

Expanded View Figures

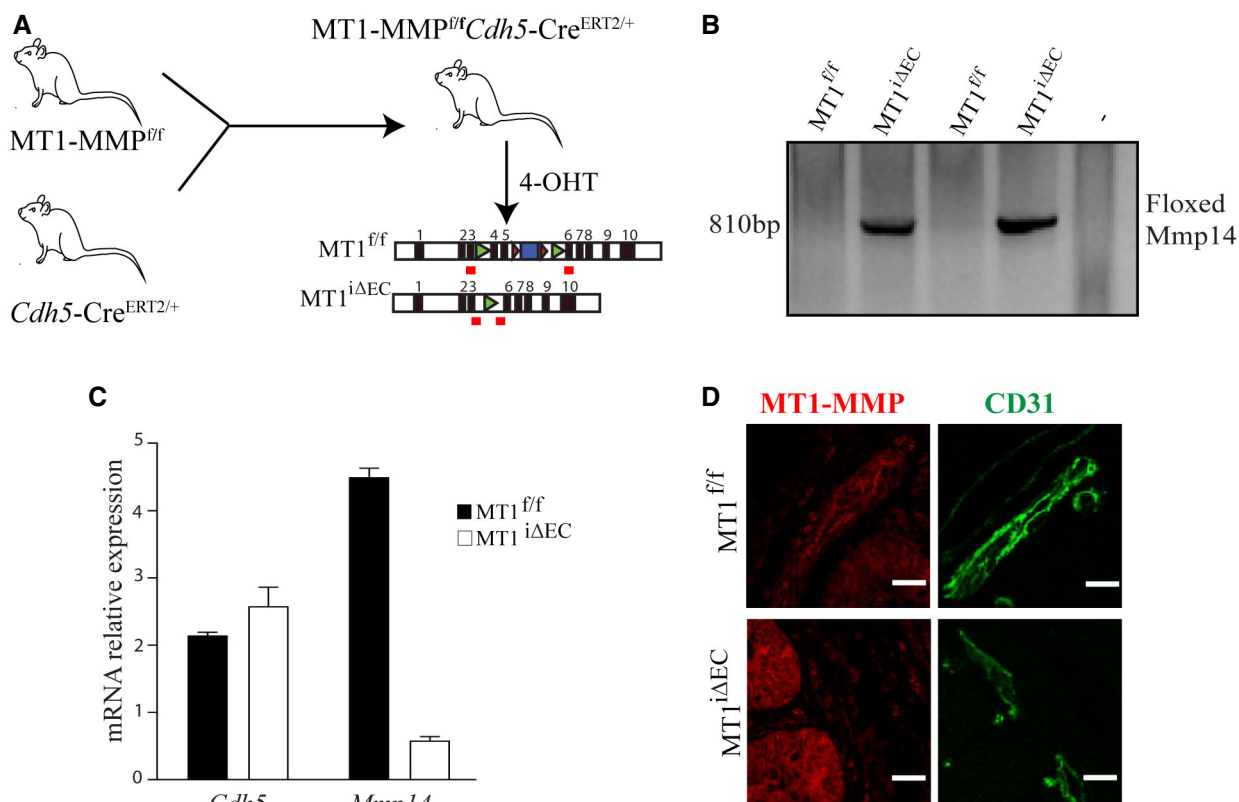


Figure EV1. Strategy and validation of endothelial cell-type-specific deletion of MT1-MMP in mice.

A Strategy for obtaining endothelial cell-specific MT1-MMP (*Mmp14*)-null mice by crossing MT1-MMP^{fl/f} mice (Gutierrez-Fernandez et al, 2015) with *Cdh5*-CreERT2/+ mice (Wang et al, 2010). The floxed and targeted *Mmp14* alleles are illustrated.

B PCR of lung DNA from MT1^{fl/f} and MT1^{iΔEC} mice detecting the targeted (floxed-out) *Mmp14* allele (810 bp).

C qPCR analysis of relative *Mmp14* and *Cdh5* mRNA levels in sorted lung endothelial cells from MT1^{fl/f} and MT1^{iΔEC} mice. *n* = 3 mice per genotype. Data are shown as mean ± SEM.

