SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Henri et al., http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20091964/DC1

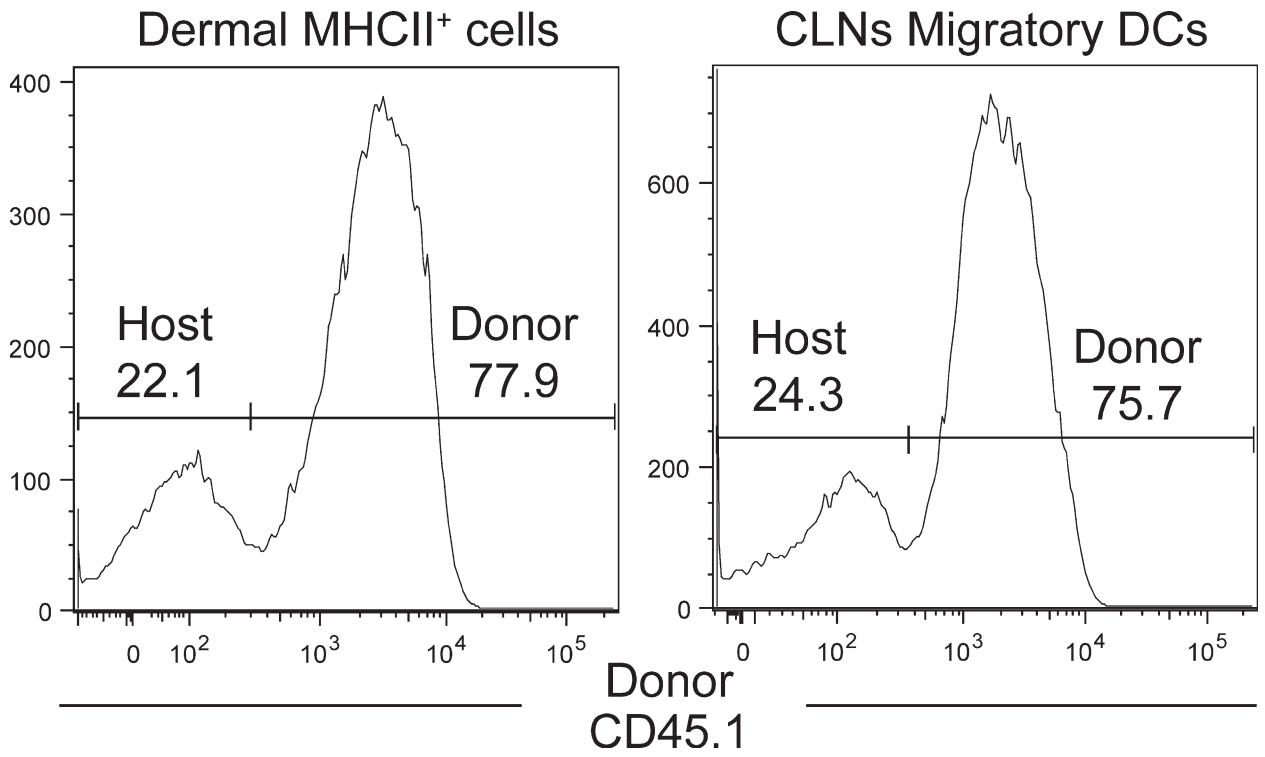

Figure S1. Expression of CD45.1 among MHCII^{+} (dermis) and MHCII^{high} CD11c$^{low\text{-}to\text{-}high}$ (CLN) cells present in the dermis and in the CLNs of B6 (CD45.1)→B6 (CD45.2) BM chimeras 8 wk after transplantation. The percentages of cells of host and donor origin are indicated. Data shown are representative of at least 12 chimeric mice corresponding to six independent experiments.

