IKKα represses a network of inflammation and proliferation pathways and elevates c-Myc antagonists and differentiation in a dose-dependent manner in the skin

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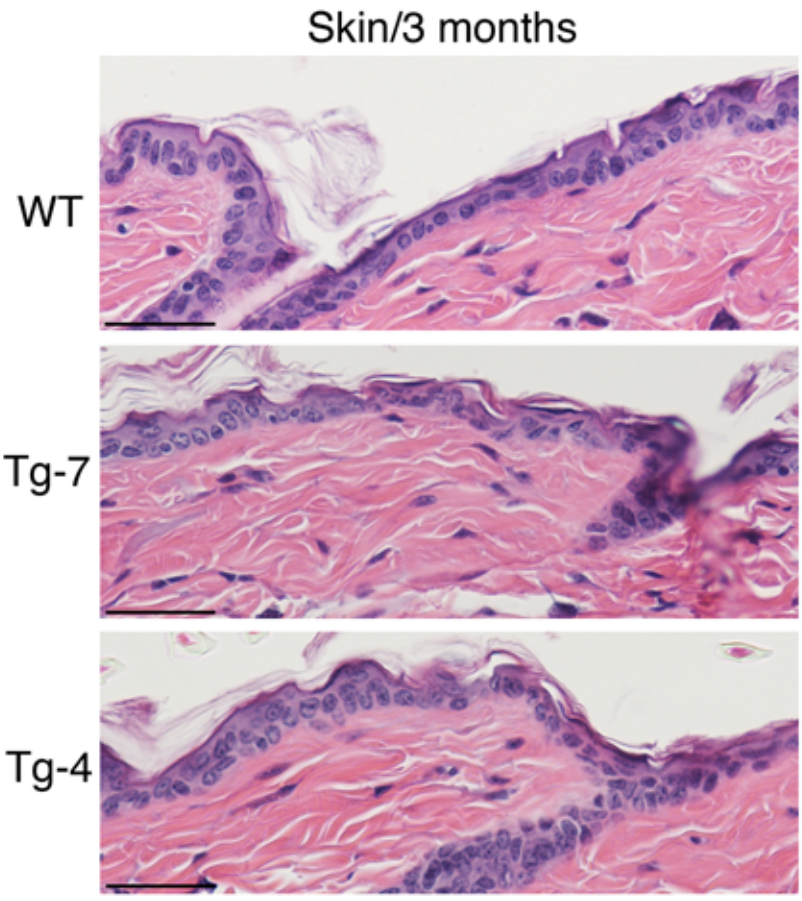
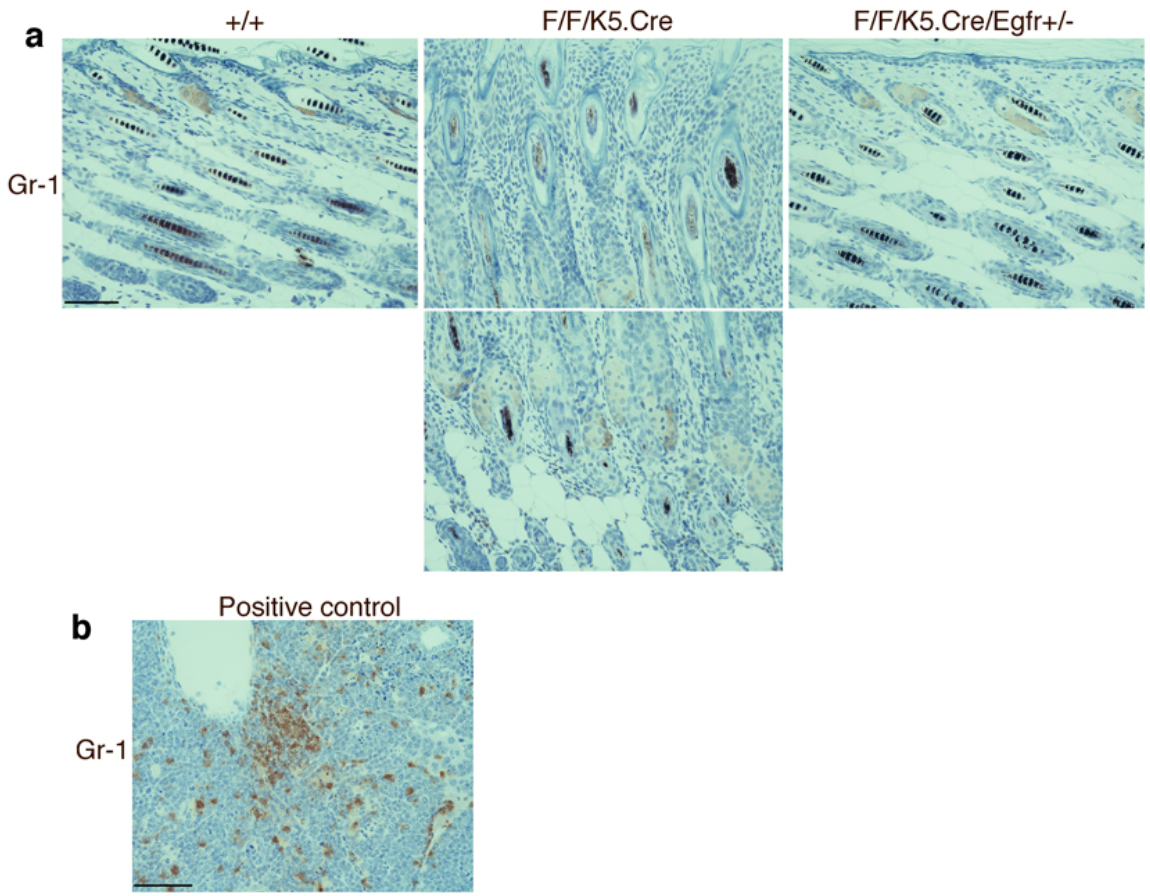
Supplemental Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure 1



