# <u>Title:</u> Non-classical monocytes are biased progenitors of wound healing macrophages during soft tissue injury

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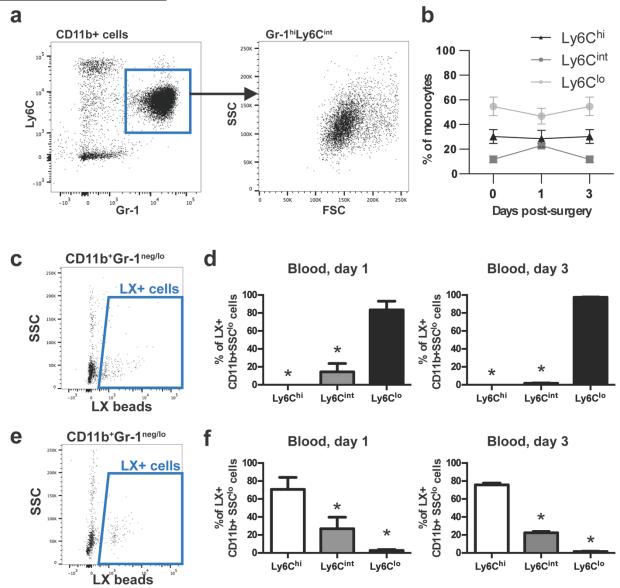
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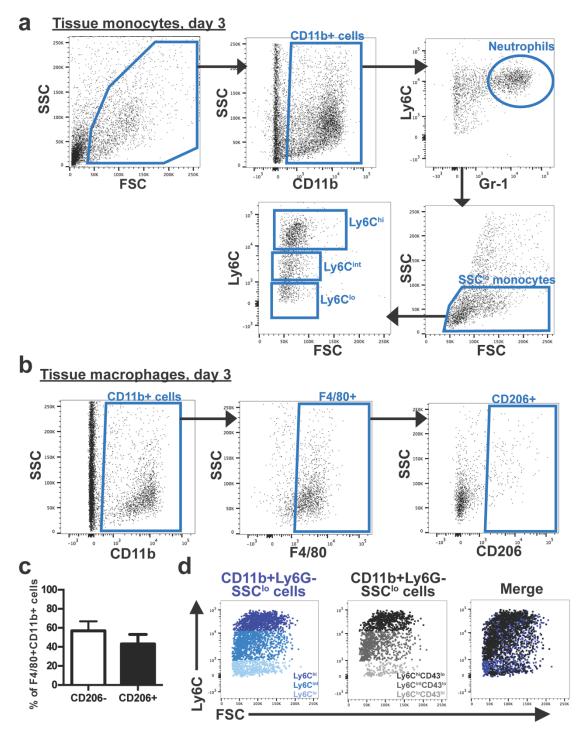
## **Additional Footnotes:**

<sup>1</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work.