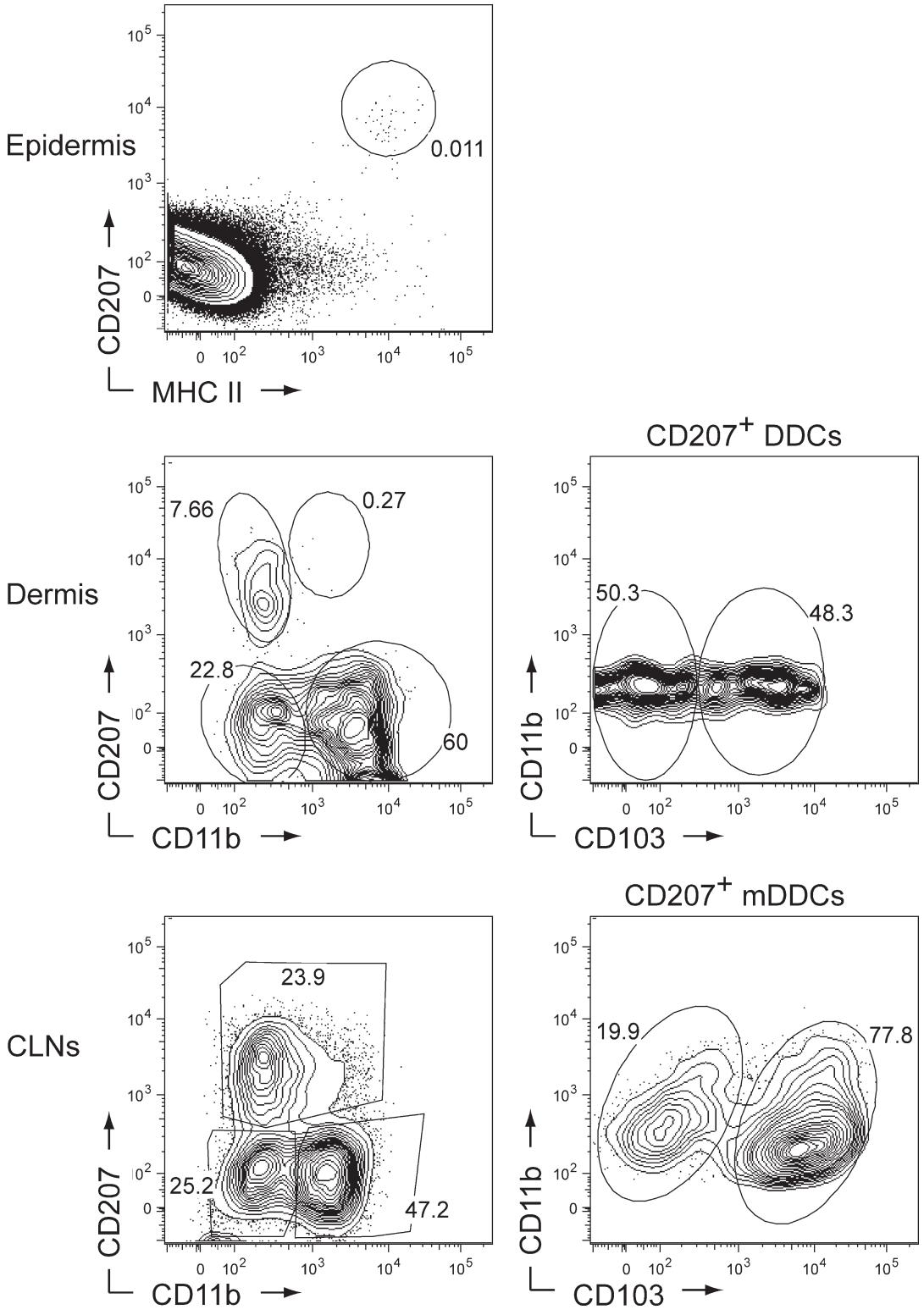

Figure S2. Both CD103⁺ CD207⁺ and CD103⁻ CD207⁺ DDCs can be found in the dermis of mice deprived of LCs. DCs from *Lang-DTREGFP* x B6 K5.mOVA mice that received a last DT injection 13 d before analysis were gated as MHCII⁺ (epidermis and dermis) and MHCII^{high} CD11c$^{inter\text{-}to\text{-}high}$ (CLNs) cells and then analyzed using CD207 (EGFP)-MHCII (epidermis) and CD207 (EGFP)-CD11b (dermis and CLN) dot plots. The CD207⁺ DCs found in the dermis and the CLNs were further analyzed using CD11b-CD103 dot plots. Numbers indicate the percentage of cells in the specified windows. Data shown are representative of two independent experiments.

