

Figure S1. Matrisomal genes regulated by CLEC-2.

Gene expression by RNAseq in control FRCs treated with CLEC-2-Fc for 6 and 24 hours. A) CLEC-2-Fcregulated gene (more or equal than 2-fold) cluster in a PCA space. B) Number of genes per category of matrisomal components in the indicated datasets.

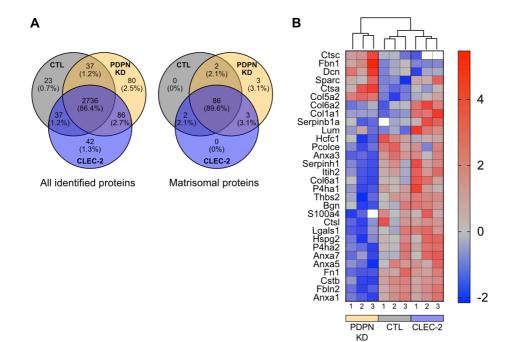


Figure S2. Proteomics of FRC-derived matrices.

In vitro FRC cell line-derived matrices generated after 5 days in culture were subjected to proteomic analysis by mass spectrometry. A) Venn diagrams showing overlap between cell lines of proteins detected. Areas shown are not proportional to percentage of overlap. C) Heatmap of matrisomal proteins significantly changed by one-way ANOVA, Turkey's multiple comparisons test. Three replicates for each condition automatically clustered are shown. Colour code represents z-scores. Not detected is represented by the white squares.

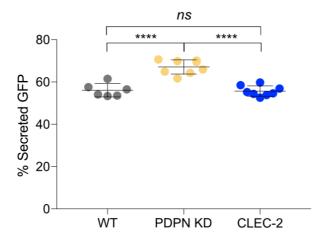


Figure S3. Secretory activity in FRC cell lines.

FRC cell lines were transfected to express GFP tagged for secretion. GFP levels in cell supernatants and lysates were determined by ELISA. Dot plot shows percentage of GFP in supernatant relative to total. Dots represent replicates form independent experiments (n=2). *****P*<0.00005, one-way ANOVA, Turkey's multiple comparisons test. NS, not significant.

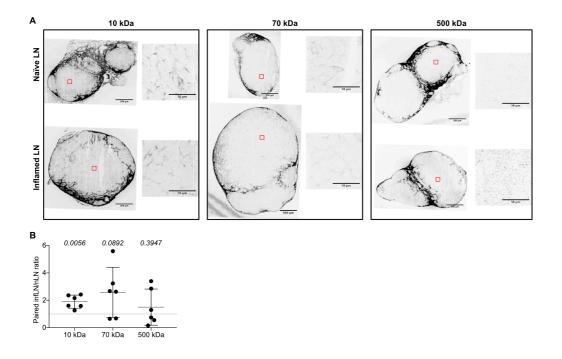


Figure S4. Antigen uptake in vivo.

Mice were immunized by subcutaneous injection of IFA/OVA on the right flank. 5 days later, fluorescently labelled dextrans with the indicated sizes were injected on both flanks. A) Immunofluorescence of 20 microns thick cryosections of naïve and inflamed draining LNs 30 minutes post dextran injection. Maximum z stack projections are shown of representative tile scans and zoomed areas are shown. B) Number of dextran-positive cells per draining LNs 90 minutes after dextran injection was determined by flow cytometry. Dot plot shows ratios between paired inflamed and naïve LNs from same individuals (n=6). *P*-values are shown for each dextran, unpaired t test.

