Supplementary material to article by J. C. Chamcheu et al. "Upregulation of PI3K/AKT/mTOR, FABP5 and PPARβ/δ in Human Psoriasis and Imiquimod-induced Murine Psoriasiform Dermatitis Model"

**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\(^{308}\)) and (aa,ab)/(ag,ah), mTOR (Ser\(^{2448}/\)Ser\(^{2481}\))(c,d)/(i,j) and (ac,ad)/(ai,aj), S6 (Ser\(^{235/236}/\)Ser\(^{240/244}\))/(e–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\(^{2448}/\)Ser\(^{2481}\)) and phospho-S6 (Ser\(^{235/236}/\)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.