

Table SI. Functions of analysed miRNAs

miRNA	Function	Ref
miR-146a miR-146b	Inhibit activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B signalling pathway through targeting of interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 1 (IRAK1), TNF receptor-associated factor 6 (TRAF6), Relb and caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 10 (CARD10). The expression is upregulated in the skin of psoriasis and atopic dermatitis (AD) patients.	(27, 28) (9, 10, 29, 30)
miR-155	Known as a proinflammatory miRNA that inhibits suppressor of cytokine signalling 1 (SOCS1) Is a positive regulator of interferon signalling in monocytes, dendritic cells and CD8+ cytotoxic T cells	(23) (8, 23, 32)
miR-125b	Regulate proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis and immune responses in various cell types, including keratinocytes	(7, 9)
miR-125a	Inhibit the expression of pigmentation-related genes	(24)
miR-145	The expression is reduced in cultured pigment cells after induction of pigmentation	(18)
miR-99b	Encoded by the same gene cluster as miR-125b and regulates cell proliferation and cell migration	(33)
miR-199a-3p	Highly expressed in the hair follicles Inhibits caveolin-2 and the AKT/mTOR pathway and thereby inhibits cell differentiation and induces proliferation	(34) (35, 36)
miR-203	Regulates the differentiation and functions of keratinocytes and melanosome transport	(37–39)
miR-511	Regulates function of dendritic cells and macrophages	(40)
miR-223	Upregulated in psoriasis and contact dermatitis	(11, 41)
miR-10a	Regulates cell proliferation, inflammatory responses and plasticity of T cells	(42–44)