

Kidney-resident macrophages promote a proangiogenic environment in the normal and chronically ischemic mouse kidney

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Supplementary Figure 01:

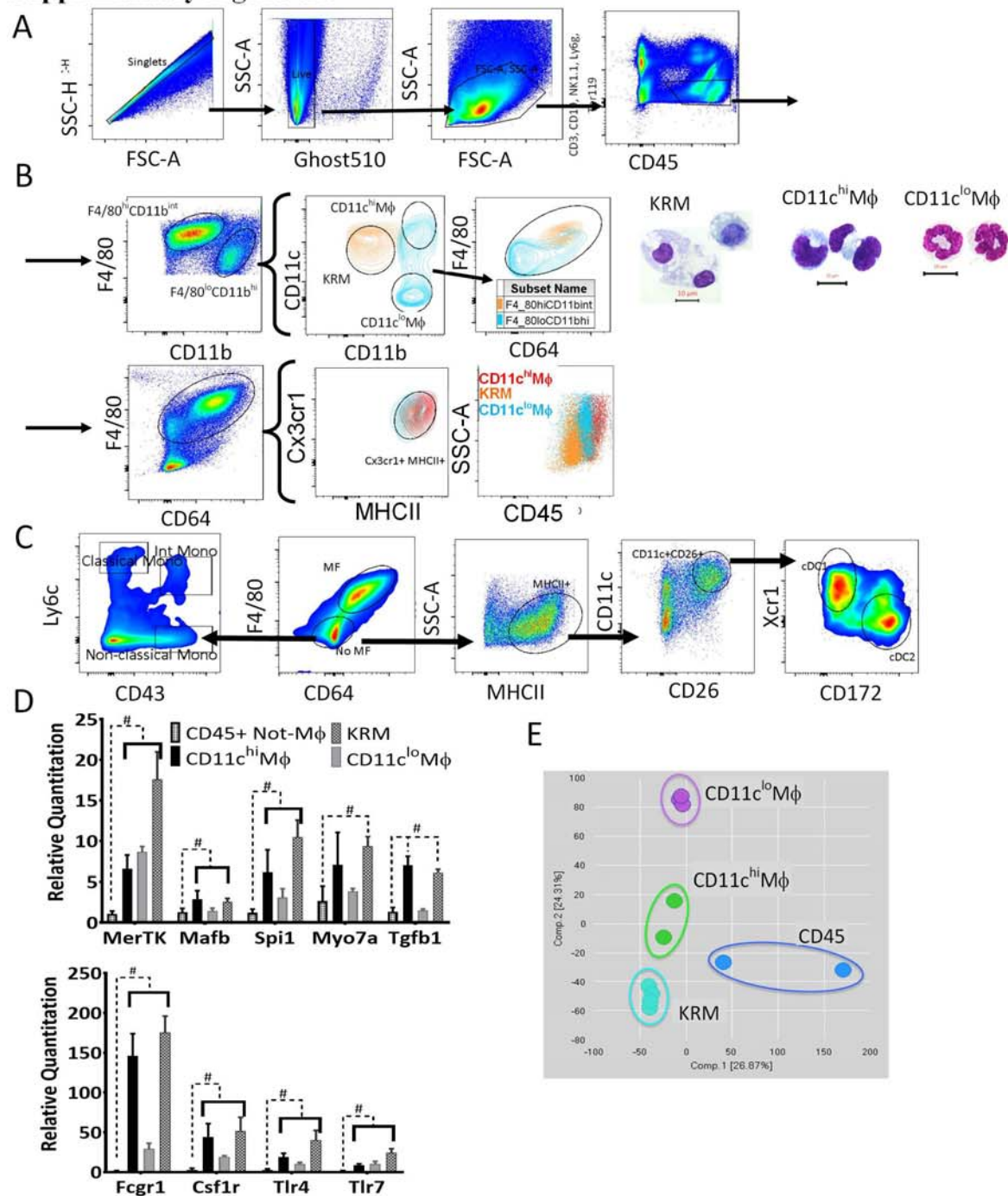


Figure S1: Renal macrophages comprise of transcriptionally unique long-lived kidney-resident macrophages and monocyte-derived CD11c^{hi} and CD11c^{lo} macrophages.

(A) Cells from Sham kidneys of C57BL/6 mice were prepared as described in Materials and Methods. Singlets (FSC-H vs. FSC-A), Ghost510^{neg} Live, Lineage^{neg} kidney lymphocytes gated as FSC-A SSC-A followed by Lineage^{neg}CD45⁺ were gated on CD64⁺F4/80⁺ in Figure 1. The Lineage-positive cells marked by Ly6G, CD3, CD19, NK1.1 were gated out. (B – top row) Macrophages were gated using F4/80 vs. CD11b. Kidney-resident macrophages (KRM) were gated as F4/80^{hi}CD11b^{int} and monocyte-derived macrophages as F4/80^{lo}CD11b^{hi}. For validating our gating strategy, both these populations were overlaid on CD11c vs CD11b. The F4/80^{hi}CD11b^{int} were the CD11b^{int}CD11c^{int} and therefore KRM while F4/80^{lo}CD11b^{hi} were CD11c^{lo}Mφ and CD11c^{hi}Mφ. Furthermore, overlay of these populations on F4/80 vs CD64 plot show that the CD11c^{hi}Mφ and CD11c^{lo}Mφ are F4/80^{lo}. Analysis of cytospin preparations of flow sorted subpopulations after Wright-Giemsa staining and observed under 100X showed that KRM had typical structural features of tissue macrophages, being large with abundant foamy cytoplasm and prominent cytoplasmic vacuoles. (B – bottom row) Overlay of CD11c^{hi}Mφ (red), CD11c^{lo}Mφ (blue) and KRM (orange) gated on Cx3cr1 vs MHCII and SSC-A vs CD45. (C) Monocytes were classified from non-macrophages population using Ly6c vs CD43. Classical monocytes were defined as Ly6c⁺CD43^{lo}neg. Non-classical monocytes were Ly6c^{neg}CD43⁺, intermediate monocytes were Ly6c^{int}CD43^{int}. The non-macrophages were also gated for MHCII⁺ dendritic cell (DCs) subsets: MHCII⁺CD11c^{hi}CD26⁺XCR1^{hi} as cDC1 and MHCII⁺CD11c^{hi}CD26⁺CD172^{hi} as cDC2. (D) Taqman Low Density Array (TLDA) of KRM, CD11c^{hi}Mφ, CD11c^{lo}Mφ compared to not-Mφ CD45⁺. Expression of selected genes in CD11c^{hi}Mφ, CD11c^{lo}Mφ and KRM. (E) Principal component analysis (PCA) showed the strongest separation between not-MφCD45⁺ and other macrophage populations accounting for 26.87% of variance in the first principal component. Separation between CD11c^{hi}Mφ, CD11c^{lo}Mφ and KRM was observed in the second principal component with variance 24.31%. The transcriptome of CD11c^{lo} appeared to be distinct from CD11c^{hi} and KRM while CD11c^{hi} and KRM were located closer in the PCA plot and therefore, were expected to have more similar transcriptional profiles. KRM n=4, CD11c^{lo}Mφ n=3 and CD11c^{hi}Mφ n=2. A-D and F. Data represent n=4 independent experiments with at least n=3 mice per group. Data is represented as mean±S.E.M. #P<0.01 vs CD45⁺ Mφ

Supplementary Figure 02:

F4/80^{Bright} CD64⁺ Kidney-resident macrophages (KRM)



F4/80^{int} CD64^{lo-neg} CD11b^{hi} Monocyte-derived macrophages

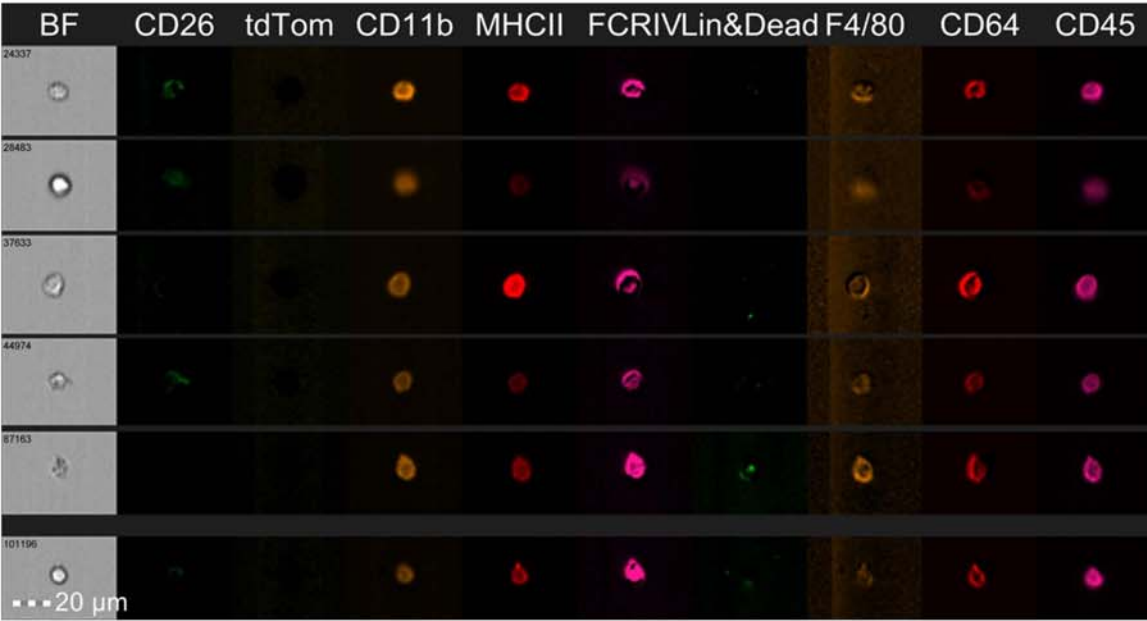


Figure S2: Validating the Gating Strategy by Imaging cytometry: F4/80^{Bright} and F4/80^{int} macrophages are FCRIV⁺
The gating strategy was validated by studying F4/80^{Bright} and F4/80^{int} macrophages using FlowSight™. The F4/80^{Bright} population was CD64⁺tdTomato⁺CD11b^{int}CD11c^{int} and CD45^{lo}, representing kidney-resident macrophages, while F4/80^{int} population was CD64^{dim}tdTomato⁺CD11b^{hi}CD11c⁺ and CD45^{hi} macrophages, representing CD11c^{lo}Mφ or CD11c^{hi}Mφ. Both F4/80^{Bright} and ^{int} populations were FCRIV⁺.

