

## Supplementary data

### Structural analysis of melanosomes in living mammalian cells using scanning electron-assisted dielectric microscopy with deep neural network

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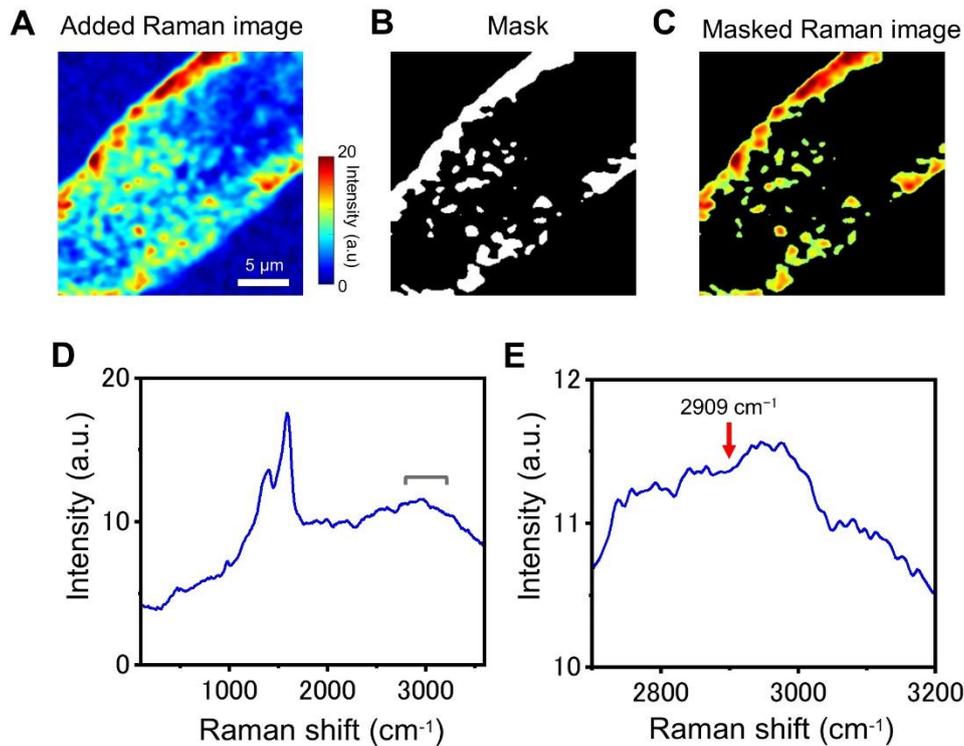
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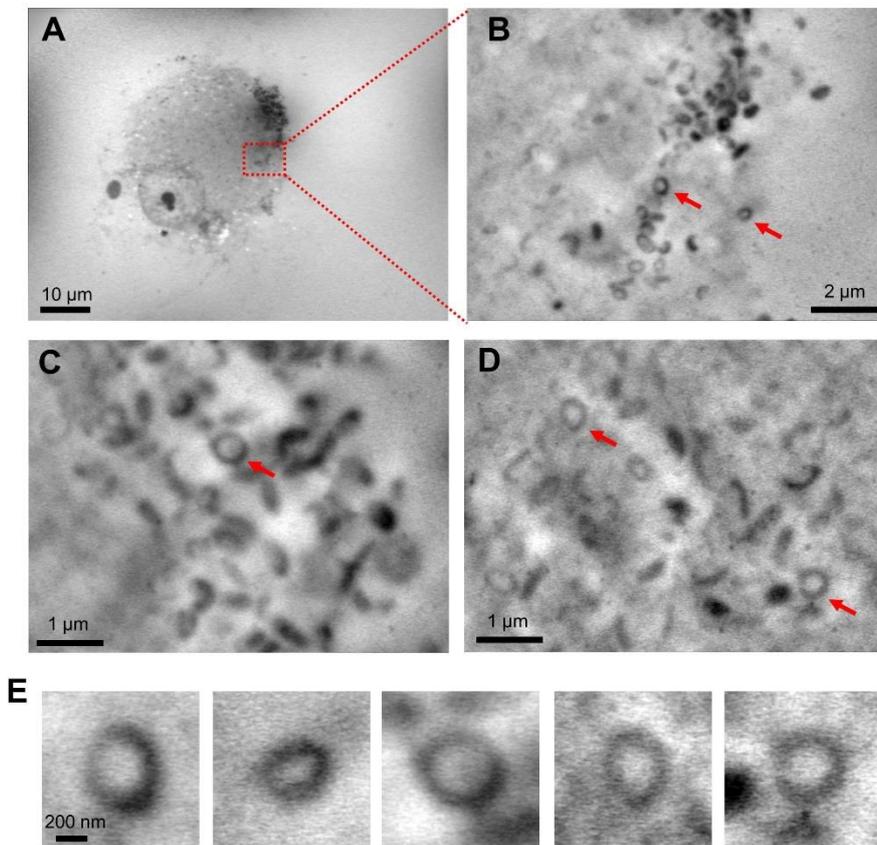
**This PDF file includes:**

