Appendix S1

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reagents

The following antibodies were used for immunofluorescence examination and immunohistochemical staining: fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labelled rabbit polyclonal anti-human IgG, IgM, IgA, C3, and C1q (DAKO, Glostrop, Denmark), mouse monoclonal anti-human CD3 (clone PS-1, Nichirei, Tokyo, Japan), CD4 (1F6, Nichirei), CD8 (C8/144B, Nichirei), CD20 (L26, Nichirei) and Foxp3 (236AE7, Abcam, Tokyo, Japan).

Immunofluorescence examination

Direct IF examination of 10-μm cryostat-cut sections of frozen tissues was performed using FITC-labelled anti-IgG (1:80 dilution), IgM (1:10), IgA (1:10), C3 (1:10) and C1q (1:10) antibodies. Indirect IF examination of normal human skin samples as substrates was performed using FITC-labelled anti-IgG (1:20 dilution) antibodies. Skimmed milk (Nacalai Tesque, Tokyo, Japan) was used for blocking non-specific staining.

Tissue samples and assessment of immunohistochemical staining

Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded skin specimens were collected from a sole and a wrist in this patient with LPP and from 3 patients each with BP and LP treated in Shiga University of Medical Science. The staining of infiltrated lymphocytes was examined in random and representative fields of the superficial dermis from each section. Cells were counted in 5 different 400-fold magnification fields under a light microscope. Data are expressed as the mean percentage of positively-stained cells among dermal-infiltrated cells.

Statistical analysis

For a single comparison of 2 groups, Student's *t*-test was used. The level of significance was set at $p = 0.05$.