Supplementary Figure 3:

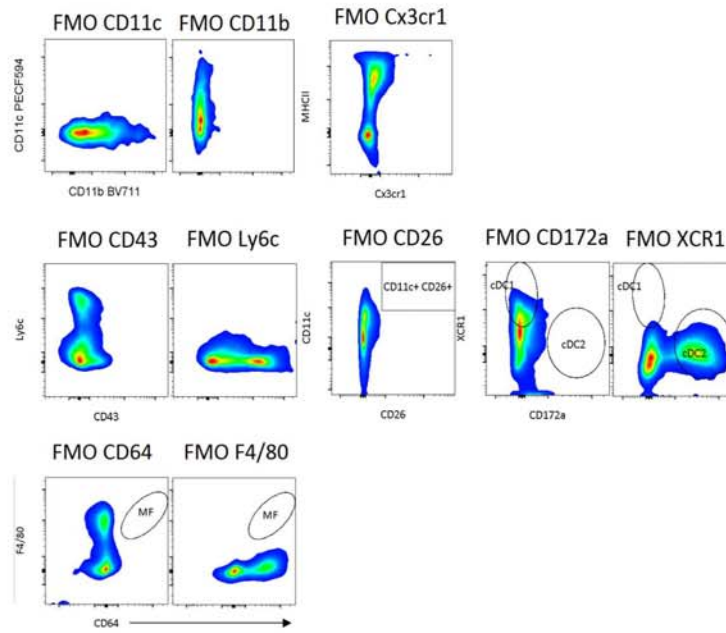
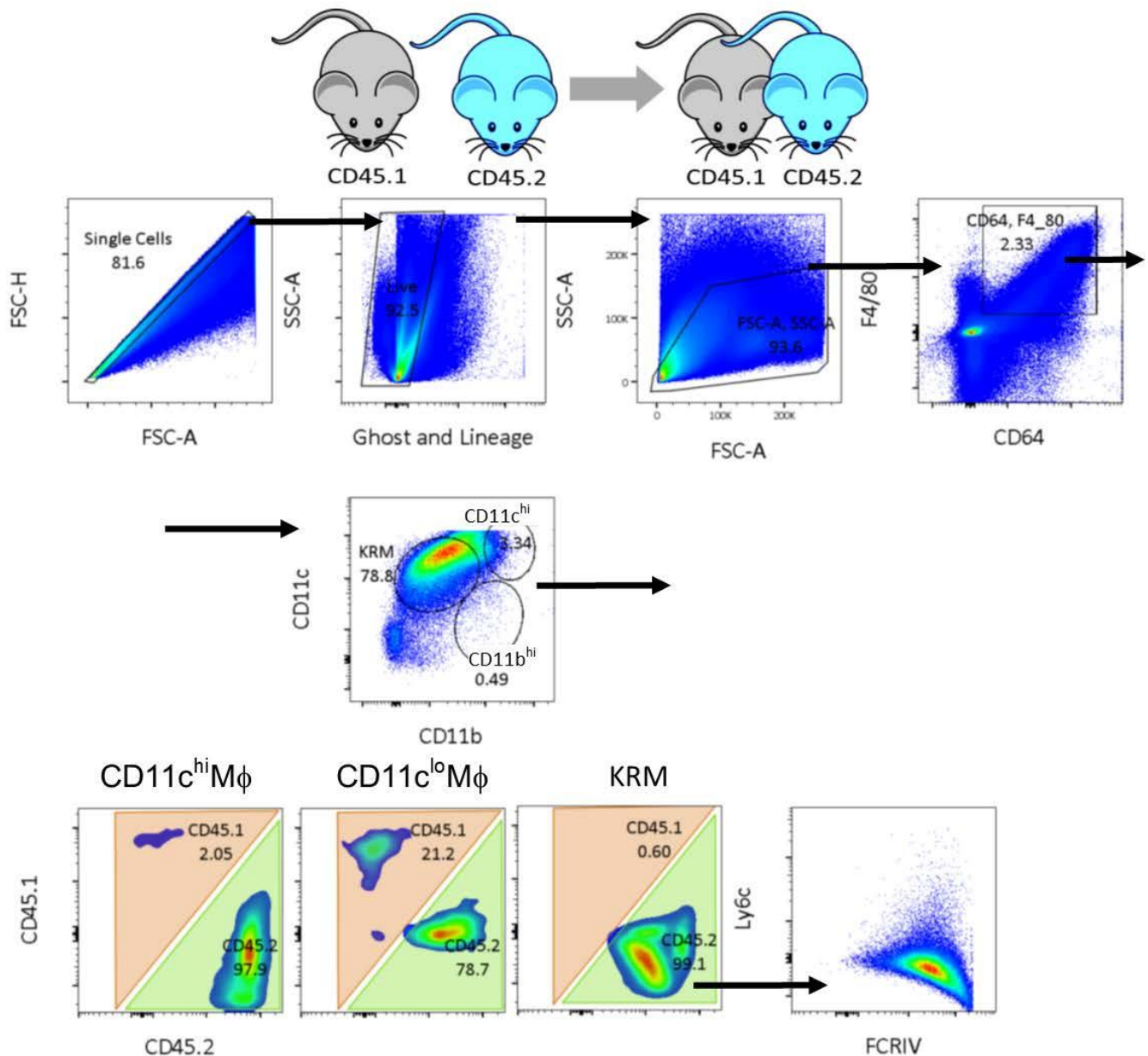


Figure S3: Fluorescence minus one (FMO) controls

FMO controls used for CD11b, CD11c, Cx3cr1, CD43, Ly6c, CD26, Cd172a, Xcr1, CD64 and F4/80, used for gating in Figure 1.

Supplementary Figure 04

A



B Gated on T cells in CD45.2 mice

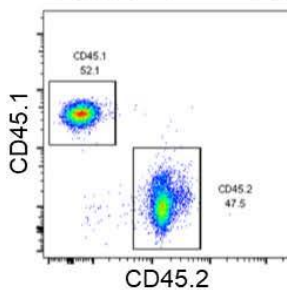


Figure S4: Parabiosis Studies

(A) C57BL/6 congenic CD45.1 and CD45.2 mice (n=4 each) were surgically connected in parabiosis. Macrophages in the dissociated kidney were identified as Singlets (FSC-H vs. FSC-A), Ghost510^{neg} Live, Lineage^{neg} kidney lymphocytes gated as FSC-A SSC-A followed by CD64⁺F4/80⁺. These macrophages were further gated in to three populations based on the expression of CD11b and CD11c, as described. KRM demonstrated the smallest contribution (<1%) in CD45.2 from the parabiont partner CD45.1. CD11c^{hi}Mφ showed around 2%, while CD11c^{lo}Mφ, a small population, showed around 15-20%. (B) Representative image of T-cells in the blood of CD45.2 mice. This data showed around 47% chimerism between parabionts, n=4 mice. Mouse images adopted from <https://openclipart.org/detail/17558/simple-cartoon-mouse>.

Supplementary Figure 5:

