



Fig. S6. Imiquimod (IMQ)-induced psoriasis-like skin inflammation in I kappa B kinase ϵ (IKK ϵ)-deficient and wild-type mice. (A) Bodyweight and (B) ear thickness of wild-type (WT) and knockout (KO) mice treated with vehicle or IMQ daily for the indicated days. Data points represent mean +standard deviation (SD) of 6 WT and 5 KO mice treated with vehicle (Veh) and 12 WT and 10 KO mice treated with IMQ. (C) Sections of ears recovered from IMQ-treated WT and *Ikkbe* KO mice were stained with haematoxylin and eosin (H&E). Scale bars: 100 μ m. (D) Sections of imiquimod-treated ears from WT and *Ikkbe* KO mice were analysed for the presence of neutrophils by immunofluorescence staining. Green fluorescence is Ly6g-positive cells and blue fluorescence is DAPI nuclei staining. White dotted lines indicate the dermal-epidermal junction. Scale bars: 100 μ m. (E) WT and *Ikkbe* KO mice were treated with vehicle or IMQ on the ears daily for 6 days. Biopsies were taken from the ears, RNA isolated and the expression of *Ccl20*, *Cxcl1* and *Nfkbiz* analysed by quantitative PCR (qPCR). Data points represent mean +standard deviation (SD) of 6 WT and 5 KO mice treated with vehicle and 12 WT and 10 KO mice treated with IMQ. Data were analysed with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). * p < 0.05.