D Representative maximum-intensity projection images of staining for MT1-MMP (red) and CD31 (green) in colon sections from MT1^{fl/f} and MT1^{iΔEC} mice. Scale bar, 10 μm.

Data information: Please see Appendix Table S3 for exact *P*-values.

Source data are available online for this figure.

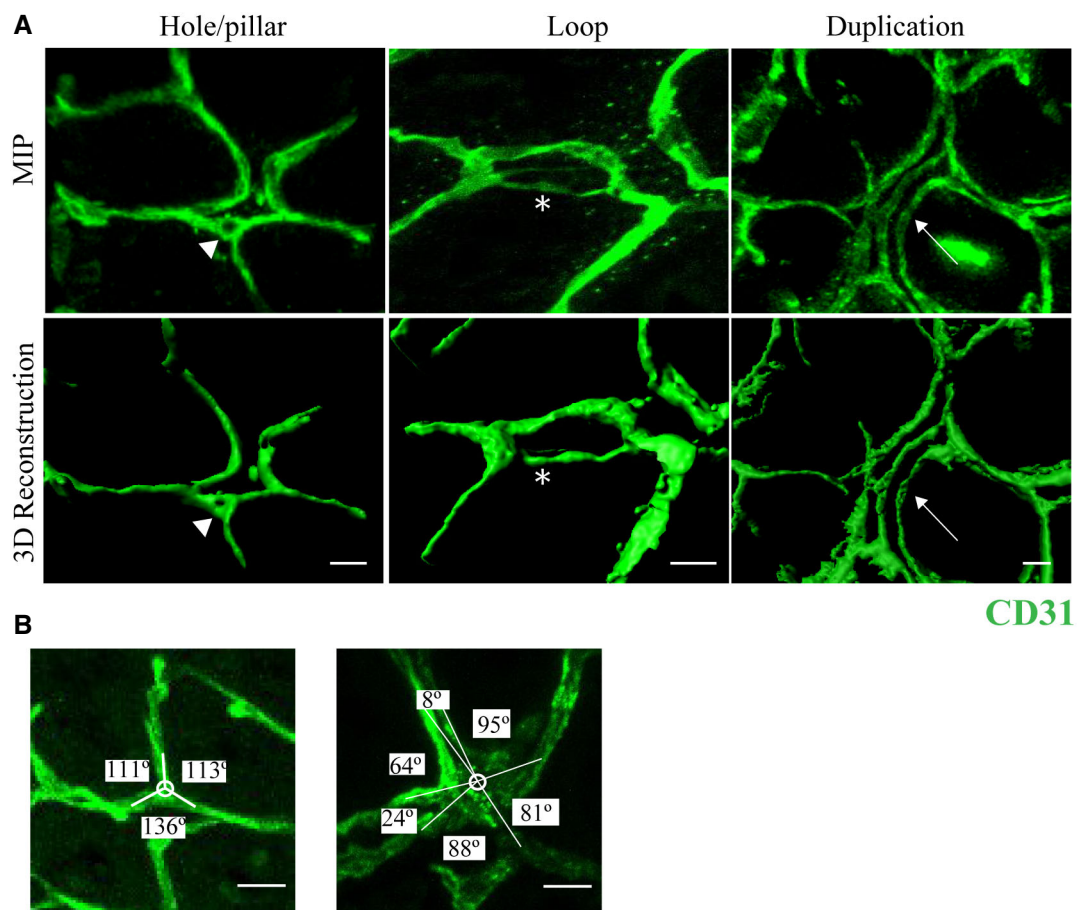


Figure EV2. Visualization of intussusceptive angiogenesis hallmarks in mouse colitis by confocal microscopy and 3D-image rendering.

- A** Representative maximum-intensity projection (MIP) images of mucosal plexus in whole-mount distal colon stained for CD31 (green) from a $MT1^{fl/fl}$ mouse treated with 1% DSS for 3 days (upper row). 3D rendering of the raw images was performed with Imaris® (lower panels). Holes, loops, and duplications are visible and indicated by arrowhead, asterisk, and arrow, respectively. Scale bar, 10 μ m.
- B** Magnified view of a tri-corner in the colon mucosal plexus (left) and a splitting corner after 3 days of 1% DSS (right), illustrating quantification of the intercapillary angles (Ackermann *et al.*, 2013). Scale bar, 10 μ m.