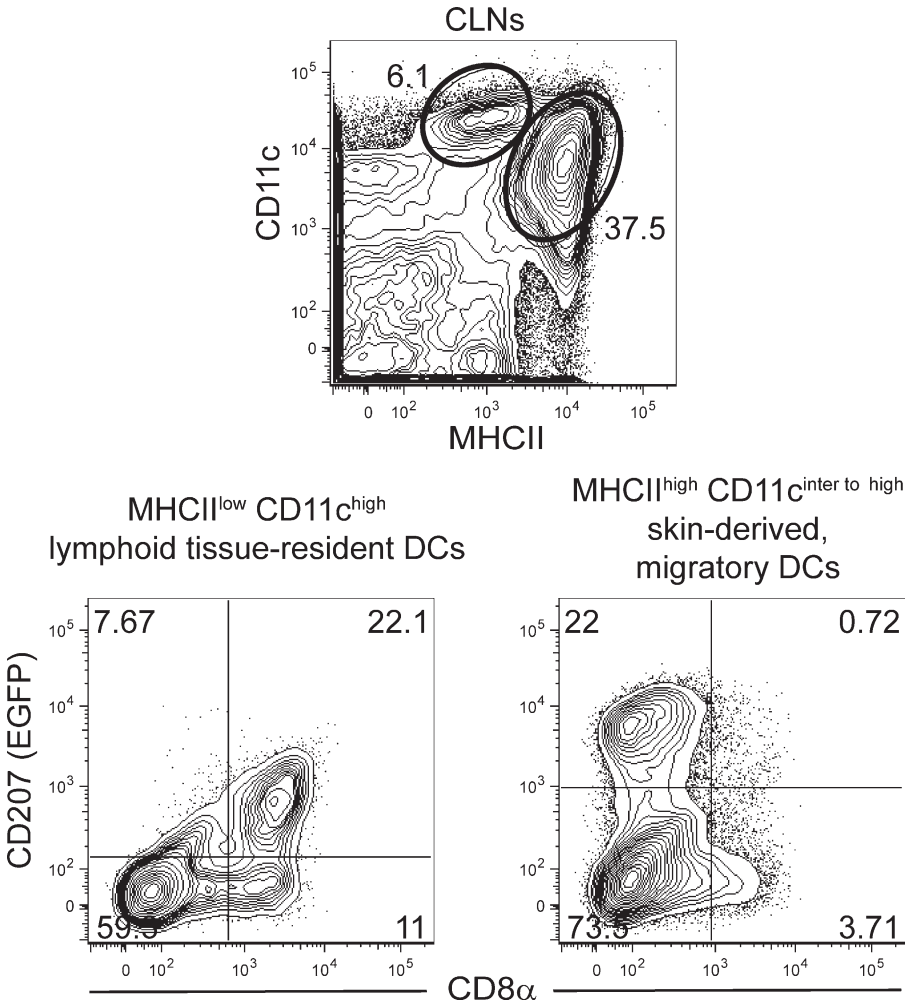

Figure S3. MHCII–CD11c contour plots of DCs found in the CLN of *Lang–EGFP* mice permit us to distinguish skin-derived migratory (MHCII^{high} CD11c$^{low\text{-}to\text{-}high}$) DCs from lymphoid tissue–resident (MHCII^{inter} CD11c^{high}) DCs. Analysis of skin-derived migratory DCs and lymphoid tissue–resident DCs for the expression of CD207 (EGFP) and CD8α showed that the skin-derived CD207$^+$ mDDCs do not contain lymphoid tissue–resident CD8α$^+$ DCs. The percentages of cells found in each of the specified gates are indicated. Data shown correspond to two independent experiments.