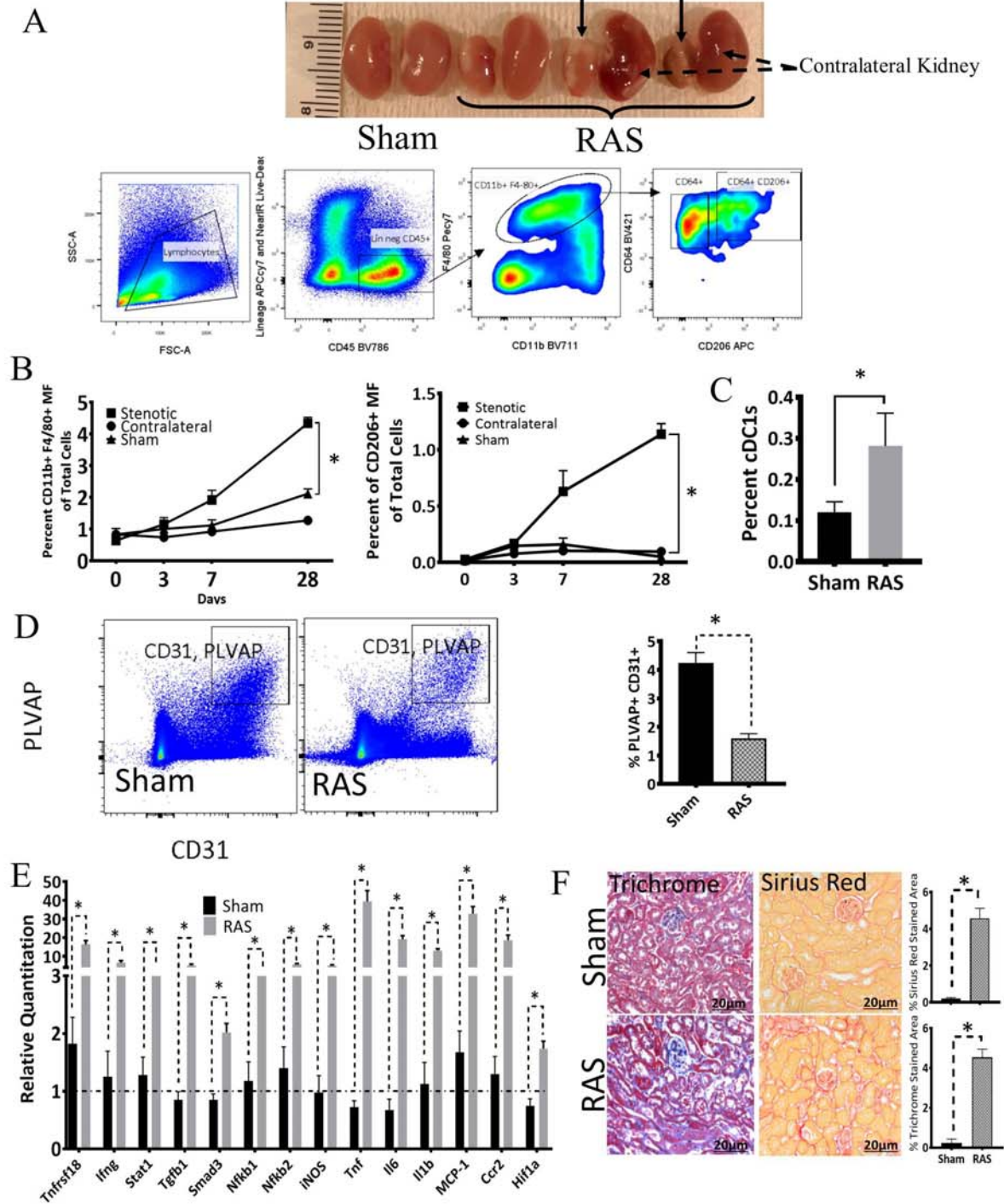


Figure S5: Effect of Renal artery stenosis on ischemic kidney

(A) Representative photos of the Sham, stenotic and contralateral kidneys with Scale depicting smaller stenotic and enlarged contralateral kidney in RAS mice compared to Sham. Gating strategy for flow cytometric identification of total macrophages. We identified macrophages as lineage and live-dead negative $CD45^+CD11b^+F4/80^+CD64^+$. Mannose receptor positive ($CD206^+$) macrophages were identified as lineage and live-dead negative $CD45^+CD11b^+F4/80^+CD64^+CD206^+$. (B) The total number of macrophages and $CD206^+$ macrophages in stenotic and contralateral kidneys of RAS and Sham mice on days 0, 3, 7, and 28; $n \geq 4$ per time point, (C) The percent of cDC1 in RAS kidneys increased compared to Sham. (D) Flow cytometry to identify PLVAP and CD31 (pan-endothelial antigen) in Sham and RAS Kidneys. RAS reduced PLVAP $^+$ CD31 $^+$ cells. (E) Pro-inflammatory gene expression increases significantly in whole RAS kidney as compared to Sham. (F) Trichrome and Picro Sirius Red Staining for Sham and RAS with quantification. Data is represented as $n=6$ mice mean \pm S.E.M. * $P < 0.01$ vs Sham. Kidney images in 5A captured by a handheld phone camera.

Supplementary Figure 6:

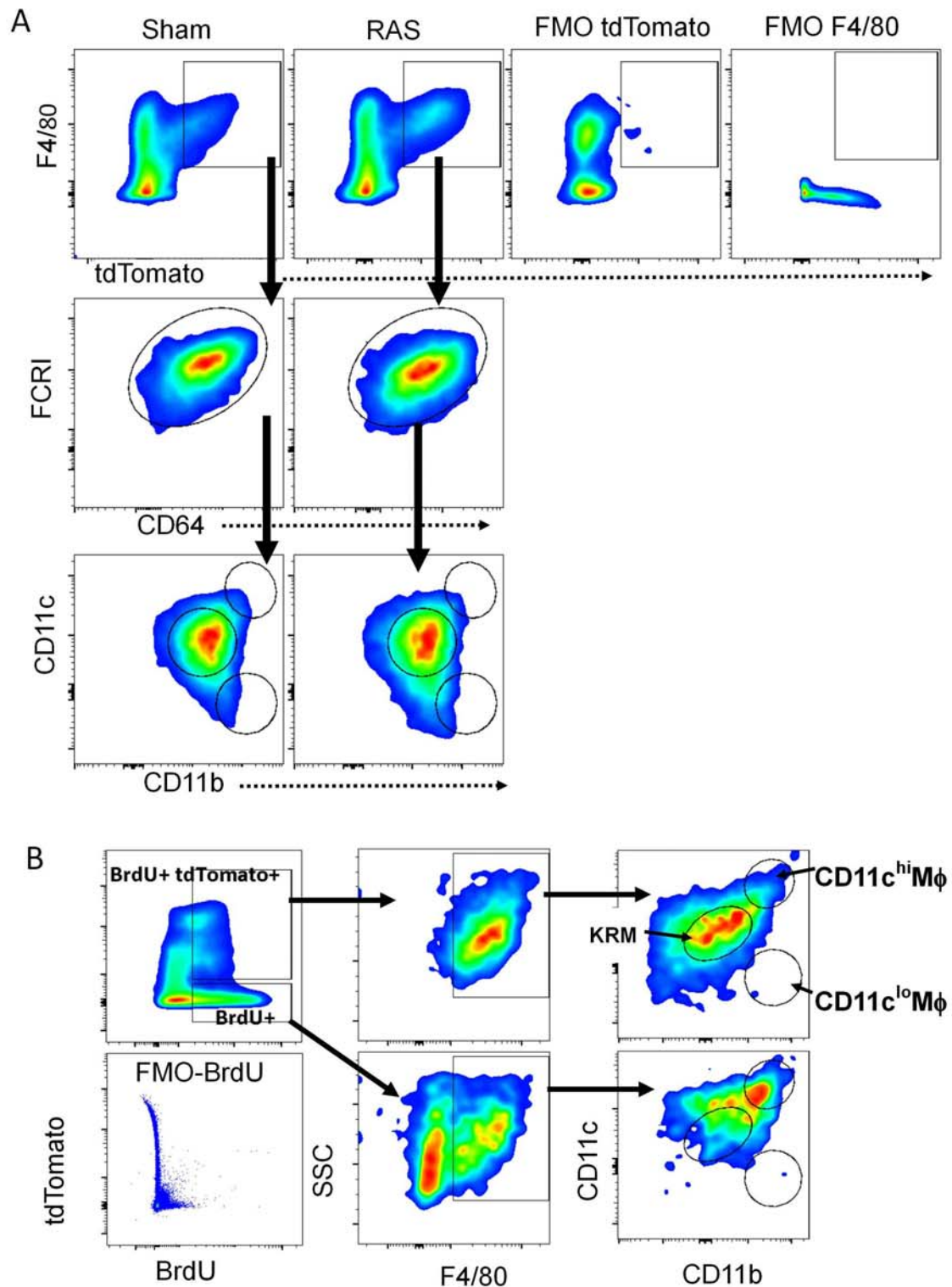


Figure S6: Gating Strategy to identify BrdU⁺ KRM in CX3CR1^{creER};Rosa26-tdTomato reporter mice
(A) Fate-mapping studies using tamoxifen treated CX3CR1^{creER};Rosa26-tdTomato reporter mice show that F4/80⁺tdTomato⁺ gated macrophages were FCRI⁺CD64⁺ in Sham and RAS. Furthermore, these cells were CD11b/c^{int}, and therefore KRM. FMO-F4/80 and FMO-tdTomato were used to for gating F4/80⁺tdTomato⁺. **(B)** Gating strategy for measuring BrdU-positive population. Live, Lineage^{neg}CD45⁺ population gated as tdTomato vs BrdU. tdTomato⁺BrdU⁺ population gated as F4/80⁺macrophages. Further, this population gated as CD11b vs CD11c to identify CD11c^{hi}Mφ, CD11c^{lo}Mφ and KRM demonstrating the majority of proliferating tdTomato⁺ population were KRM. tdTomato⁺BrdU⁺ gated as macrophages were CD11c^{hi}Mφ (n=6).