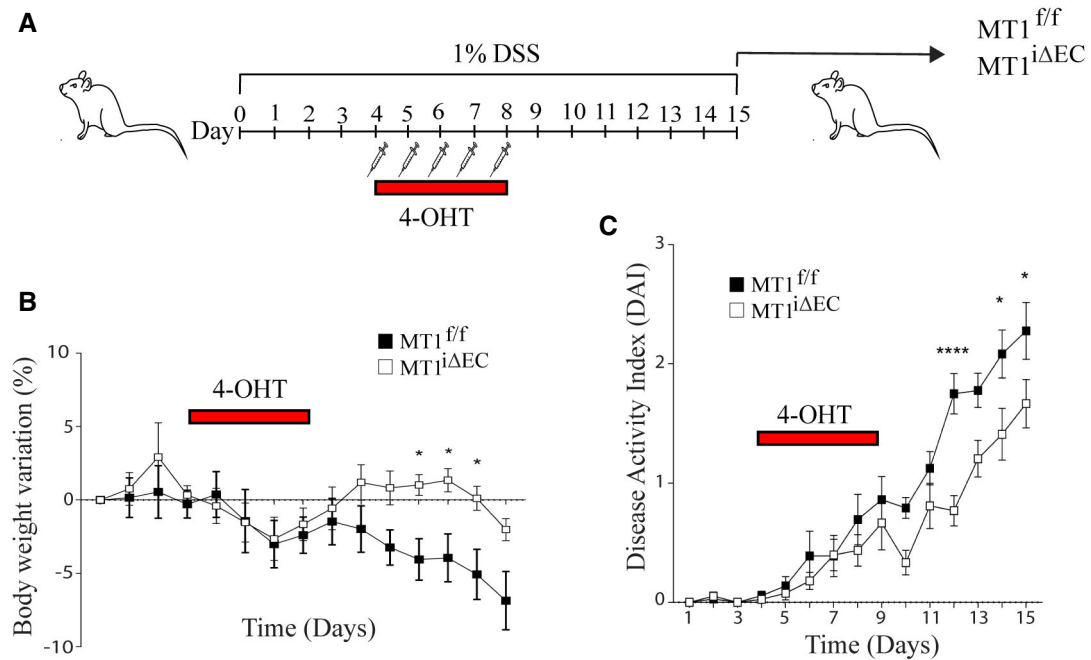


Figure EV3. Therapeutic deletion of MT1-MMP in endothelial cells hampers colitis progression.

A Experimental design for therapeutic deletion of MT1-MMP in endothelial cells during 1% DSS-induced colitis progression.

B, C Graphs show daily monitoring of body weight (% variation in B) and disease activity index (C) in $MT1^{f/f}$ and $MT1^{i\Delta EC}$ mice during the 15 days of 1% DSS treatment; $n = 11-12$ mice per genotype and condition. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM and were tested by two-way ANOVA with Benjamini and Hochberg post-test; $*P < 0.05$, $****P < 0.0001$.

Data information: Please see Appendix Table S3 for exact P -values.

Source data are available online for this figure.

