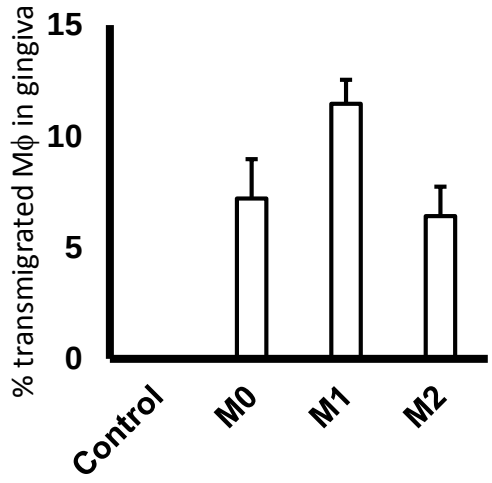
Supplemental data



Suppl.1 Quantification of adaptively transferred M0, M1, and M2 macrophage in gingival tissues

A silk suture was placed on both left and right side maxillary second molar of C57/BL6j mice (6 week old male) for five days. Animals without ligature placement served as controls. M0, M1, and M2 macrophages were differentiated *ex vivo* from the bone marrow cells of CSF1r-eGFP-KI (C57BL/6-Tg(Csf1r-EGFP-NGFR/FKBP1A/TNFRSF6)2Bck/J) mice, as described in Materials and methods "cell culture" section. Those *ex vivo* developed M0, M1, and M2 macrophage were transferred to recipient mice that also received ligature, via *i.p*. injection (10^8 cells/mouse in PBS). Forty eight hours after the transfer, mice were sacrificed and whole maxillae with attached gingival tissue were dissected and incubated in digestion buffer (1 mg/ml of Collagenase D and 25 U DNase I, both from Roche) in MEM-α supplemented with 10% FBS at 37° C for 60 min. Bones were removed from the digestion buffer, and RBCs were removed from the cell suspension by treatment with RBC lysis buffer (Biolegend). Cells were then incubated with anti-mouse CD16/32 (Fc-blocking antibody, Ab) followed by staining with anti-mouse F4/80 conjugated with Pacific blue, and anti-mouse CD45 conjugated APC/Cy7 Abs (BioLegend), followed by flocytometry analysis using BD FACSAria™ II Cell Sorter (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ). The flowcytometry data were analyzed with FlowJo (ver. 10) software (Tree Star, Ashland, OR) to quantify % transmigrated macrophages in gingiva as {(# of CD45+eGFP+F4/80+cells)/ (# of CD45+F4/80+cells)*100}. Data are means and SD.