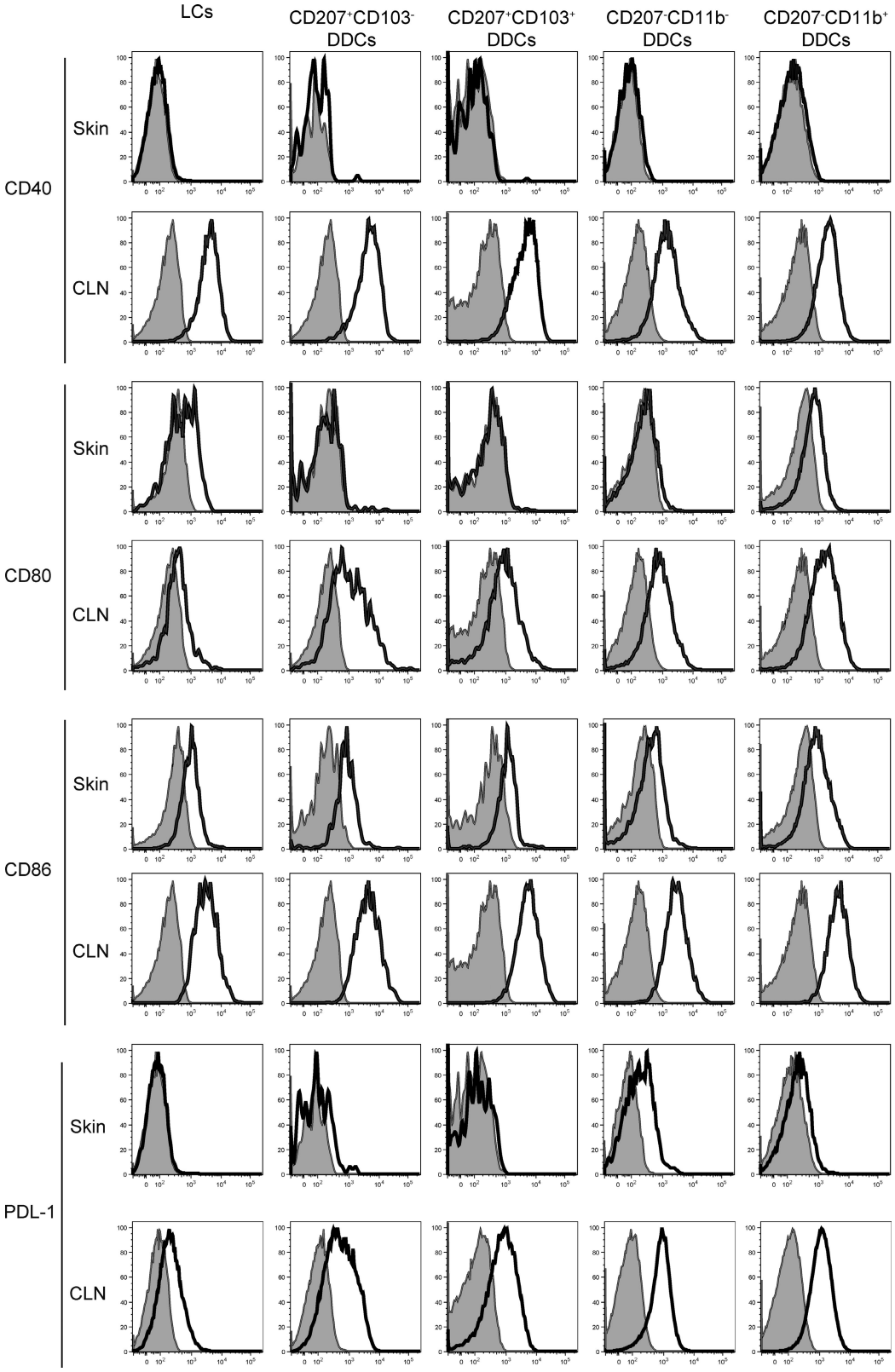

Figure S4. Expression of CD40, CD80, CD86, and PD-L1 on the five skin DC subsets before and after their migration to CLNs. DC subsets were prepared as specified in Figs. 1 and 3 from epidermis, dermis, and CLNs from B6 (CD45.1)→B6 (CD45.2) BM chimeras and analyzed for the expression of CD40, CD80, CD86, and PD-L1. Isotype control staining is shown by the shaded histograms. Data shown are representative of two independent experiments.