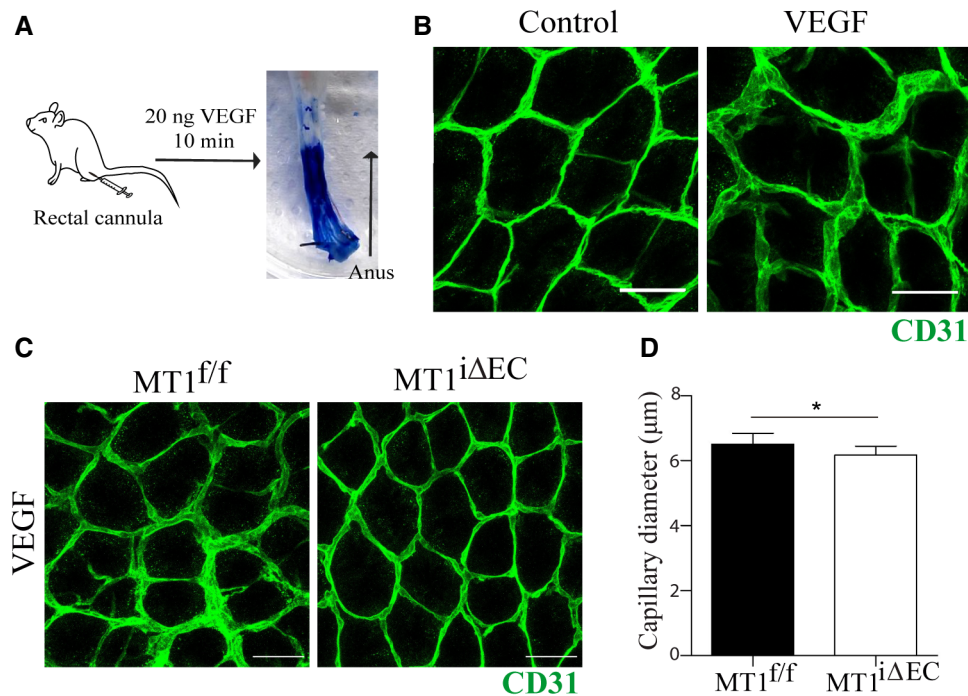


Figure EV4.

Figure EV4. Impaired VEGF-induced vasodilation of the colonic mucosa capillaries in the absence of endothelial MT1-MMP.

- A Scheme depicting the method implemented for local administration of VEGF to the mouse distal colon via a rectal cannula and *in toto* macroscopic image of a colorimetric control (bromophenol blue).
- B Representative images of staining for CD31 (green) in the mucosa vascular plexus from wild-type mice treated with saline or with 20 ng of VEGF in 50 μ l via a rectal cannula as explained in (A). Scale bar, 25 μ m.
- C Representative images of staining for CD31 (green) in the mucosa vascular plexus from MT1^{ff} or MT1^{ΔEC} mice after 10 min of rectal administration of 20 ng of VEGF. Scale bar, 25 μ m.
- D Quantification of capillary diameter in mice analyzed as in (C); $n = 5$ –8 mice per genotype and condition. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM and were tested by unpaired *t*-test; * $P < 0.05$.

Data information: Please see Appendix Table S3 for exact *P*-values.
Source data are available online for this figure.

Figure EV5. Identification of TSP1 cleavage sites for MT1-MMP.

- A Western blot of TSP1 expression (developed with an antibody against an epitope nearby the N-terminus; Lee *et al*, 2006) in lysates from siCtrl and siMT1-silenced HUVEC. MT1-MMP and tubulin are included as silencing and loading controls, respectively. The arrowhead marks full-length TSP1 and the asterisk the N-terminal TSP1 fragment.
- B Western blot of *in vitro* digested TSP1 (developed with the same antibody as in A) incubated with increasing amounts of recombinant human MT1-MMP catalytic domain. rhMT1-MMP catalytic domain is also included. The arrowhead marks full-length TSP1 and the asterisk the N-terminal TSP1 fragment generated by MT1-MMP cleavage.
- C *In silico* model of the membrane-anchored MT1-MMP dimer (blue/orange) and TSP1 type 1 repeat domains 2 and 3 (green). Yellow marks the catalytic pocket in the MT1-MMP protease, and red indicates the two selected cleavage sites in TSP1.
- D Scheme depicting the TSP1 domain structure with the binding sequences to CD36, CD47, and α v β 3 integrin, as well as the positions of the identified cleavage sites for MT1-MMP.
- E DAF-FM mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) in HUVEC expressing MT1-MMP siRNA and left untreated or treated with 200 ng of full-length TSP1 or the E123CaG-1 fragment; $n = 128$ –184 cells analyzed per condition in two independent experiments. Data are shown as individual cell values and mean \pm SEM and were tested by the Kruskal–Wallis test; * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$.
- F Representative maximum-intensity projection images of CD31 staining (green) in whole-mount colon mucosal plexus of MT1^{ff} mice injected intraperitoneally with 1 μ g full-length TSP1 or the E123CaG-1 fragment at day 0 and day 2 during 1% DSS treatment for 3 days. Scale bar, 40 μ m. Arrows, arrowheads, and asterisks indicate duplications, loops, and pillars, respectively; $n = 6$ and 7 mice per condition in two independent experiments.
- G Quantification of IA events in mice treated as in (F). Data are shown as mean \pm SEM and were tested by *t*-test; * $P < 0.05$.