Supplementary Figure 7:

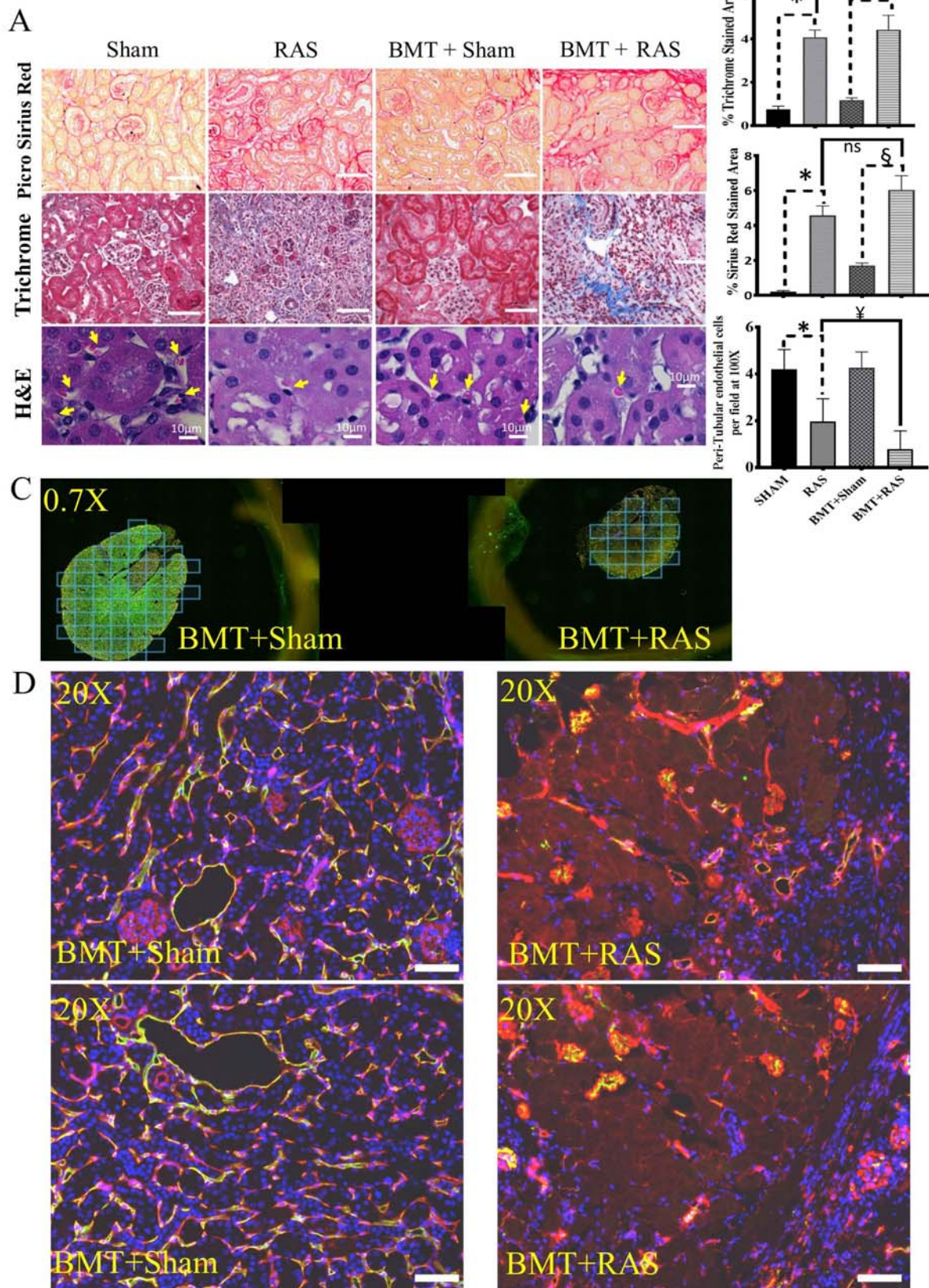


Figure S7. Loss of PLVAP+CD31+ cells is amplified in BMT+RAS.

(A, B) Trichrome and Picro-Sirius Red stains do not show more fibrosis in BMT+RAS kidneys than in RAS (40X). Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) images (100X) of BMT+RAS show a fall in the numbers of peritubular capillary endothelial cells (yellow arrows). RAS shows tubular atrophy. n=6 mice/group; *P<0.01 vs Sham; [§]P<0.05 vs BMT+Sham; [¥]P<0.01 vs RAS. (C) Representative Formalin fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) section of BMT+Sham (Left) BMT+RAS (Right) stained for PLVAP+CD31+ imaged using Vectra at 0.7X. The square regions drawn are the area imaged at 20X. Percent of PLVAP+CD31+ cells are counted from the square regions and averaged per section per group. (D) Representative image of BMT+Sham (Left) and BMT+RAS (right) showing PLVAP (green) CD31 (red) staining. It is observed that while CD31 stains glomerular cells and peri-tubular cells, PLVAP preferentially stains peri-tubular cells. In BMT+RAS the number of PLVAP+CD31+ cells are reduced.

Supplementary Figure 8:

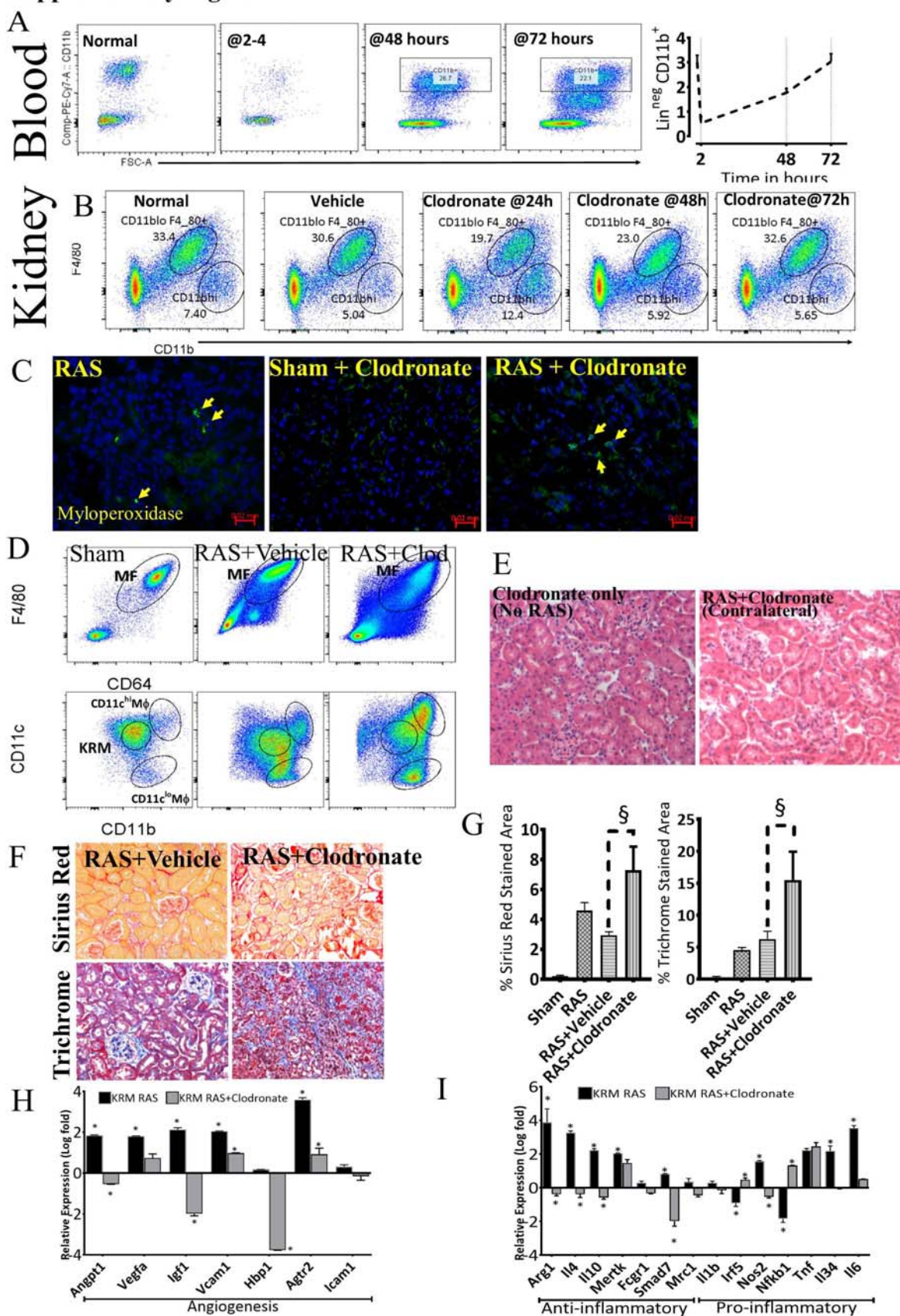


Figure S8. Effect of Liposomal Clodronate on blood monocytes and Normal, Stenotic and Contralateral Kidneys. (A) At single dose liposomal clodronate reduces blood monocytes, which are replenish by 72 hours (graph). **(B)** Flow cytometry of a Lineage and Ghost510^{neg}CD45⁺ lymphocytes, followed by CD11bVsF4/80. In the normal kidney, at single dose, clodronate reduced (but failed to abolish) the KRM, that are replenished in 72 hours. **(C)** Immunofluorescence Staining for Myeloperoxidase in RAS, RAS+Clodronate and Sham+Clodronate. Administration of low-dose clodronate does not increase myeloperoxidase (MPO). **(D)** Flow charts of gating strategy (macrophages identified as F4/80+CD64+ followed by CD11b vs CD11c) demonstrating that administration of low-dose clodronate for 4 weeks significantly depletes KRM. **(E)** Chronic administration of low-dose clodronate has no effect of kidney tubules as depicted by H&E staining. **(F)** Stenotic kidney representative images showing trichrome and Sirius red in RAS+Vehicle and RAS+Clodronate. **(G)** Quantitation of Trichrome and Sirius red staining area, in Sham, RAS, RAS+Vehicle and RAS+Clodronate groups n=6, §P<0.01. **(H, G)** Gene expression in RAS-KRM (native-KRM) and RAS+Clodronate KRM (monocyte-derived KRM) (n=4) P<0.05 Vs Sham. 8

Supplementary Figure 9.