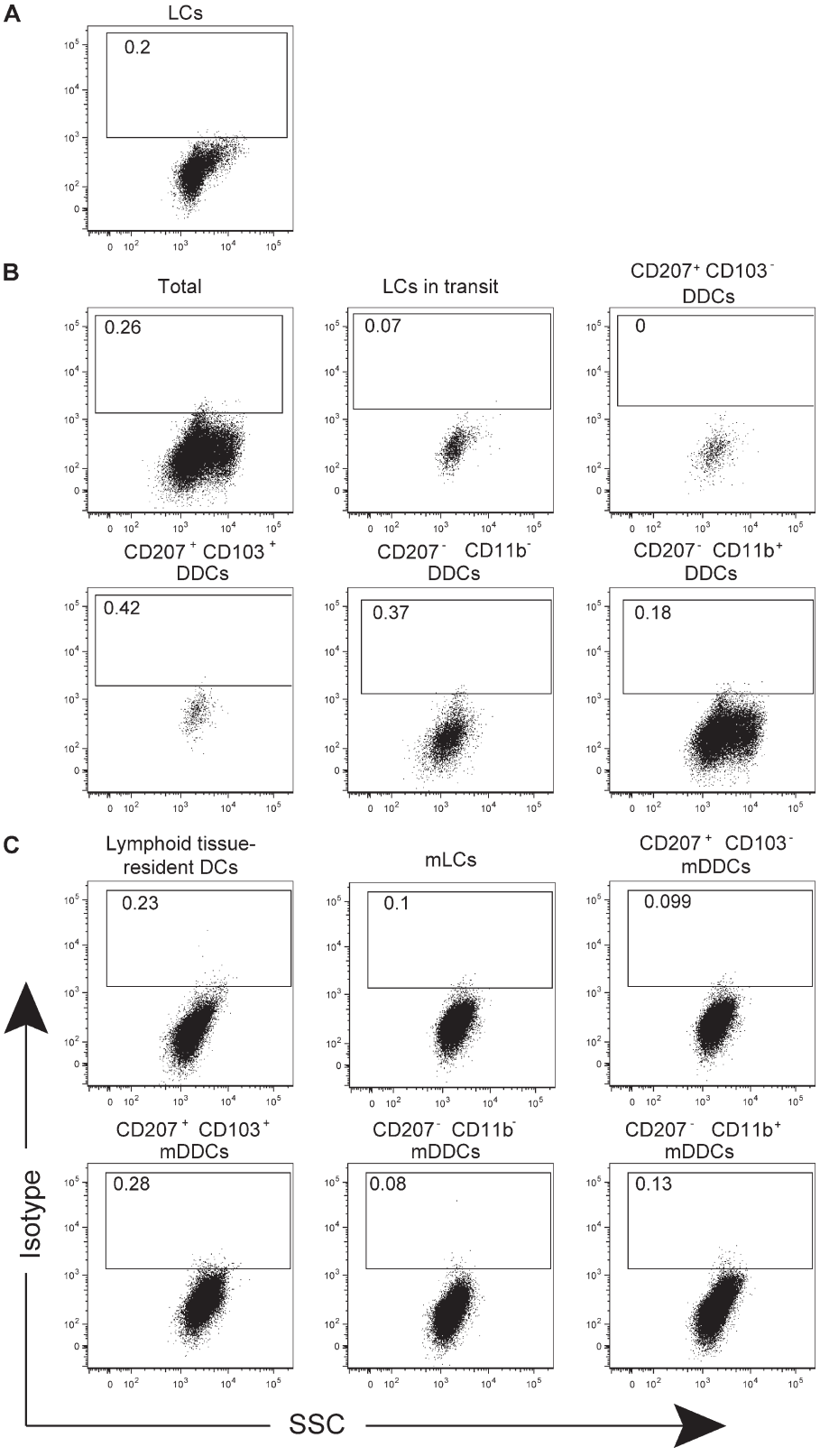

Figure S5. Isotype control staining profile of the five distinct skin DC subsets before and after their migration to CLNs. The five skin DC subsets (A and B) and their migratory counterparts found in the CLNs (C) were identified using B6 (CD45.1)→B6 (CD45.2) chimeras as specified in Figs. 1 and 3 and stained with an isotype control antibody to position the gate used for determining Ki-67 expression (Fig. 4). Data shown are representative of three independent experiments.