Supplementary Figs 1 to 6



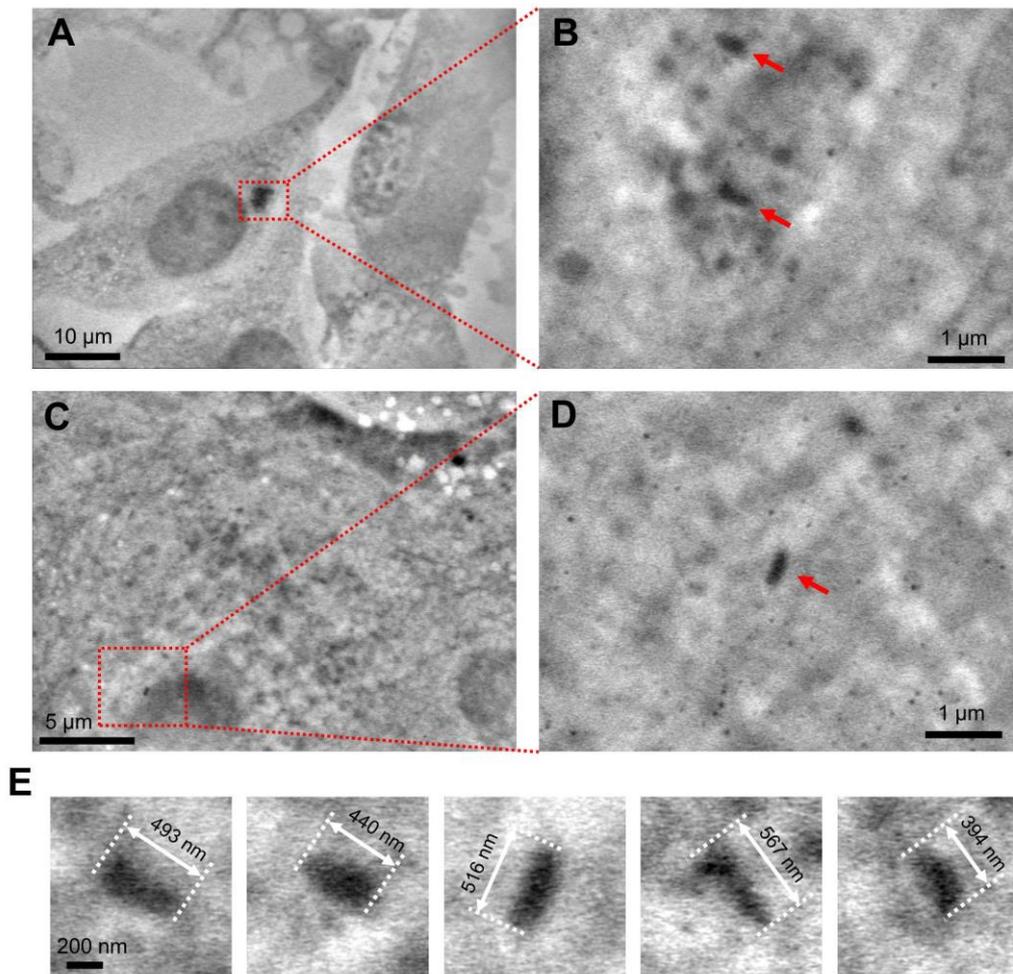
**Supplementary Figure 1. Measurement of melanin in MNT-1 cells by laser Raman microscope.**

