

Supplemental movie 1: Leukocyte transmigration at venular convergences. Intravital fluorescence confocal microscopy was used to track leukocyte TEM, 50 minutes following fMLP application. Time lapsed movie (x90) depicts concentrated leukocyte TEM at the site of venular convergence over a 20 minute time period. To visualize the venular wall and transmigrating leukocytes, anti-PECAM-1 (ER-MP12, 10 µg/ml, local cannulation) and anti-CD11a (M17/4, 3 µg/mouse, i.v) were used.

Supplemental movie 2: Leukocyte transmigration via endothelial cell junctions.

Intravital fluorescence confocal microscopy was used to track leukocyte crawling and TEM, 50 minutes following fMLP application. Time lapsed movie (x90) depicts a crawling leukocyte that finally undergoes TEM at the EC-junction (during 125 sec). The white arrows follow leukocyte crawling trajectory. The endothelium and leukocytes were stained with anti-PECAM-1 (ER-MP12, 10 µg/ml, local cannulation) and anti-CD11a (M17/4, 3 µg /mouse, i.v) respectively.

Supplemental movie 3: Leukocyte crawling over endothelial cell junctions.

Intravital fluorescence confocal microscopy was used to track leukocyte crawling and TEM, 50 minutes following fMLP application. Time lapsed movie (x90) depicts a leukocyte that crawled a distance of approximately 70µm and crossed two tri-cellular junctions on its path during 863 seconds. While a decrease in crawling velocity at the tri-cellular junctions was detected (shown in Figure 7D), neither was used for emigration, suggesting that not all EC-junctions are equally equipped to support leukocyte TEM.