

Supplementary Materials:

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Figure S1

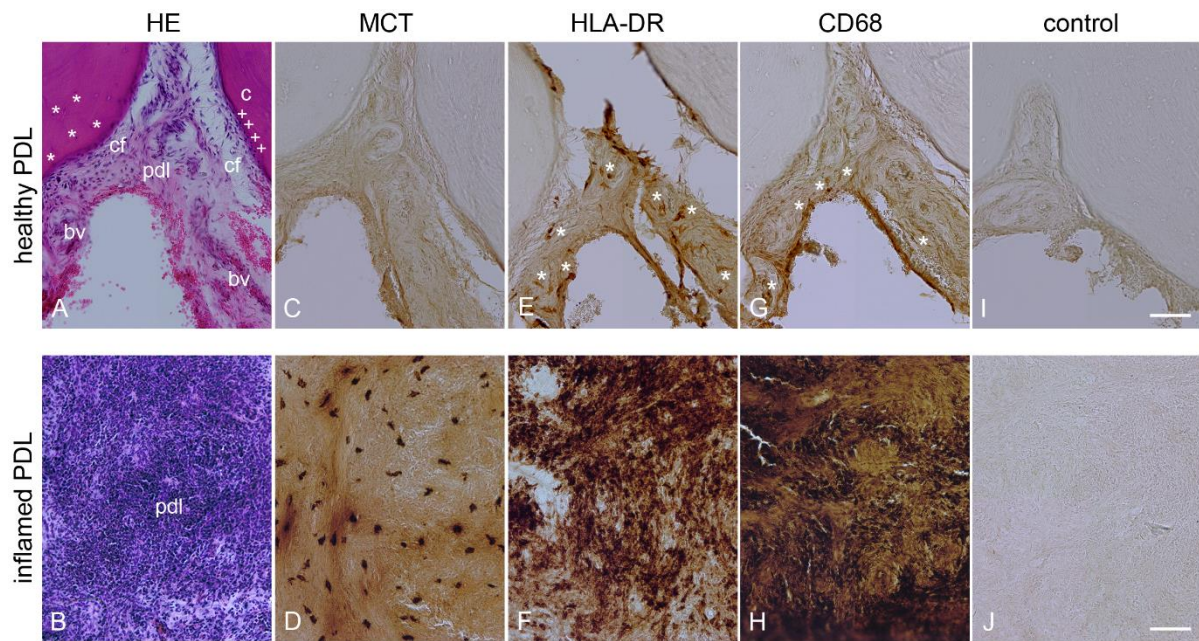


Figure S1. Histologic characterization of healthy and inflamed human periodontium by HE staining and immunohistochemical analysis for MCT, HLA-DR, and CD68 in consecutive sections. In the HE-stained healthy PDL, numerous cells with blue-stained nuclei were identified (A). In the healthy PDL, collagen fibers (cf) and blood vessels (bv) with numerous erythrocytes were clearly visible (A). The cementum contained cementocytes (asterisks), whereas cementoblasts (plus characters) were found in the transition area from the PDL to the cementum (A). In the HE-stained, severely inflamed PDL, structural ordering of the tissue was not evident (B). Dense lymphocytic infiltrates were observed in various regions of the inflamed PDL (B). The blood vessels were severely degraded (B). In the consecutive section from the healthy PDL, no MCT could be identified (C), whereas numerous MCT-positive cells were detected in the chronically inflamed PDL (D). In the following section from the healthy PDL, HLA-DR was found in some cells (asterisks; E), whereas stronger staining for HLA-DR was detected in numerous cells from the inflamed PDL (F). Similarly, CD68 was found in some cells of healthy PDL (asterisks; G). A strong increase in staining intensity for CD68 was detected in the inflamed PDL (H). No staining was found in consecutive sections of the healthy (I) and inflamed PDL (J) in which the primary antibodies were omitted as controls. Scale bar= 100 μ m.