(A) An intensity summed image of Fig. 3H and I. It consists of 14,400 pixels of  $120 \times 120$  area. (B) A mask image of 2106 pixels selected from (A), at which the intensity in arbitrary unit is 10 or more. (C) An image of the brightness value of the pixels selected in (B). (D) An average Raman spectrum of (C). Noise is reduced but no lipid peak is seen at  $2909 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Average Raman spectra of (C). (E) Enlarged Raman spectrum indicated by bracket in (D). No lipid peak is detected at  $2909 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  even after enlargement. Scale bar,  $5 \mu\text{m}$  in (A),



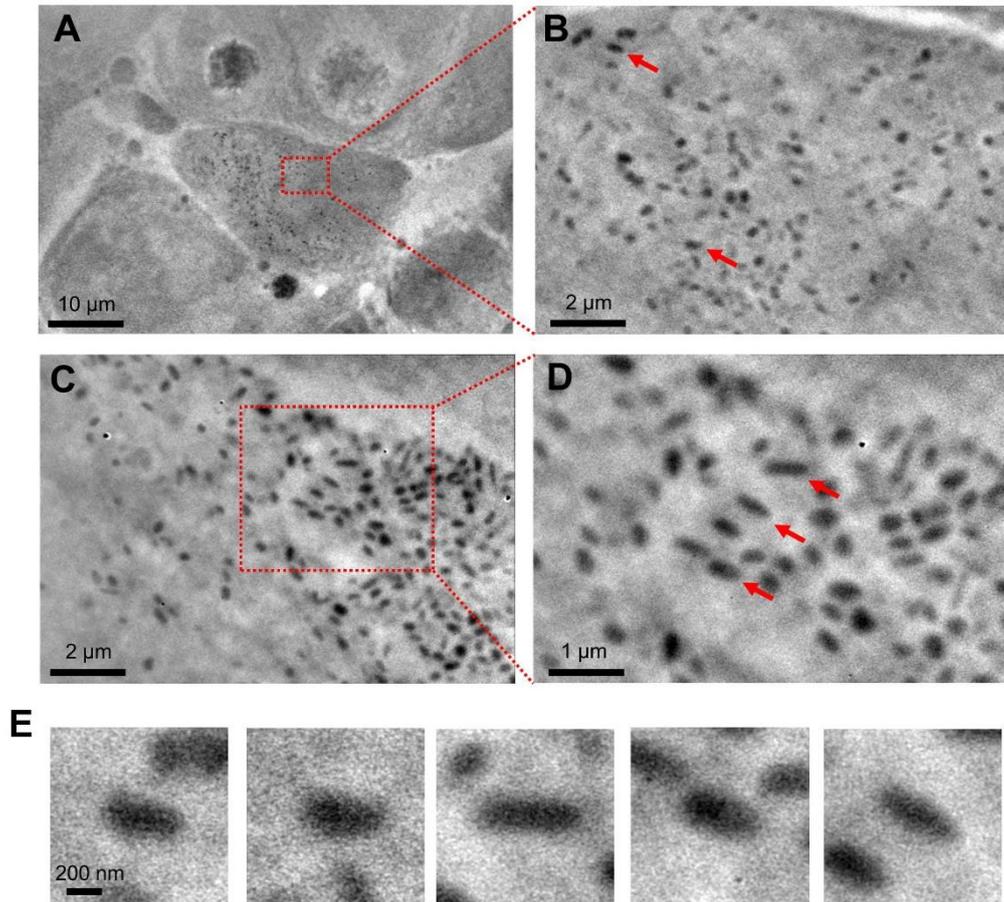
**Supplementary Figure 2. Observation of MNT-1 incubated in the medium used for the melanocytes by SE-ADM.**