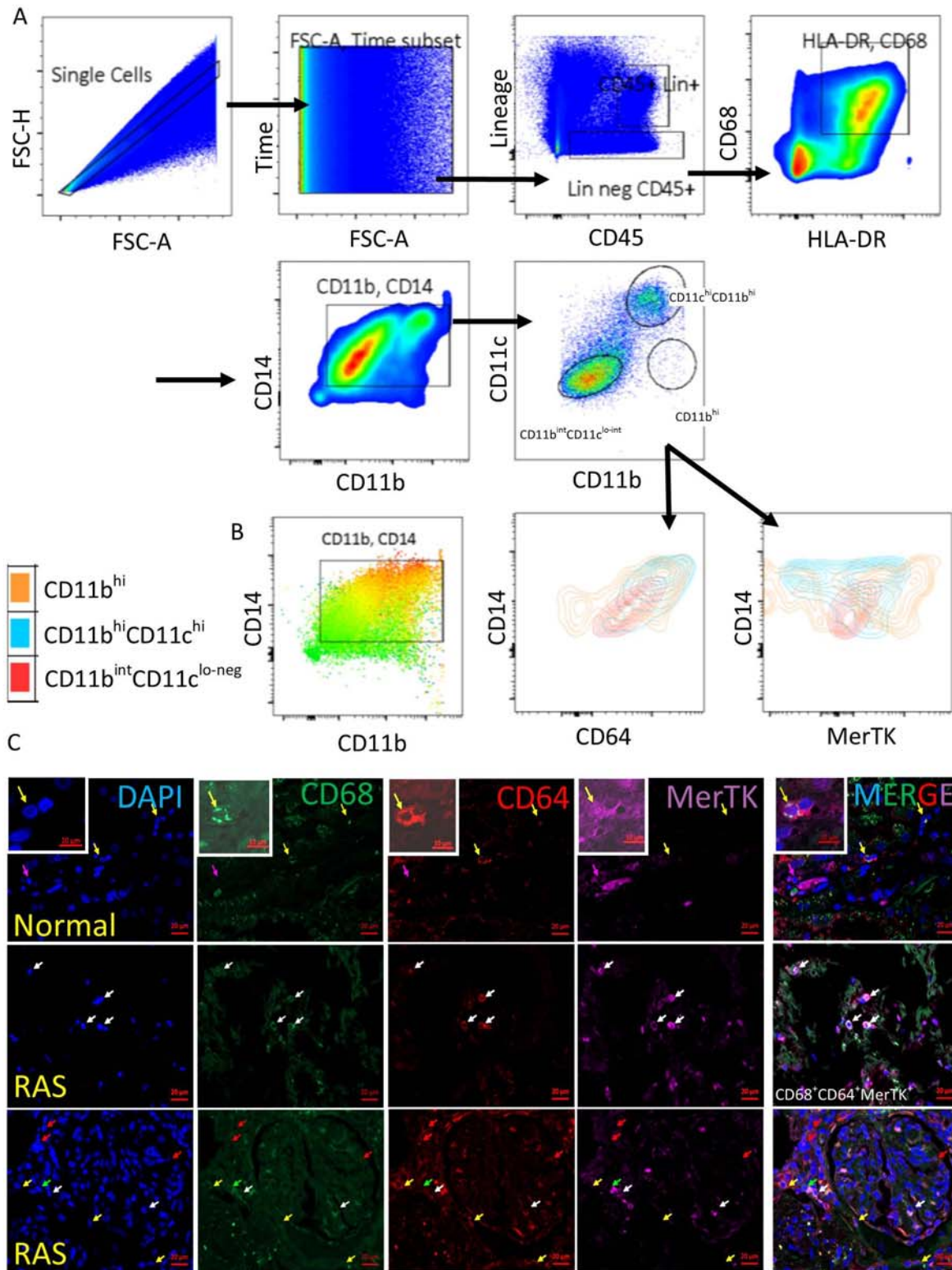


Figure S7. KRM numbers increase in stenotic human kidneys, and inversely correlate with fibrosis.

(A) Flow cytometry of a dissociated non-cancerous portion of a human kidney to identify macrophages. Macrophages in the kidney were identified as Single cells (FSC-H vs. FSC-A), Time Vs. FSC-A, Lineage and Ghost510^{neg}CD45⁺ lymphocytes gated as CD68⁺HLA-DR⁺. These macrophages were then gated as CD14⁺CD11b⁺ followed by CD11b vs CD11c. Like in the murine studies, we identified three populations KRM-like CD11b^{int}CD11c^{lo-neg}, CD11b^{hi}CD11c^{hi}, and CD11b^{hi}. (B) CD14 expression increased along with the expression of CD11b. Similarly, expression of CD64 and MerTK was higher in CD11b^{hi}CD11c^{hi} compared to KRM-like CD11b^{int}CD11c^{lo-neg} population. (C) Co-staining (40X) of DAPI, CD68-AF488 (green), CD64-AF594 (red), MerTK AF647 (magenta) and merged images, in healthy and stenotic human kidneys. White arrows indicate cells that show CD68, CD64, and MerTK co-staining; Yellow arrows, co-staining of CD68 and CD64; green arrows: CD68⁺ cells, magenta: MerTK. Inset image (100X) demonstrates membrane localization of CD64 and MerTK and cytoplasmic CD68.

Top 100 Upregulated Genes in each population with P-value < 0.01 and Fold change > 2.0

1

Supplementary Figure 11.

Top 100 Upregulated Genes in each population with P-value < 0.01 and Fold change > 1.5