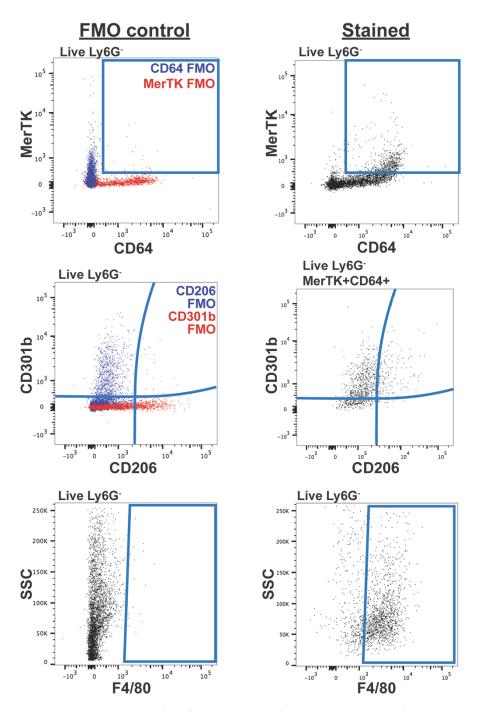
#### **Supplemental Information**



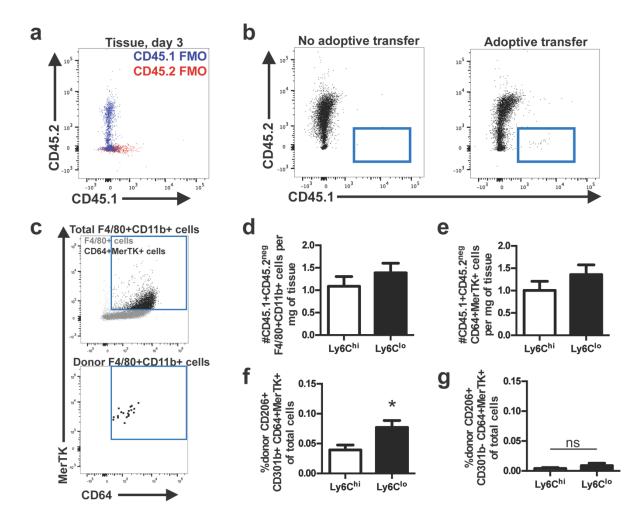
**Supplemental Figure S1.** (a) Ly6C<sup>int</sup>Gr-1<sup>int</sup> cells are SSC<sup>hi</sup> granulocytes/neutrophils that were removed from subsequent monocyte gating. (b) Ly6C<sup>lo</sup> monocytes were more abundant than Ly6C<sup>int</sup> and Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> monocytes during the first 3 days after dorsal skinfold window (DWC) surgery. The overall frequency of monocyte subsets within the monocyte gate (CD11b+Gr-1<sup>lo</sup>SSC<sup>lo</sup>) did not change over time. (c-d) Latex beads were injected into the blood 24 hours prior to DWC surgery. Analysis of blood at days 1 and 3 post-injury shows selective labeling of Ly6C<sup>lo</sup> monocytes that rapidly return to circulation were labeled with latex beads 16 hours post-depletion. Analysis of blood at days 1 and 3 post-injury shows selective labeling of Ly6C<sup>lo</sup> (d) or Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> monocytes (f), n=4-11 animals per group.



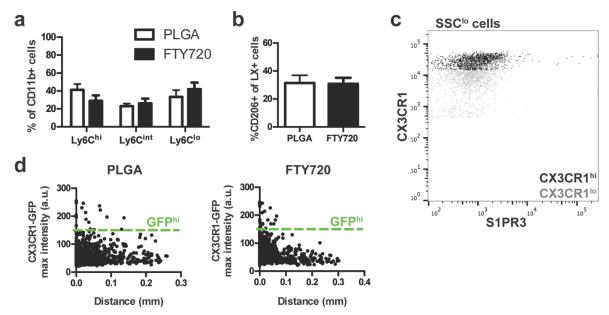
**Supplemental Figure S2.** (a) Gating strategy for tissue monocytes at 3 days post-injury. Tissue cells immunophenotyped as CD11b+Ly6C<sup>int</sup>Gr-1<sup>hi</sup> were excluded to remove granulocytes. Remaining CD11b+ cells were gated on SSC<sup>lo</sup> and Ly6C expression for monocyte subpopulation analysis. (b) Gating strategy for tissue macrophages at 3 days post-injury. Tissue cells were gated on CD11b+F4/80+ cells to identify macrophages and subsequently assessed for CD206 expression for macrophage subpopulation analysis. (c) Total CD11b+F4/80+ cells collected for dorsal tissue 3 days post-injury are about half CD206+. (d) CD43 further discriminates CD11b+Ly6G-SSC<sup>lo</sup> monocyte subpopulations, but primarily overlaps with the populations identified using only Ly6C.



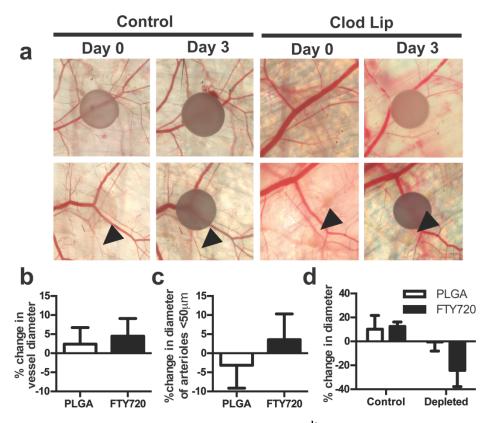
**Supplemental Figure S3.** Representative fluorescence minus one (FMO) gating. For MerTK, CD64, CD301b, CD206, and F4/80, gates were drawn based on the plots of the FMO samples. Positive cells were identified as cells falling above the fluorescence of the FMO control.



