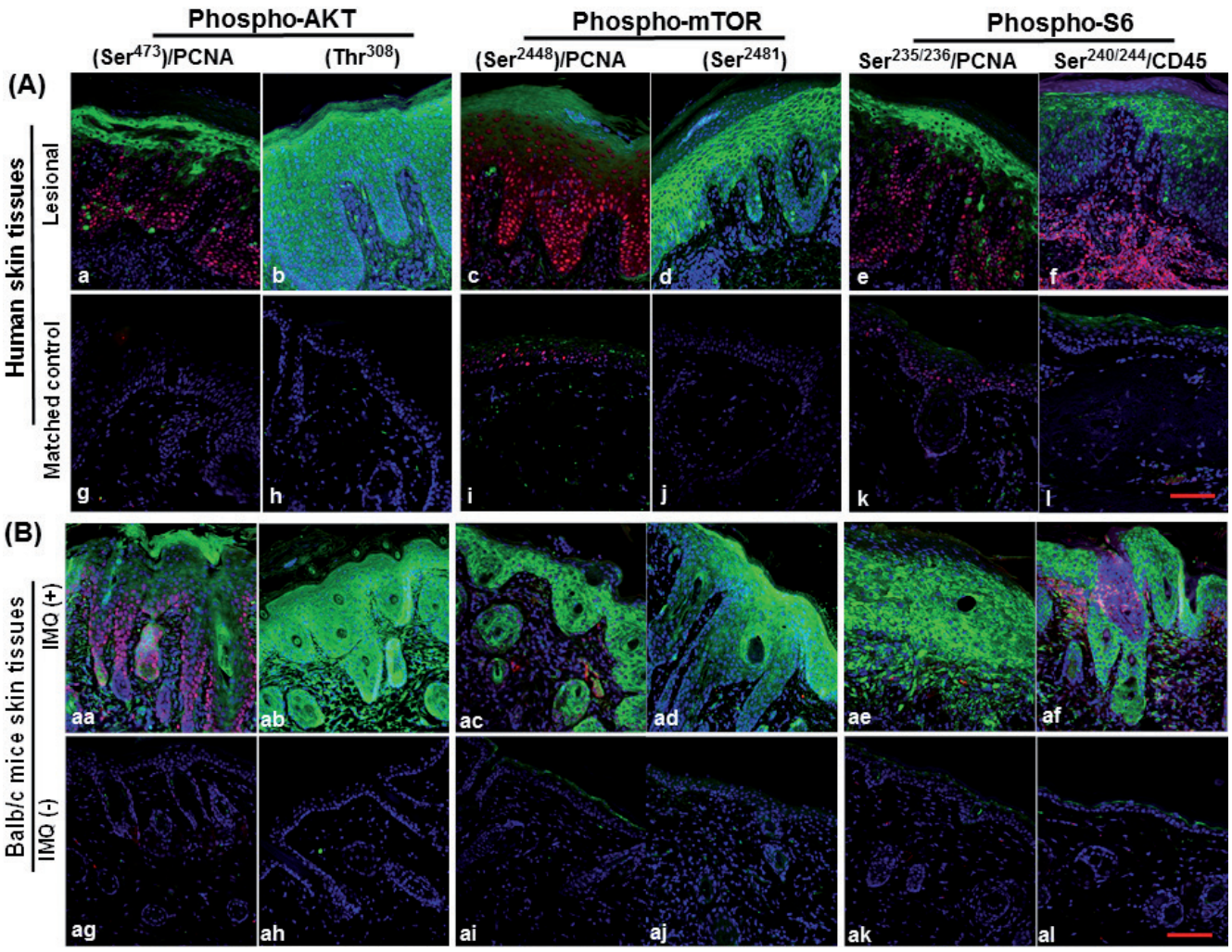

Fig. S2. Double immunofluorescence images of human psoriatic vs healthy skin(A), and IMQ-treated vs control Balb/c mouse skin sections(B). Images show differential phosphorylation of Akt(Ser^{473}/Thr^{308})(a,b)/(g,h) and (aa,ab)/(ag,ah), mTOR(Ser^{2448} and Ser^{2481})(c,d)/(i,j) and (ac,ad)/(ai,aj), S6($Ser^{235/236}$/$Ser^{240/244}$)(e,k)/ (f–l) and (ae–ak)/(af–al) in human and mice respectively stained green. PCNA-and-CD45 positive cells in red. In normal human and Balb/c mouse skin (g,l) and (gl,l1), phospho-Akt(Ser^{473}/Thr^{308}) was completely absent whereas phospho-mTOR($Ser^{2448/2481}$) and phospho-S6($Ser^{235/236}$ and $Ser^{240/244}$) was extremely weak and restricted to the stratum granulosum. In contrast, psoriatic lesions also revealed Akt, mTOR (mostly Ser^{2481}) and phospho-S6 in suprabasal cell layers (a,f) and in IMQ-induced Balb/c mouse lesions (a1,f1) all proteins were over expressed in the entire epidermis. All samples were stained blue with DAPI. Scale bars =50 μm.