Sham			Sham			RAS Vs Sham			RAS Vs Sham			RAS Vs Sham		
KRM vs CD11c ^{LO} MΦ			KRM vs CD11c ^{HI} MΦ			KRM			CD11c ^{HI} MΦ			CD11c ^{LO} MΦ		
Gene ID	log2FC	P.Value	Gene ID	log2FC	P.Value	Gene ID	log2FC	P.Value	Gene ID	log2FC	P.Value	Gene ID	log2FC	P.Value
Retnlg	-8.6	0.000	Retnla	-7.1	0.000	Igkv8-21	-5.7	0.0016	Igkv6-15	-5.22	0.01294	Cyp4a12a	-2.3952	0.0442
Retnla	-7.6	0.000	Lz1	-6.9	0.000	Ighv1-72	-5.3	0.0000	Alox15	-4.45	0.01549	Gm25099	-1.9450	0.0000
Alox15	-7.6	0.000	Saa3	-6.0	0.000	Igkv5-39	-5.2	0.0000	Prg4	-4.03	0.00191	Gm24497	-1.9081	0.0455
Cxcl13	-7.4	0.000	Cd209a	-5.6	0.000	Gm21860	-5.1	0.0000	Igkv4-58	-3.81	0.03668	Gm12854	-1.8478	0.0075
Fn1	-7.2	0.000	Fcna	-5.2	0.000	Gm21748	-5.1	0.0000	Cd209f	-3.76	0.00529	Hal	-1.7939	0.0145
Chil3	-7.2	0.000	Fn1	-5.0	0.000	Ighv1-9	-5.1	0.0000	Mmp13	-3.72	0.00842	I830127L07Rik	-1.7582	0.0376
Fcna	-7.1	0.000	Alox15	-4.9	0.000	Igkv10-96	-4.9	0.0001	Ighv1-9	-3.58	0.02255	Gpm6a	-1.7234	0.0425
Ho	-6.8	0.000	Cxcl13	-4.9	0.000	Igkv14-100	-4.7	0.0226	Srpk3	-3.49	0.00727	Snora31	-1.6777	0.0046
Ly6c2	-6.7	0.000	Ear2	-4.7	0.000	Igkv4-53	-4.5	0.0262	Slpi	-3.31	0.01313	BC025446	-1.6466	0.0491
Cd24a	-6.7	0.000	Bhlhe40	-4.7	0.000	Igkv8-19	-4.4	0.0058	Ifnb1	-3.19	0.02980	Acnat2	-1.6432	0.0278
Padi4	-6.7	0.000	Ccl24	-4.6	0.000	Ighv1-75	-4.3	0.0001	Lilra5	-3.18	0.03320	RP23-394G23	-1.6153	0.0426
F13a1	-6.6	0.000	Prg4	-4.5	0.000	Ighv1-34	-4.2	0.0001	Fcna	-3.05	0.02424	BC089597	-1.5468	0.0498
Sell	-6.5	0.000	Klrd1	-4.4	0.000	Ighv1-55	-4.1	0.0091	Padi4	-2.87	0.02518	Selenbp2	-1.5111	0.0430
Cd177	-6.5	0.000	Serpinb2	-4.4	0.000	Ifnb1	-4.1	0.0093	Itga9	-2.85	0.02301	Gm20658	-1.5015	0.0482
Saa3	-6.5	0.000	Ccl17	-4.3	0.000	Ctse	-4.0	0.0000	Cd209g	-2.81	0.01440			
Vsig4	-6.4	0.000	S100a4	-4.2	0.000	Ighv14-2	-4.0	0.0002	Cbr2	-2.76	0.03969			
I830127L07Rik	-6.3	0.000	Folr2	-4.2	0.000	Ighv1-18	-3.7	0.0002	Folr2	-2.58	0.03501			
Lz1	-6.2	0.000	Igkv4-68	-4.1	0.030	Igkv4-50	-3.7	0.0004	Mtmr11	-2.57	0.00676			
S100a9	-6.2	0.000	Mcemp1	-4.1	0.000	Igkv6-20	-3.7	0.0040	Tstd1	-2.50	0.03518			
Pglyrp1	-6.2	0.000	Pglyrp1	-4.0	0.002	Gm10052	-3.7	0.0001	Ch25h	-2.45	0.01700			
Mmp9	-6.2	0.000	Ifitm6	-3.9	0.000	Ighv1-52	-3.5	0.0004	Lyve1	-2.41	0.04259			
Ccr3	-6.2	0.000	Cd24a	-3.9	0.000	Igkv4-57-1	-3.4	0.0283	Crym	-2.26	0.01046			
Plac8	-6.1	0.000	Slpi	-3.8	0.000	Ighv10-3	-3.4	0.0163	Azmo	-2.26	0.00925			
Clec4e	-6.1	0.000	Igkv4-58	-3.8	0.041	Igkv3-2	-3.3	0.0239	Cd300d2	-2.25	0.00483			
S100a8	-6.0	0.000	Capg	-3.8	0.000	Ighv1-22	-3.2	0.0030	Gm15931	-2.15	0.02489			
F5	-5.9	0.000	Fgfr1	-3.8	0.000	Prss30	-3.2	0.0025	Gjb2	-2.11	0.04421			
Ms4a8a	-5.9	0.000	Igkv8-24	-3.7	0.030	Igkv13-84	-3.2	0.0504	Serpinb2	-2.10	0.03820			
Mmp8	-5.9	0.000	Cd209f	-3.7	0.000	Ighv1-74	-3.2	0.0251	St3gal6	-2.07	0.01701			
Pdlim1	-5.8	0.000	Clec4e	-3.7	0.000	Ighv1-66	-3.1	0.0288	G530011006f	-2.05	0.00588			
Ifitm6	-5.8	0.000	Ecm1	-3.7	0.000	Ighv3-6	-3.1	0.0161	Ms4a14	-2.01	0.02152			
Thbs1	-5.8	0.000	S100a9	-3.7	0.001	Cklf	-3.0	0.0432	Mir99ahg	-1.98	0.02910			
Folr2	-5.8	0.000	Cd300lg	-3.7	0.000	Galnt12	-3.0	0.0061	Hs3st1	-1.96	0.02629			
Prg4	-5.8	0.000	Igkv12-41	-3.7	0.038	Dlc1	-3.0	0.0000	Gm15523	-1.95	0.03532			
Plaur	-5.8	0.000	Ahnak	-3.6	0.000	Igha	-2.9	0.0463	Tanc2	-1.94	0.04086			
Adam8	-5.7	0.000	Siglecg	-3.6	0.000	1700023H06Rik	-2.9	0.0002	Spaca6	-1.94	0.03778			
S100a4	-5.7	0.000	Adam8	-3.6	0.000	9930111J21Rik1	-2.9	0.0099	Hspa1b	-1.93	0.03756			
Glpr2	-5.7	0.000	Dusp5	-3.6	0.000	Igkv12-89	-2.9	0.0416	Hpgd	-1.93	0.05087			
Lyve1	-5.7	0.000	S100a10	-3.6	0.000	B3galt4	-2.9	0.0001	Gm8696	-1.92	0.01499			
Slpi	-5.6	0.000	Padi4	-3.5	0.000	4933424M12Rik	-2.9	0.0001	Gstb2	-1.92	0.00570			
Serpinb2	-5.6	0.000	Ms4a8a	-3.5	0.000	Fit3	-2.8	0.0000	F5	-1.91	0.02120			
Nfe2	-5.6	0.000	Btla	-3.5	0.000	2010008C14Rik	-2.8	0.0000	Ophn1	-1.90	0.02852			
Lilra6	-5.5	0.000	Smim5	-3.5	0.000	Cd4	-2.8	0.0004	Trpv4	-1.86	0.01376			
Capg	-5.5	0.000	Rgs18	-3.5	0.000	Asb2	-2.8	0.0001	Hspb1	-1.85	0.03302			
Rgcc	-5.5	0.000	Anxa1	-3.5	0.000	Haao	-2.8	0.0013	Ednrb	-1.84	0.01090			
Pylr	-5.5	0.000	Clec10a	-3.5	0.000	Dynl1c	-2.7	0.0033	B3galnt1	-1.84	0.01998			
Cd209f	-5.5	0.000	S100a6	-3.4	0.000	RP23-296G24.1	-2.7	0.0001	Dlc1	-1.83	0.03304			
G0s2	-5.5	0.000	Plaur	-3.4	0.000	Lifr	-2.7	0.0000	Trim47	-1.80	0.02533			
Gm5150	-5.4	0.000	Fcrls	-3.4	0.001	C030034L19Rik	-2.7	0.0000	Qprt	-1.80	0.02008			
Tppp3	-5.3	0.000	Ccl22	-3.3	0.000	Igkv4-70	-2.6	0.0380	Arhaef10l	-1.77	0.02562			
Fam101b	-5.3	0.000	Nupr1	-3.3	0.000	RP23-218K15.7	-2.6	0.0007	Ltca4s	-1.76	0.04414			
Ccl24	-5.3	0.000	Aldh1a2	-3.3	0.001	Gm26780	-2.6	0.0001	Arvcf	-1.76	0.01998			
F10	-5.3	0.000	Apoc2	-3.3	0.003	Gm42688	-2.6	0.0002	Slc22a17	-1.75	0.03845			
Nfil3	-5.3	0.000	Ltb4r1	-3.3	0.001	Adrb1	-2.6	0.0002	Cdk6	-1.75	0.02461			
Anxa1	-5.3	0.000	Cfp	-3.3	0.000	Srpk3	-2.6	0.0001	Gm16104	-1.75	0.00075			
Trem1	-5.3	0.000	Ly6i	-3.2	0.007	Gm8696	-2.6	0.0000	Srx29	-1.75	0.02929			
Sirpb1c	-5.3	0.000	Serpinb1a	-3.2	0.000	Dnase11l	-2.6	0.0000	Rny3	-1.72	0.03598			
Rab44	-5.2	0.000	Ace	-3.2	0.005	Gm44597	-2.6	0.0001	RP23-296G24	-1.71	0.00825			
Mcemp1	-5.2	0.000	Tppp3	-3.2	0.001	Calhm2	-2.6	0.0000	Ighv1-39	-1.69	0.04436			
Hose	-5.2	0.000	Emp1	-3.2	0.000	Gm38140	-2.6	0.0000	Hspa1a	-1.68	0.04372			
Gda	-5.2	0.000	Cd300e	-3.2	0.007	Gm15156	-2.6	0.0000	Siglec	-1.66	0.02549			
Atp1a3	-5.2	0.000	S100a8	-3.2	0.001	Abhd15	-2.5	0.0001	Matn2	-1.64	0.01158			
Siglecg	-5.2	0.000	Tnfr3	-3.2	0.000	U2af114	-2.5	0.0060	Sh3bp5	-1.64	0.02793			
Gm9733	-5.2	0.000	Plac8	-3.2	0.007	Cabp4	-2.5	0.0000	Gsr	-1.63	0.03346			
Ahnak	-5.2	0.000	Kcne3	-3.2	0.001	Gm20605	-2.5	0.0332	C2	-1.62	0.04966			
Hoxp	-5.1	0.000	Tgm2	-3.2	0.000	Tor4a	-2.5	0.0208	Psd3	-1.62	0.04667			
Gm16194	-5.1	0.000	F13a1	-3.2	0.000	Arrdc2	-2.5	0.0002	Pgsep1	-1.62	0.04810			
Il17ra	-5.0	0.000	Bcam	-3.2	0.001	Gm21887	-2.5	0.0012	Hes1	-1.61	0.03869			
Fam65b	-5.0	0.000	F10	-3.2	0.000	Gm8818	-2.5	0.0005	Gm8818	-1.61	0.02109			
Arhgef37	-5.0	0.000	Cd5l	-3.2	0.002	RP23-394G23.2	-2.5	0.0006	Dst	-1.61	0.01523			
Nupr1	-5.0	0.000	Cd209d	-3.2	0.000	Gm17590	-2.5	0.0004	Arap3	-1.60	0.03915			
S100a6	-4.9	0.000	Gcnt2	-3.1	0.000	Slc2a3	-2.4	0.0000	Pou6f1	-1.60	0.00829			
C3	-4.9	0.000	Nfil3	-3.1	0.000	Gm17944	-2.4	0.0001	Slc7a8	-1.59	0.04105			
Wnt11	-4.9	0.000	Il6	-3.1	0.000	A330017A19Rik	-2.4	0.0000	Rhbd1	-1.59	0.01945			
Cbr2	-4.9	0.000	Il17ra	-3.1	0.001	Gm38365	-2.4	0.0009	Gm5129	-1.58	0.00372			
Rasgrp2	-4.9	0.000	G0s2	-3.1	0.003	Hspa1b	-2.4	0.0012	Klhl13	-1.56	0.02457			
Serpinb1a	-4.9	0.000	Dok2	-3.1	0.001	Snhg17	-2.4	0.0036	Itxa6	-1.56	0.03940			
Alox5	-4.9	0.000	Hoxp	-3.1	0.000	Hrh1	-2.4	0.0000	Slc12a2	-1.55	0.010			

1.1. Tissue digestion, single cell preparation, and flow cytometry

After perfusion with ice-cold HBSS, harvested kidneys were diced and digested with 0.05 mg/ml LiberaseTL (Millipore-Sigma) and 100U/ml DNase (Thermo Fischer Scientific)¹. Addition of RPMI media with 10% FBS was followed by filtration of the suspension through a cell strainer. The filtrate was then centrifuged at 300g for 10 min and the pellet resuspended as single cells. Lymphocytes from single cells were separated using Percoll gradient (70:30) (Sigma) and stained with Live-Dead stain for 15min at 10°C. Then the cells were blocked with FCR block (Miltenyi Biotec) for 15 min at 10°C and stained with antibody cocktail as stated in Supp Table 3 and 4 for one hour at 10°C.

