Fig. S1

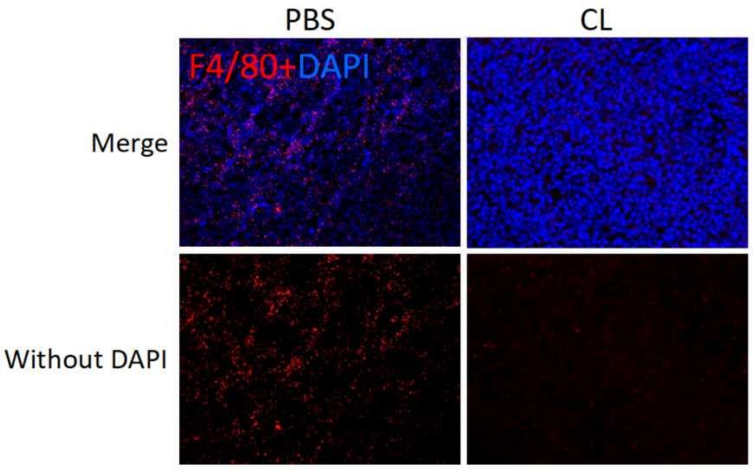

Figure S1. The effective of KC depletion. The efficiency of KC depletion was determined by immunofluorescent staining (PE-anti-F4/80) at 24 hours after treatment of Cl2MDP.

Fig. S2

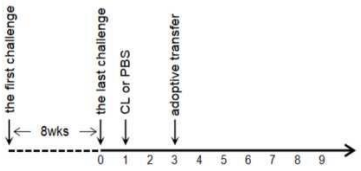

Figure S2. The challenge course of KC treatment following its depletion. WT mice were treated with TAA (0.1 mg/g body weight, ip) every 2 days for 8 weeks. After TAA withdrawal, mice were treated with Cl2MDP (100 ml/mouse, iv) at 1 day, and then were adoptively transferred with KCs (2×10^6/mice) from WT or MMP9-/- mice at 3 days.

Fig. S3

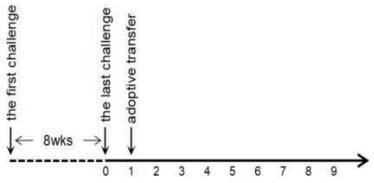

Figure S3. The challenge course of KC treatment in MMP9-/- mice. MMP9-/- mice were treated with TAA (0.1 mg/g body weight, ip) every 2 days for 8 weeks. After TAA withdrawal, KCs (2×10^6/mice) from WT or MMP9-/- mice were adoptively transferred at 1 day.

Fig. S4

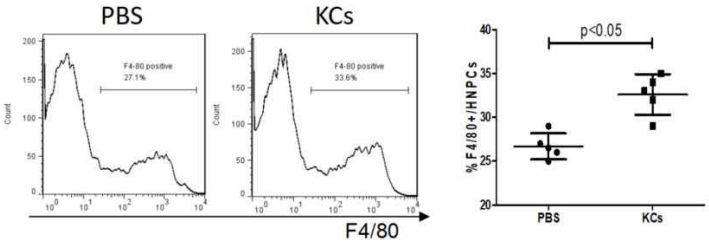

Figure S4. The effective of adoptive transfer of KCs. The rates of KCs were determined by flow cytometry at 24 hours after adoptive transfer.