

## Supplemental material

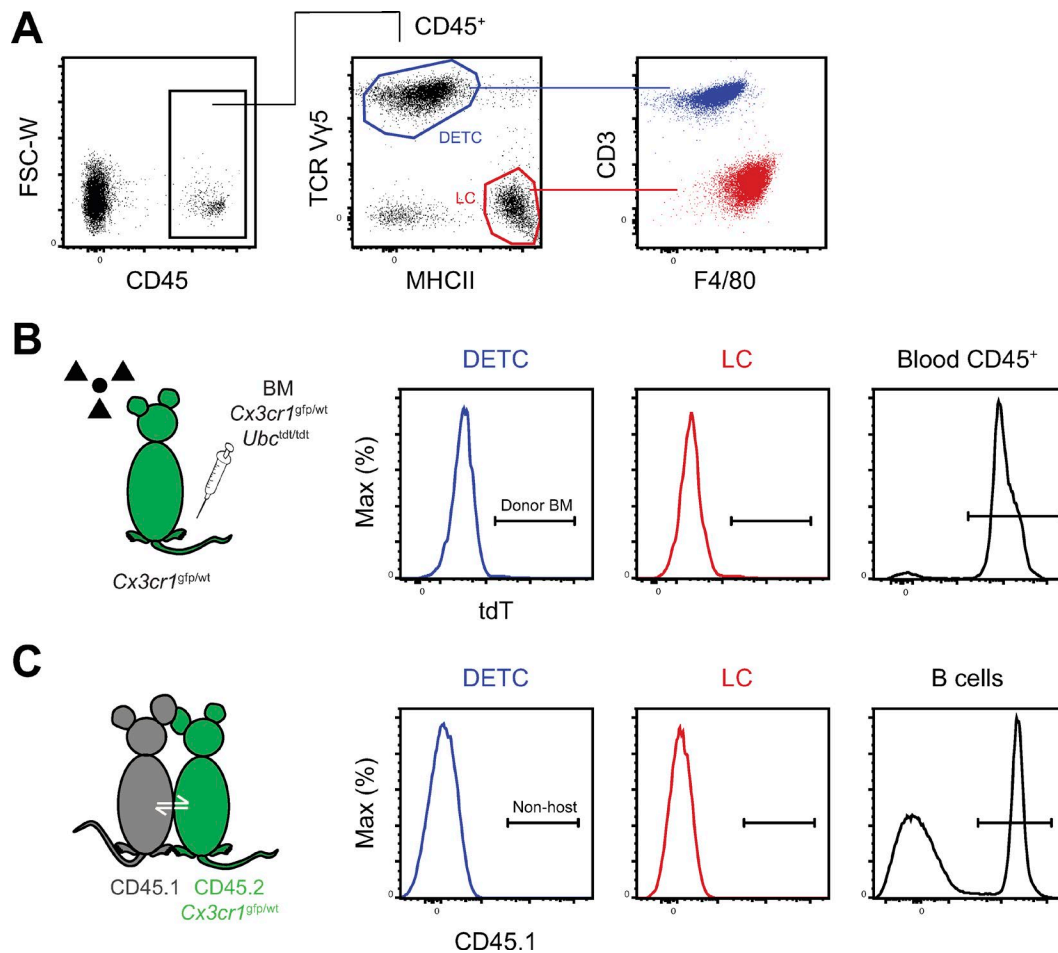
Gentek et al., <https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20181206>

Figure S1. **Gating strategies used to identify epidermal DETCs and LCs and determine donor contribution or nonhost chimerism in chimeric and parabiotic mice.** Related to Fig. 1. **(A)** Gating strategy identifying LCs and DETCs. Following exclusion of cellular debris, dead cells, and doublets (not shown) and pregating on total epidermis-resident immune cells (CD45<sup>+</sup>), DETCs and LCs were identified by the differential expression of TCR Vγ5 (DETC) and MHCII (LC). DETCs were further identified by expression of CD3, and LCs as F4/80<sup>+</sup>. FSC-W, forward scatter width. **(B)** Related to Fig. 1 A. Contribution of transplanted BM to lethally irradiated mice reconstituted with BM from *Cx3cr1<sup>gfp/wt</sup> Rosa<sup>tdt/tdt</sup>* mice. FACS histograms depicting the contribution of tdT<sup>+</sup> donor BM to DETCs, LCs, and circulating blood leukocytes are shown for a representative individual mouse. **(C)** Related to Fig. 1 B. CD45.1 WT and CD45.2 *Cx3cr1<sup>gfp/wt</sup>* mice were surgically joined. Histograms display the contribution of CD45.1<sup>+</sup> nonhost cells to DETCs (as % of maximum event; Max), LCs, and lymph node B cells of a representative individual CD45.2 parabiotic.