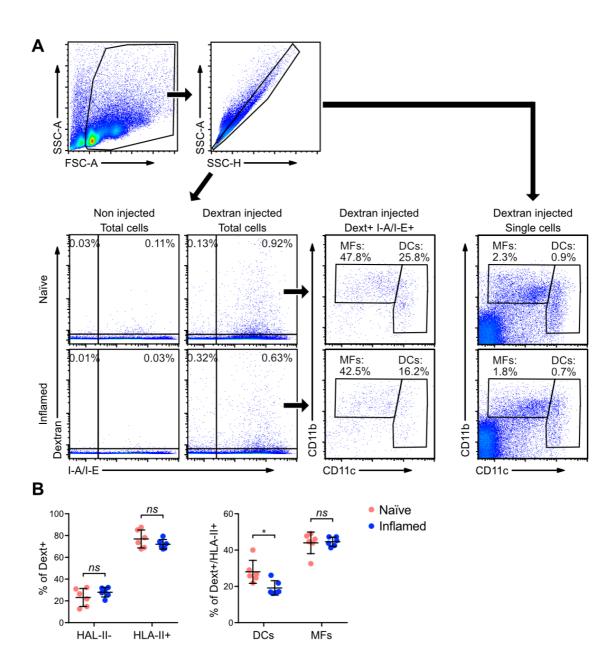


Figure S5. Gating strategy and population analysis for in vivo antigen uptake.

A) Representative dot plots showing gating strategy. Live cells were gated according to FSC/SSC parameters and doublets were excluded prior to analysis. Total cells were used to gate dendritic cell (DCs) and macrophage (MF) populations. B) Percentage of the indicated cell populations within the dextran-positive subset. Each dot represents an individual (n=6). *P<0.05, one-way ANOVA, Turkey's multiple comparisons test.

Target	lsotype	Conjugated	Company	IF	Flow cytometry	WB	ELISA
lpha-Tubulin	Mouse monoclonal (236-10501)	Unconjugated	Thermo Fisher Scientific (A11126)	1 μg/ml			
CD11b	Rat (M1/70)	APC/Cy7	BioLegend (101225)		0.25 μg/106 cells		
CD11c	Armenian Hamster (M1/70)	Brilliant Violet 605™	BioLegend (117333)		0.25 μg/106 cells		
Collagen I	Rabbit polyclonal	Unconjugated	Abcam (ab34710)	10 μg/ml			
Collagen IV	Rabbit polyclonal	Unconjugated	Abcam (ab6588)	10 μg/ml			
Collagen VI	Rabbit polyclonal	Unconjugated	Abcam (ab6588)	10 μg/ml			
Fibronectin	Rabbit polyclonal	Unconjugated	Sigma-Aldrich (F3648)	1.2 μg/ml			
F4/80	Rat (BM8)	PerCP	BioLegend (123125)		1 μg/106 cells		
GFP	Sheep polyclonal	Unconjugated	BioRad (4745- 1051)				(1ry) 0.1 μg/ml
GFP	Rabbit polyclonal	Unconjugated	Fisher Scientific (A-6455)				(2ry) 1: 20000
Histone H3	Mouse monoclonal (mAbcam (24834)	Unconjugated	Abcam (ab24834)			0.5 μg/ml	
Hoechst			Fisher Scientific (10150888)	12.3 μg/ml			
I-A/I-E	Rat (M5/114.15.2)	Alexa Fluor [®] 647	BioLegend (107617)		0.25 μg/106 cells		
Phalloidin		Alexa Fluor [®] 488	Cell Signaling Technology (8878S)	1x			
Phalloidin		Alexa Fluor [®] 647	Thermo Fisher Scientific (A22284)	1x			
Phospho- Paxillin (Tyr118)	Rabbit polyclonal	Unconjugated	Cell Signaling Technology (2541S)				
Podoplanin	Mouse monoclonal (811)	Unconjugated	Acris (DM3501)	1 μg/ml			
Laminin	Rabbit polyclonal	Unconjugated	Abcam (ab11575)	6.5 μg/ml			
LL5β	Mouse antisera	Unconjugated	kindly shared by Prof J. Sanes – Harvard University	1:500		1:500	

Table 1. Primary antibodies and imaging reagents used for immunofluorescence.