

Figure S1. The expression of A_{2A}R in A_{2A}R KO and EC-A_{2A}R KO mice.

Western blot analysis of A_{2A}R protein expression in full-thickness skin in A_{2A}R KO (A) and EC-A_{2A}R KO mice (B). **p < 0.01 (n=3). (C) Double-label immunofluorescence for A_{2A}R (red) and CD31 (green) in the granulation tissue of the wound at 9 days postwounding revealed the expression of A_{2A}R in CD31-positive cells and nonpositive cells. Scale bar, 50 µm.

Supplemental fig. 2



Figure S2. The expression and colocalization of $A_{2A}R$ and CD31 in $A_{2A}R$ KO and

EC-A_{2A}R KO mice after full-thickness wounding.

Double-label immunofluorescence for $A_{2A}R$ (red) and CD31 (green) in undamaged subcutaneous tissue and the granulation tissue of the wound at 9 days post-wounding revealed the colocalization of $A_{2A}R$ and CD31 (white arrow). Short scale bar, 100 μ m; Long scale bar, 50 μ m.





Figure S3. Changes in angiogenesis in A_{2A}R KO mice after full-thickness wounding.

(A) Immunohistochemistry for CD31 (red arrow) in A2AR KO mice at 9 days post-

wounding. Scale bar, 50 µm. (B) Quantitative analysis of CD31-positive cells in each

group. **p < 0.01 (n = 5); NS, not significant.



Figure S4. Changes in angiogenesis in A2AR KO and EC-A2AR KO mice after full-

thickness wounding.

(A) Experimental procedure. (B) Immunohistochemistry for CD31 (red arrow) in A_{2A}R
KO and EC-A_{2A}R KO mice at 9 days post-wounding. The lower images are higher
magnification sections of the red squares in the upper images. Short scale bar, 200 μm;
Long scale bar, 50 μm.



Figure S5. Colocalization of c-Ski and A_{2A}R in the granulation tissue of WT mice after full-thickness wounding.

(A) Experimental procedure. (B) The expression of c-Ski (green, white arrow) in the epithelium, neoepithelium, undamaged subcutaneous tissue and granulation tissue at 9 days post-wounding in WT mice. Short scale bar, 50 μ m; Long scale bar, 50 μ m. (C) Double-label immunofluorescence for c-Ski (green) and A_{2A}R (red) in undamaged subcutaneous tissue and the granulation tissue of the wound at 9 days post-wounding revealed the colocalization of c-Ski and A_{2A}R (white arrow). Short scale bar, 50 μ m; Long scale bar, 50 μ m.



Figure S6. The expression and colocalization of c-Ski and CD31 in A2AR KO and

EC-A_{2A}R KO mice after full-thickness wounding.

Double-label immunofluorescence for c-Ski (red) and CD31 (green) in the undamaged subcutaneous tissue and the granulation tissue of the wound at 9 days post-wounding revealed the colocalization of c-Ski and CD31 (white arrow). Short scale bar, 50 μ m; Long scale bar, 50 μ m.



Figure S7. Expression of c-Ski and A_{2A}R in HMECs after CGS-21680 treatment.

(A) Double-label immunofluorescence for c-Ski (green) and A₂AR (red) in HMECs at 12 h after CGS21680 treatment revealed increasing levels of c-Ski and obvious nuclear aggregation (white arrow). Scale bar, 50 μ m. (B) The fluorescence intensity of c-Ski (red) obviously increased in dividing cells (white arrow). The lower panel shows higher magnification sections of the white squares in the upper panel. Short scale bar, 50 μ m; Long scale bar, 50 μ m.



Figure S8: WB analysis of c-Ski protein levels in HMEC-1 cells. HMEC-1 cells were treated with 5 nM, 10 nM, or 20 nM sh c-Ski for 24 h. Representative images (A) and western blot (B) analysis of c-Ski protein levels in U937 cells. The results were obtained from three independent experiments. **p < 0.01 (n = 3); NS, not significant.



Figure S9: STR profiles of sample cell line

The submitted profile is exact match for the following human cell line(s) in the DSMZ

STR database (8 core loci plus Amelogenin): HMEC-1.