

Supplementary Information

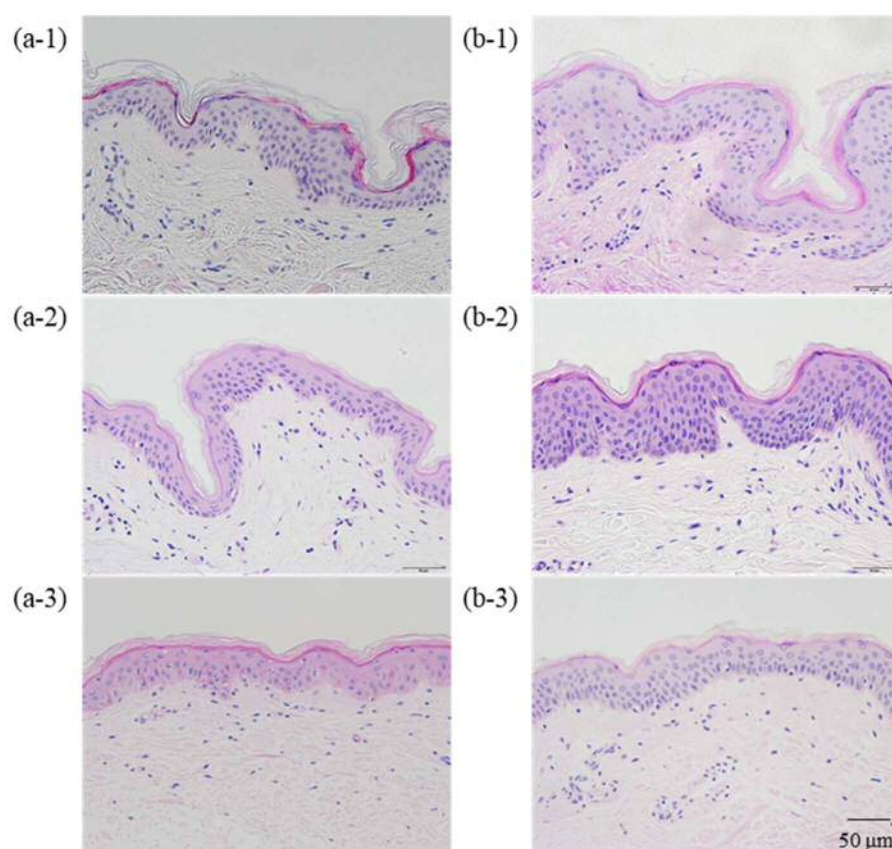
Label-free stimulated Raman scattering microscopy visualizes changes in intracellular morphology during human epidermal keratinocyte differentiation

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Supplementary Figure S1, Supplementary Video S1, and Supplementary Video S2.



Supplementary Figure S1. Vertical cross-section images of haematoxylin-eosin staining correspond to the optical cross-section images at 2930 cm^{-1} shown in Fig. 5. (a1–3) shows staining images of abdominal skin of 33-, 70-, and 74-year-old subjects and (b1–3) shows those of 39-, 49-, and 56-year-old subjects, respectively. Parakeratosis (state where the nucleus remains in the dead cells of the stratum corneum) was not observed in any skin.

Supplementary Video S1. Three-dimensional intracellular morphologies of abdominal skin of a 56-year-old subject. The stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, and stratum basal (from outermost to innermost). The size of each optical horizontal cross-section image is 80 μm in the vertical and horizontal directions at a 1- μm interval in depth.

Supplementary Video S2. Three-dimensional intracellular morphologies of eyelid skin of a 59-year-old subject. The stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, and stratum basal (from outermost to innermost). The size of each optical horizontal cross-section image is 80 μm in the vertical and horizontal directions at a 1- μm interval in depth.