For flow sorting, cells were washed and suspended in MACS buffer (Miltenyi Biotec) and immediately sorted using 4-laser Aria (BDBiosciences). Lineage positive cells (T-cells, B-cells, NK cells, erythrocytes and granulocytes) were gated out using a dump channel. Macrophages in table 1, were flow sorted directly in RNA lysis buffer. Cell digestion to cell sorting in lysis bugger took around 5.5 hours.

For flow cytometry analysis, cells were then fixed with Fix and Lyse (eBioscience) for 5min, washed twice with flow buffer, and acquired using Fortessa X20 Around 5 million events were collected and exported as FCS3.0 and analyzed with FlowJo (FlowJo LLC). The percent of live and lineage negative cells, median fluorescence intensity of CD64 or F4/80 (MFI), and robust standard deviation (rSD) were calculated. Macrophage expression was measured as resolution metrics (Rd), calculated as $MFI(\text{experimental}) - MFI(\text{control}) / rSD(\text{experimental}) + rSD(\text{control})$, where rSD stands for robust standard deviation (rSD)². The reason of normalizing the data using resolution metric is that these experiments are performed multiple times using flow cytometry. Therefore, it was best to convert the median fluorescence intensity data to a fold over background, or resolution metric (RD) value. The RD is better as it accounts for the spread of the data, not just the separation between experimental and control. The use of RD has been described in depth at <https://expertcytometry.com/flow-cytometry-statistics/>

Anti-Mouse and Anti-Rat Compensation beads plus (BDBiosciences) and one-comp ebeads (eBioscience) were used to create compensation controls. All antibodies were titrated and fluorescence-minus-one control (FMO) was used to set gates.

1.2. In vivo macrophage depletion studies

To create BM-chimeric mice, wild-type CD45.2 mice (n=20) were irradiated with 1100 rads. Within 24 hours, mice were injected retro-orbitally with a minimum of 200,000 BM cells isolated from five CD45.1 (donor) mice and were subsequently maintained on enrofloxacin (Baytril, 22 mg/Kg) added in drinking water. At 8 weeks, these mice underwent RAS or Sham (n=10 each) surgeries. Four weeks later, mice were euthanized, and kidneys harvested for flow cytometry, stored in formalin, or snap frozen.

In subsets of RAS (n=10/group) and sham (n=10/group) mice, a low-dose of liposomal clodronate 100ul (FormuMax Scientific CA) or vehicle (empty liposomes) was injected intraperitoneally every 4 days for 4 weeks^{3,4}.

1.3. RNA sequencing

For RNA-seq, cells were prepared and stained with antibodies, washed with flow buffer, and subjected to flow sorter (BD Aria III). F4/80⁺CD64⁺ macrophages from CD11c^{hi}, CD11c^{lo} and KRM and CD45⁺CD11b/c^{neg} (Figure 1A-C) were sorted (n=2-5 samples/group) in RNA

isolation lysis buffer (Qiagen Inc.; see Flow sorting strategy in Figure 1). RNA-Seq was carried out using v4 Ultra Low-Input RT kit from Clontech (Catalogue#634889) followed by Nextera XT Library Preparation Kit from Illumina (FC-131-1024). RNA-Seq paired-end reads were aligned to the mm10 mouse genome using OmicSoft software's OSA aligner, and genes were annotated using Ensembl.R83. Estimated gene counts were Transcripts Per Million (TPM) scaled and quantile normalized. Pairwise comparisons between macrophage populations (CD11c^{hi}Mφ, CD11c^{lo}Mφ, and KRM), as well as comparisons between sham and RAS for each macrophage population, were conducted by applying Wald test of the negative binomial distribution to the log2 gene counts using the DESeq2 statistical package⁵, and genes that showed statistically significant differences were selected (fold-change>2, P<0.05).

For enrichment analysis of biological process ontology, differentially expressed genes were analyzed in DAVID^{6,7} and processes were selected based on P <0.05. Sham KRM n=4, Sham CD11c^{hi}Mφ, n=3, Sham CD11c^{lo}Mφ, n=3; RAS KRM n=3, RAS CD11c^{hi}Mφ, n=3 and RAS CD11c^{lo}Mφ, n=3. Differentially expressed genes and pathway analysis has been deposited in GEO (#[GSE116094](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE116094)).

1.4. Gene expression and TaqMan low-density array (TLDA)

For validation of RNA-seq studies, RNA was isolated using PureLink® RNA Micro Scale Kit (Thermo Scientific) within a week of sample collection. Quantification was carried using Nanodrop (Thermo Scientific), and approximately 50ng of RNA reverse transcribed to cDNA using Maxima First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit for qPCR (Thermo Scientific). TLDA plates were custom ordered for genes of interest selected from module 161 of Immgen⁸⁻¹⁰. *Actb*, *Hprt*, *Gusb* and *18S* were used as reference genes. After pre-amplifying cDNA using custom cocktail master mix, the amplified product used for TLDA on Viia7 (Thermo Scientific). The cycle threshold values (Ct) of target genes were normalized to the geometric mean of Ct values of reference genes. Gene expression was calculated as delta-delta Ct and plotted as log values of expression (Figure S1E, S5E, S8G, H and 4E). n=4 samples per RAS and Sham group.

1.5. Mouse Kidney Fibrosis Assessment

Paraffin-embedded mid-hilar renal cross-sections (5μm thick) were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), trichrome, or picro-Sirius Red to study renal fibrosis and peritubular endothelial cells. Staining was semi-automatically quantified in 10-15 fields per slide at 40X and 100X using AxioVision (Carl Zeiss MicroImaging, Thornwood, NY), and expressed as the fraction of kidney surface area. Peritubular endothelial cells in Sham, RAS, BMT+Sham and BMT+RAS (n=5 per group) mice kidneys were identified at 100X. These cells were identified as peritubular cells that have lumen, nucleus and a red blood cell as described previously^{11 12}. These cells were then quantified at 100X. Results from all fields were averaged.

1.6. Imaging Mouse Kidney Peri-tubular endothelial cells by immunofluorescence

As previously described, PLVAP+CD31+ cells were identified as peri-tubular endothelial cells¹³⁻¹⁵¹⁶. Sham and RAS kidneys (n=6 per group) were frozen in OCT and 10μm sections stained for CD31 (AF647) and PLVAP (AF488) (Biolegend). In the peri-tubular region of kidney CD31+PLVAP+ cells were identified. These cells were counted per 40X field and 10 such fields were counted per sample and averaged. Images were captured at 40X using Zeiss Apotome fluorescent microscope and Zen imaging software¹⁷.

For mice in the BMT groups, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded kidneys of BMT+Sham and BMT+RAS mice were sectioned (5 μ m), deparaffinized, and incubated sequentially with PLVAP (Novus) and CD31 (Cell Signaling) antibodies, followed by Opal polymer HRP (anti-mouse and anti-rabbit Ig cocktail; Perkin Elmer), and then developed with tyramide signal amplification (TSA)-conjugated 620 and 690 Opal fluorophores (PerkinElmer), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Slides were incubated in PerkinElmer AR9 buffer for both the heat-induced epitope retrieval as well as antibody stripping after each staining cycle. Sections were imaged on a Vectra3 multispectral imaging system. Spectral unmixing, auto-fluorescence elimination and cell quantitation were all performed using InForm software¹⁸.

1.7. In vitro experiments

Murine embryonic fibroblasts (MEF) were generated from GFP+ embryos (n=3) of Col1a1-GFP mice¹⁹ in Advanced DMEM (Thermo Fischer Scientific) with 1%FBS (ATCC). At passage 1, MEF were co-incubated with or without macrophage subpopulation flow-sorted from kidneys of 10-week-old mice in Advanced RPMI with 1% serum and 1ng of M-CSF (Peprotech). Kidney-resident macrophages from Sham and RAS kidneys, CD11c^{hi/lo}M ϕ and bone marrow-derived macrophages were flow-sorted and labeled with the anti-mouse CD64-AF647 (Biolegend) at a ratio of 4:1 in a 6-well plate (Figure 5D). In addition, TGF- β (Peprotech) was added to MEFs or co-cultures at doses of 0.5, 1 or 2ng/ml for 18 hours in serum-free condition. Then cells were trypsinized by TrypLE™ Express, washed, and stained with Hoechst 33342 (1ng/ml) (Thermo Fischer Scientific). Cells were acquired using FlowSight (Millipore), mean pixel intensity and mean absolute standard deviation of GFP were measured from CD64^{neg}Hoechst⁺ (nucleated) cells using Ideas® (Millipore), and Rd calculated. P-value of the data was measured by using Mann-Whitney test. The dependence on TGF- β signaling was confirmed using UO126 (MEK pathway inhibitor) and LY2109761 (TGF- β receptor inhibitor). BM ϕ = bone marrow macrophages; M ϕ 1, 2 are CD11c^{hi/lo}M ϕ (n=5 technical replicates and n=3 biological replicates per sample);

To identify the effect of KRM on proliferation of endothelial cells, PLVAP⁺CD31⁺Ly6c⁻ renal peri-tubular endothelial cells were flow-sorted from 10-day old C57 mice (n=10) and co-cultured with RAS and Sham KRM. Proliferation was measured by EdU incorporation and Cell Trace IR (Thermo Fischer # C10424). Foxo1 inhibitor (AS1842856, Calbiochem) was used as control for EdU incorporation studies. Inhibition of FOXO1 has been shown to enhance angiogenesis in capillaries, resulting in microvascular regeneration and improved function in mouse models of injury-repair²⁰.

