was started at 1 h after the treatment. DC motility decreased during the observation (time lapse over 120 min; 120 frames, 30 frames/s). Bar, 200 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments with reproducible results.



Video 8. DC movement in RvE1- plus BLT1 antagonist–treated CD11c-YFP mice during skin inflammation. A representative video showing DC movement in the hapten-induced inflammatory skin of RvE1- plus BLT1 antagonist–treated CD11c-YFP mice by two-photon microscopy. The bright green signals indicate CD11c-YFP–positive cells (DCs), and blue signals indicate collagen fibers in the skin. The ear skin of mice was applied with 0.5% DNFB, and the mice were treated with RvE1 plus a BLT1 antagonist 3 h after the hapten application. Observation was started at 1 h after the treatment. DC motility decreased during the observation (time lapse over 120 min; 120 frames, 30 frames/s). Bar, 200 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments with reproducible results.