(A) A low magnification SE-ADM image (1500 $\times$ ) of living MNT-1 cells incubated in the medium for melanocytes with 8 kV EB. (B) A high magnification image (10,000 $\times$ ) of MNT-1 cells in the red rectangle in (A). (C) and (D) Higher magnification images (20,000 $\times$ ) of other areas. (E) Enlarged melanosome images indicated by red arrows in (B) and (D). Scale bars, 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in (A), 2  $\mu\text{m}$  in (B), 1  $\mu\text{m}$  in (C) and (D), and 200 nm in (E).



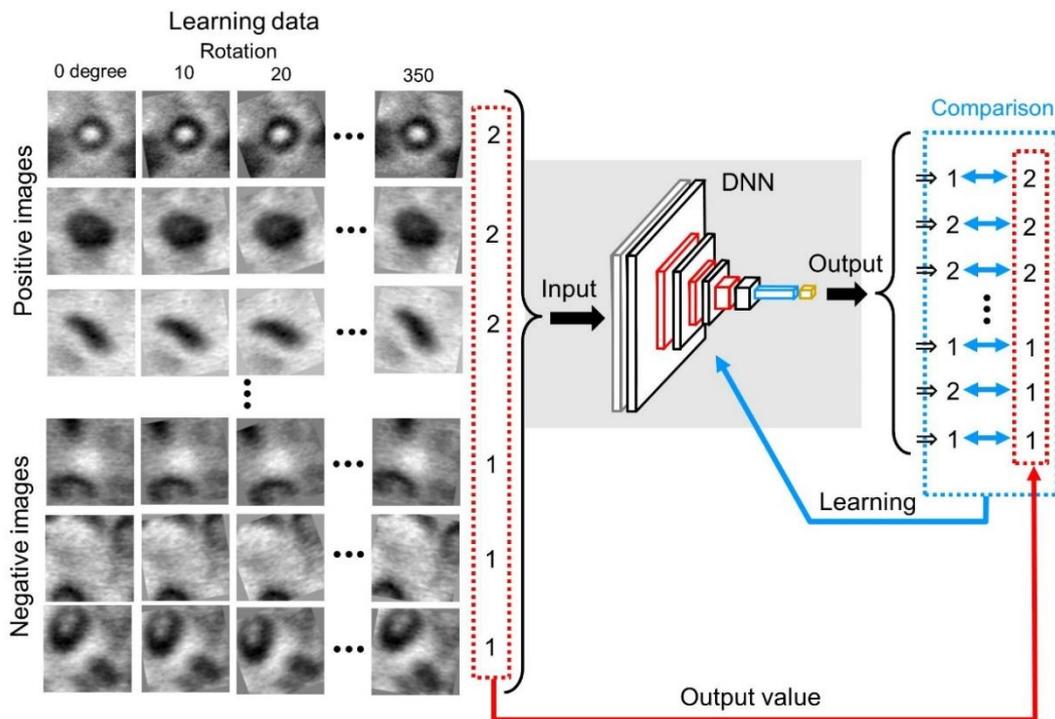
**Supplementary Figure 3. Observation of the human adult melanocyte by SE-ADM.**

(A) A low magnification SE-ADM image (2000 $\times$ ) of human adult melanocyte with 8 kV EB. (B) An 20,000 $\times$  magnification image in the red rectangle in (A). (C) A low magnification SE-ADM image (5000 $\times$ ) of another area. (D) A 20,000 $\times$  magnification image in the red rectangle in (C). (E) Enlarged melanosome images indicated by three red arrows in (B) and (D), and another two areas. The average of the major axis of melanosome was  $482 \pm 67$  nm. Scale bars, 10  $\mu$ m in (A), 1  $\mu$ m in (B) and (D), 5  $\mu$ m in (C), and 200 nm in (E).