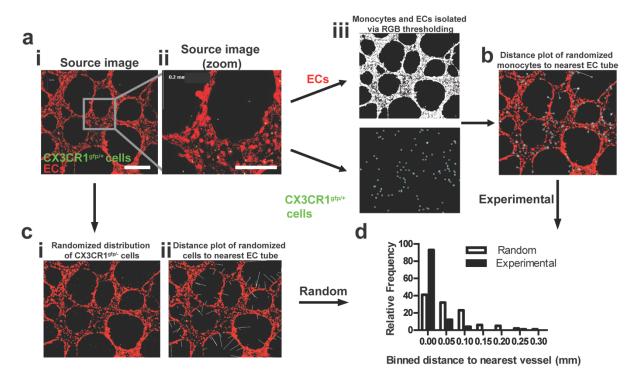
**Supplemental Figure S4. (a)** Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> or Ly6C<sup>lo</sup> monocytes from CD45.1 mice were adoptively transferred into CD45.2 recipient mice at the time of surgery. Fluorescence minus one (FMO) gating identifies CD45.1+CD45.2- donor-derived cells. **(b)** CD45.1+CD45.2- donor cells were detected in dorsal tissue digests 3 days post-injury only in animals that received adoptive transfer. **(c)** CD64+MerTK+ is a more discriminating macrophage population within F4/80+CD11b+ cells. 25.3  $\pm$  2.1% of all F4/80+CD11b+ cells are CD64+MerTK+; however, nearly all donor-derived F4/80+ cells are CD64+MerTK+ (90.0  $\pm$  3.8%). **(d)** No differences in the number of donor-derived F4/80+ or **(e)** CD64+MerTK+ macrophages per milligram of tissue were detected in mice receiving adoptive transfer Ly6C<sup>lo</sup> monocytes compared to mice receiving Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> monocytes. **(f)** A higher frequency of donor-derived CD301b+CD206+ macrophages (CD64+MerTK+) were detected in mice receiving adoptive transfer Ly6C<sup>lo</sup> monocytes compared to mice receiving Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> monocytes. **(g)** No differences in the frequency of donor-derived CD301b+CD206+ macrophages compared to mice receiving Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> monocytes. **(g)** No differences in the frequency of donor-derived CD301b+CD206+ macrophages compared to mice receiving Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> monocytes. Data presented as mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. Statistical analyses were performed using two-tailed t-tests \*p<0.05, n=5-6 animals per group.



**Supplemental Figure S5. (a)** On-site delivery of FTY720 results in a modest increase in frequency of Ly6C<sup>lo</sup> and Ly6C<sup>int</sup> monocytes, but not Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> monocytes in dorsal tissue at 3 days post-injury. **(b)** Local FTY720 delivery does not change the conversion efficiency of labeled circulation-derived Ly6C<sup>lo</sup> monocytes to LX+CD206+F4/80+CD11b+ macrophages within dorsal tissue at 3 days post-injury. Data presented as mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. n=10-11 animals per group. **(c)** Representative dot plot shows that blood-derived CX3CR1<sup>hi</sup> monocytes are higher in S1PR3 expression than CX3CR1<sup>lo</sup> monocytes. **(d)** DWCs were implanted on CX3CR1<sup>GFP/+</sup> transgenic mice and imaged intravitally at day 1 post-surgery. Plots show CX3CR1<sup>hi</sup> cells clustered at shorter distances to vessels with FTY720 treatment.



Supplemental Figure S6. Recruitment of non-classical Ly6C<sup>10</sup> monocytes supports peri-implant arteriogenesis. (a) Intravital brightfield images of window chambers containing PLGA control films or FTY720 films, 3 days post-surgery. Black arrows indicate arteriole expansion from day 1 – day 3 in the untreated FTY720 animals, and arteriolar regression from day 1 – day 3 in FTY720 animals treated with clodronate liposomes. (b) FTY720 induces minimal expansion of blood vessels at 3 days post-surgery; however, (c) a stronger effect is observed if measurement is limited to small arterioles less than 50µm in diameter. n=8-10. (d) Reduction of Ly6C<sup>10</sup> monocytes with clodronate liposomes reduces arteriogenesis. In the absence of Ly6C<sup>10</sup> monocytes, FTY720 inhibits arteriogenesis. n=4-10 animals per group. Data presented as mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.



**Supplemental Figure S7. Comparison of distance to endothelial cell networks of sorted CX3CR1**<sup>GFP/+</sup> **monocytes vs. randomized distribution. (a, i, ii)** CX3CR1<sup>hi</sup> cells were seeded within labeled endothelial cell tube networks and imaged. (a, iii) Monocytes and endothelial cell channels are separated and events isolated via RGB thresholding. (b) Monocyte to closest endothelial cell tube distance calculated within Matlab. (c, i) Identical number of cells as CX3CR1+ monocytes are randomly placed on endothelial cell image. (c, ii) The randomly placed cell to tube distance is calculated as in (b). (d) Comparison of randomly distributed and experimental CX3CR1<sup>hi</sup> cells show that the experimental group has higher frequency of cells within 20μm of endothelial tube network.