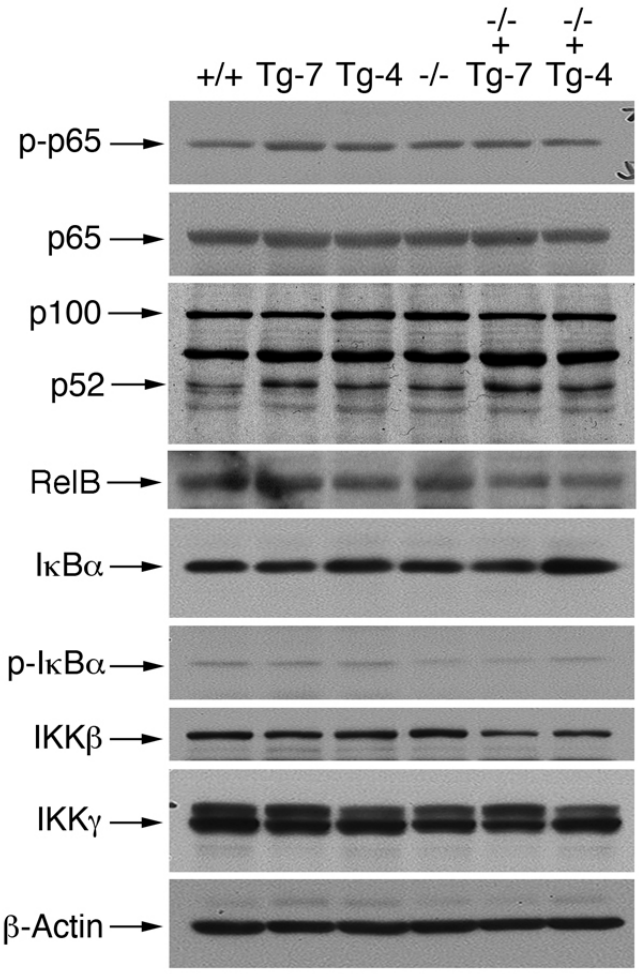
Supplemental Figure 1 Skin morphology of WT, Tg-7, and Tg-4 mice at 3 months old. Paraffin-embedded skin sections were stained with H&E. Scale bars = 150 μm.

Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 2 Detect Gr-1 cells in the skin. (**a**) Gr-1 cells in the skin sections of WT (+/+), *Ikkα*$^{F/F}$*/K5.Cre* (F/F/K5.Cre), and *Ikkα*$^{F/F}$*/K5.Cre/Egfr*$^{+/-}$ (F/F/K5.Cre/Egfr+/-) mice were detected by immunohistochemical staining. Blue color indicates hematoxylin counterstaining. Scale bars = 200μm. (**b**) Positive control (mouse liver with leukemia) for Gr-1 staining.

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 3 IKK and NF-κB family levels in the skin of WT, Tg-7, Tg-4, *Ikkα*$^{-/-}$ (-/-), Tg-7/*Ikkα*$^{-/-}$, and Tg-4/*Ikkα*$^{-/-}$ newborn mice. The indicated protein levels were detected using Western blotting. β-Actin was used as a loading control.