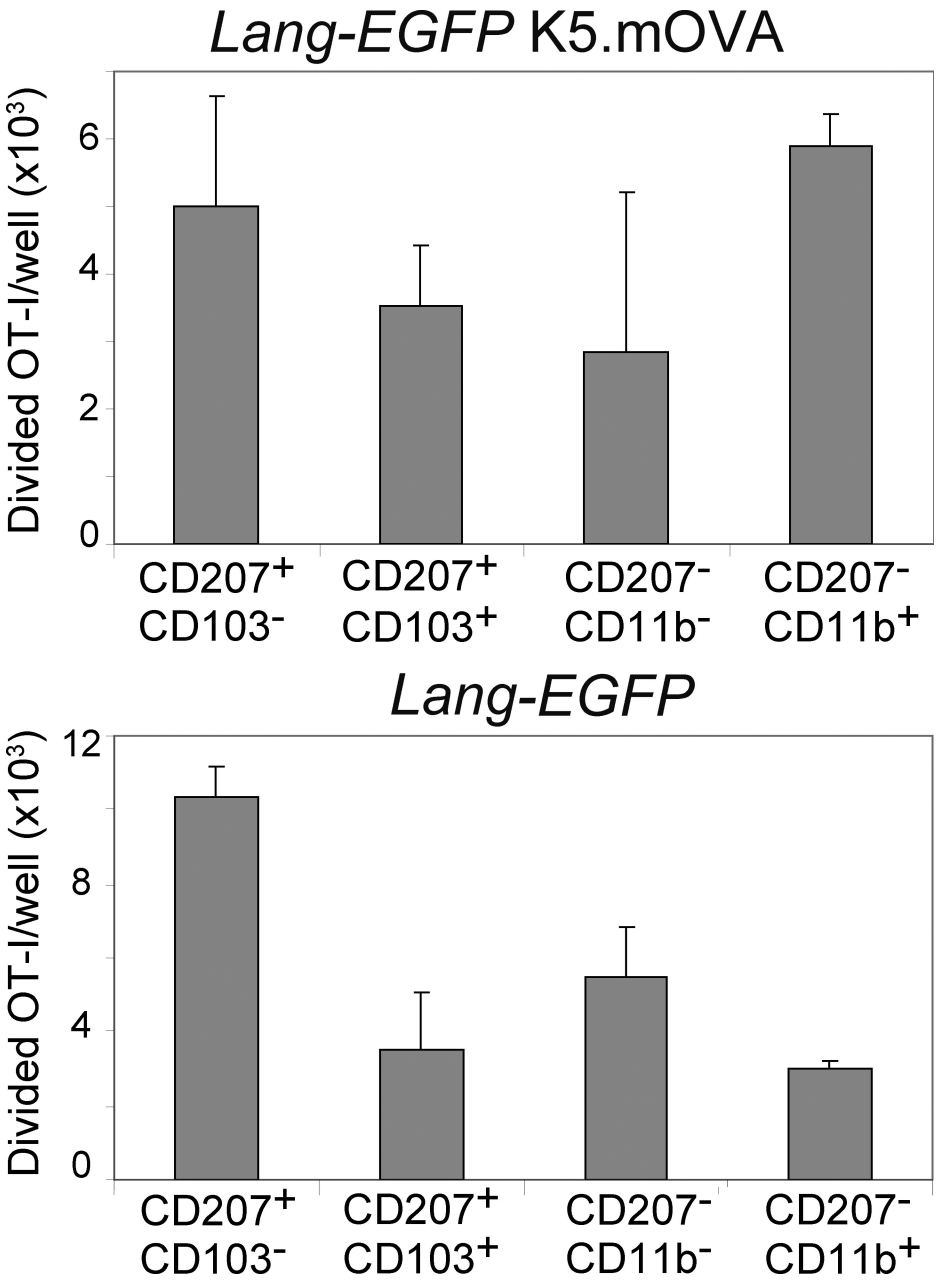

Figure S6. OT-I proliferation in response to the $OVA_{257-264}$ peptide. DC subsets, sorted as described in Fig. 7 A from the CLNs of *Lang-EGFP* K5.mOVA and *Lang-EGFP* mice, were cultured with 1 nM $OVA_{257-264}$ peptide and CFSE-labeled OT-I transgenic T cells. The absolute numbers of divided OT-I transgenic T cells are presented. Data are representative of three independent experiments. Error bars correspond to SEM.