1.8. Patient Protocol:

Patients were identified as part of a clinical investigation of tissue oxygenation in human renovascular disease between 2008 and 2012. Fourteen patients underwent trans-venous biopsy of the right-sided stenotic kidney via the jugular vein. Inclusion criteria were the presence of unilateral right-sided ARAS >70% obstruction, as previously described²¹, and systolic hypertension >155 mmHg, and/or the use at least of two antihypertensive medications (Table 1). Diabetic patients were excluded, as were patients with serum creatinine >2.0 mg/dl. Informed, written consent was obtained after receiving approval from the Institutional Review Board of the Mayo Clinic in adherence with the Declaration of Helsinki. All patients were treated with either an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker for hypertension. A

3-day inpatient protocol was performed in the Clinical Research Unit of St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota. Daily isocaloric sodium intake was maintained at 150 mEq.

For the healthy group, implantation biopsies obtained from 15 living kidney donors, selected to have a similar distribution of age and sex, were identified from the Mayo Kidney transplant program as previously described²². Detailed analysis of interstitial, glomerular, and vascular compartments for each sample was performed by a senior renal pathologist blinded to the sample source. Hematoxylin and eosin, periodic acid–Schiff, and Masson's trichrome stains were employed. Banff '97 grading systems were used to assign scores for interstitial, glomerular, and vascular lesions. Each sample was graded for interstitial fibrosis, inflammation, and vascular changes^{22 23}. The degree of interstitial fibrosis and inflammation was scored according to the estimated fraction of affected renal parenchyma: 0 corresponded to <25%; 1, 25%–50%; 2, 51%–75%; and 3, >75% of tissue affected²⁴.

1.9. Hemodynamic data for RAS patients:

Patients with unilateral RAS were studied during a 3-day inpatient protocol as reported previously²⁴. In brief, the first study day included measurement of GFR by iothalamate clearance. Blood pressure was measured by automated oscillometric recordings at 4-hour intervals. On the third day of the protocol, the right internal jugular vein was cannulated with a 6F sheath and blood samples were drawn from the right and left renal veins and infrarenal inferior vena cava with a 5F pigtail Cobra catheter (Cook Inc, Bloomington, IN) for venous oxygen levels. The catheter was then replaced with a 5F pigtail, which was placed into the superior vena cava for central venous injection of contrast for transit time studies using a multidetector computed tomography (MDCT). Image analysis was performed using ANALYZE (Biomedical Imaging Resource Center, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN). Analysis of MDCT flow studies was undertaken by selecting regions of interest in cross-sectional images from the aorta, individual kidney cortex, and medulla. Single-kidney blood flows were determined as the sum of medullary and cortical blood flows, defined by medullary and cortical perfusion per cubic centimeter of renal tissue and volumes calculated using the stereology module within ANALYZE. Single kidney-GFR was determined by apportioning the measured Iothalamate clearance by percentage of blood flow for each kidney²⁵. After completion of MDCT studies, the jugular vein access sheath was upsized to 9F and patients underwent biopsy of the right kidney using a transjugular biopsy set (Cook Inc)²².

1.10. Immunofluorescence labeling of human kidney biopsies:

For detection of KRM, fluorescence-conjugated antibodies against the following proteins were used for immuno-labeling: CD64 (1:100, Clone 10.1; Abcam), MerTK (1:50, Clone Polyclonal; Thermo Scientific), CD11b-AF594 (1:100, Clone M1/70; Biolegend), CD11c-AF647 (1:100; Clone HC1/1 Novus Biologics), CD68-AF488 (1:100 Clone FA-11; Abcam) and co-labelled with ProLong Gold/DAPI. N=5-7 images per sample were acquired at 40X and 100X using Apotome imaging system (Zeiss) and processed using Zen 2.0 software (Zeiss). The total number of cells per slide unit area was determined and plotted. CD11b/c high and low expression was identified by increasing the exposure. Cells expressing high levels of CD11b/c would saturate while the cells expressing low levels of CD11b/c would not. We measured fluorescence of CD11b/c high cells. In general the pixel intensity of CD11b/c^{int} cells was estimated as 0.5 to 0.7 of the pixel intensity of CD11b/c high cells. The exposure was kept constant throughout the sample.

Non-tumor pieces of kidneys were obtained from patients undergoing nephrectomy for renal-cell carcinoma (IRB#16-009485). These relatively healthy kidney pieces were enzymatically digested and subjected to flow cytometry to identify macrophage markers (Table S3). Informed, written consent was obtained after receiving approval from the Institutional Review Board of the Mayo Clinic in adherence with the Declaration of Helsinki from all patients.

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Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of patients with renal artery stenosis

	Renal Artery Stenosis (n=14)
Age (y)	66.9±9.0
Sex (men:women)	9:5
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	26.6±4.03
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	141.6±18.2
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	71.1±7.4
Duration of Disease (months)	16±16
Urinary micro albumin (mg/24H)	19.7±16.8
Serum creatinine (mg/dL)	1.2±0.5
Single Kidney GFR	27.97±17.8
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	173.2±33.6
High-density lipoprotein (mg/dl)	46.0±17.06
Low-density lipoprotein (mg/dl)	98.5±25.8
Triglycerides (mg/dl)	143.0±83.4
Medications (number of patients):	
Angiotensin receptor blocker	6/14
Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor	10/14
Calcium-channel blocker	10/14
Diuretics	6/14
α-Blockers	2/14
Statins	6/14

Data are Mean±Standard deviation (SD), GFR, glomerular filtration rate

Supplementary Table 2: Antibodies, dilutions and reagents used in mouse flow cytometry experiments.

Antibody	Clone	Fluorophore	Dilution (Volume in ul/100ul/10 ⁷ cells)	Source
Ly6G	1A8	BUV396	2	BD Biosciences
CD43	S7	BUV737	3	BD Biosciences
CD64 (FcγR-1)	X54-5/7.1	BV421	3	Biolegend
CD43	S7	BV510	4	BD Biosciences
Ghost		510	0.5	Tonbo Biosciences
CD45.1	A20	BV605	2	Biolegend
Cx3cr1	SA011F11	BV650	2	Biolegend
CD11b	M1/70	BV711	4	BD Biosciences
Ly6c	HK1.4	BV786	0.5	Biolegend
Zombie Green			0.5	Biolegend
FCRIV		PE and PEcy7	2	Biolegend
CD3e, CD19, Ter119, NK1.1, Ly6G	1D3/CD19, 145-2C11, TER-119, PK136, IA8	FITC or APCcy7 or BUV395	4ul Each	Tonbo/Biolegend/BD Biosciences
MHCII	M5/114.15.2	Percp-eF710	2	eBioscience
MerTK	Polyclonal Goat	PE or APC	7	R and D systems
MerTK	DS5MMER	PE	6	eBioscience
F4/80	BM8	Pe-cy7	4	Biolegend
CD11c	HL3	PECF594 or APCR700	5	BD Biosciences
CD206	C068C2	APC	6	Biolegend
CD45.2	104	APCeF780 or FITC	3	eBioscience
CD45	30F11	APCVio770	6	Miltenyi Biotec
CD26		PEVio770	5	Miltenyi Biotec
PLVAP	MECA32	AF488	5	Biolegend
EdU		AF647	3	Thermo Fischer
BrdU		AF647	5	Thermo Fischer
CD31		BUV395 or BV605	3	BD Bioscience

Supplementary Table 3: Human antibodies, dilutions and reagents used in flow cytometry experiments.

Antibody	Clone	Fluorophore	Dilution (Volume in ul/100ul/10⁷cells)	Source
Ly6G	1A8	BUV396	2	BD Biosciences
CD14	S7	BUV737	3	BD Biosciences
CD64 (FcγR-1)	X54-5/7.1	BV421	3	Biolegend
CD16	S7	BV510	4	BD Biosciences
Ghost		510	0.5	Tonbo Biosciences
CD45	A20	BV605	2	Biolegend
Cx3cr1	SA011F11	BV650	2	Biolegend
CD11b	M1/70	BV711	4	BD Biosciences
FCRIV		PE and PEcy7	2	Biolegend
CD3e, CD19, Ter119, NK1.1, Ly6G	1D3/CD19, 145-2C11, TER-119, PK136, IA8	FITC or APCcy7 or BUV395	4ul Each	Tonbo/Biolegend/BD Biosciences
HLA-DR	M5/114.15.2	PerCP-eF710	2	eBioscience
MerTK	Polyclonal Goat	PE or APC	7	R and D systems
CD68	BM8	Pe-cy7	4	Biolegend
CD11c	HL3	PECF594 or APCR700	5	BD Biosciences
CD206	C068C2	APC	6	Biolegend
CD45	30F11	APCVio770	6	Miltenyi Biotec
CD31		PEVio770	5	Miltenyi Biotec
CD31		BUV395 or BV605	3	BD Bioscience