Data information: Please see Appendix Table S1 for exact *P*-values.
Source data are available online for this figure.

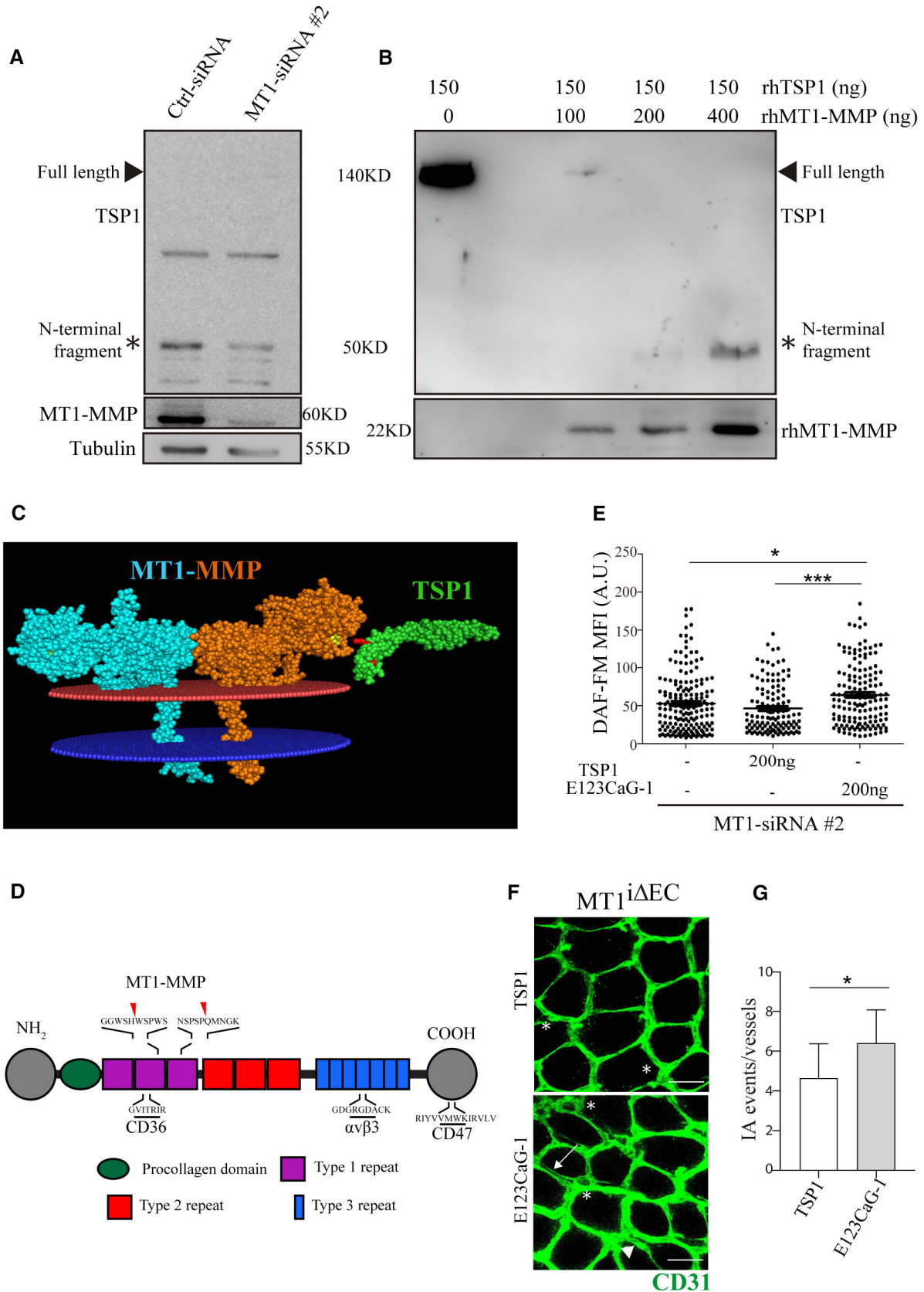


Figure EV5.