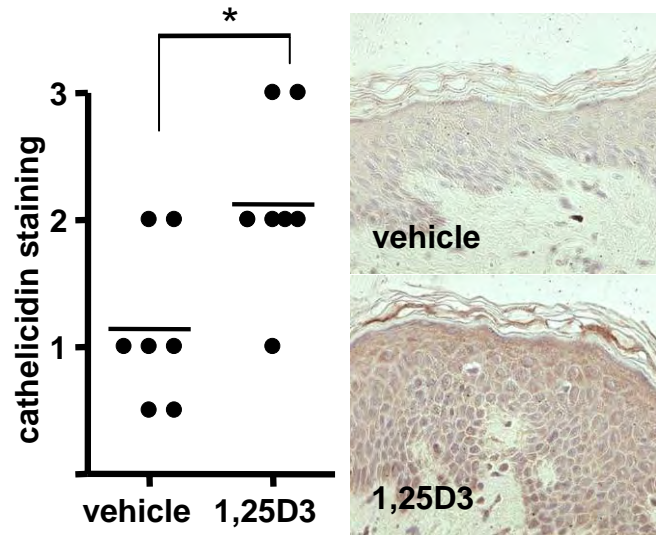


Supplementary Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2.

## **Legends of supplementary Figures**

### **Supplementary Figure 1.**

*Injury triggers increased CD14 protein in keratinocytes.*

Human wounds 24 hours after full thickness sterile skin incision were evaluated for the expression of innate immune recognition and response molecules (n = 5) as described in Figure 1. An increase in CD14 protein staining on keratinocytes at the wound edges is shown here (displayed at 100x magnification; white box magnification 400x). The incision site is marked by red arrows. Infiltrating immune cells staining positive for CD14 are marked by white arrows.

### **Supplementary Figure 2.**

*Topical 1,25D3 increases cathelicidin in intact skin.*

Skin from healthy volunteers (n = 7) was treated with 1,25D3 (1.0mM; once applied). Controls are contralateral skin treated with the vehicle. After 4 days punch biopsies from both sites were obtained and skin sections stained for cathelicidin expression. Staining intensity increased in patients treated with topical 1,25D3 as determined by a blinded investigator graded according to the intensity of immunoreactivity (0 = no expression; 3 = strong expression). Sections from one representative study participant are displayed. (\*: p<0.05; Mann-Whitney test)