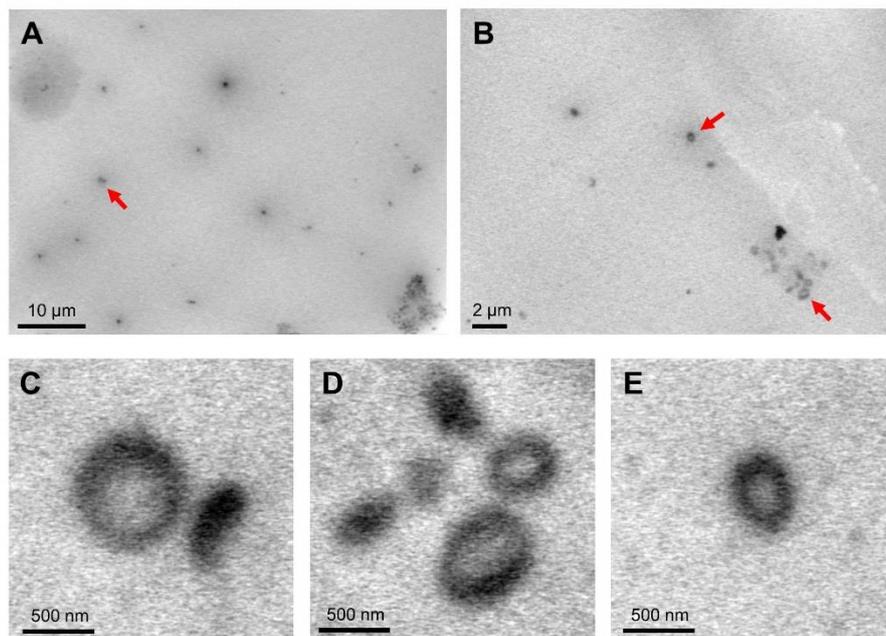
**Supplementary Figure 4. Observation of B16 melanoma cells by SE-ADM.**

(A) A low magnification SE-ADM image (2000 $\times$ ) of B16 melanoma cells with 9 kV EB. (B) A high magnification image (10,000 $\times$ ) of B16 melanoma cells in the red rectangle in (A). (C) A high magnification image (10,000 $\times$ ) of another area. (D) A higher magnification image (20,000 $\times$ ) in the red rectangle in (C). (E) Enlarged melanosome images indicated by the red arrows in (B) and (D). Scale bars, 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in (A), 2  $\mu\text{m}$  in (B) and (C), and 200 nm in (E).



**Supplementary Figure 5. Detail schematic diagram of the automatic particle detection system by DNN.**

The 239 manually selected melanosome images and 307 background images were rotated in-plane in 10-degree increments to increase the number of training data 36-fold to 19,656. In the input layer of the DNN, these particle images of  $100 \times 100$  pixels were reduced to a size of  $50 \times 50$  pixels and the intensity values were normalized before input.



**Supplementary Figure 6. Observation of culture supernatant of MNT-1 by SE-ADM.** (A) SE-ADM image (2000 $\times$ ) of culture supernatant of MNT-1 with 6 kV EB. (B) SE-ADM image (5000 $\times$ ) of culture supernatant of MNT-1 with 6 kV EB. (C) Enlarged image of melanosomes indicated by a red arrow in (A). (D) and (E) Enlarged image of melanosomes indicated by red arrows in (B). Scale bars, 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in (A), 2  $\mu\text{m}$  in (B) and 500 nm in (C)–(E).