## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

Supplementary Fig. 1. Secretion of *P. acnes* CAMP factor *in vivo*. The secretion of CAMP factor in mouse ear was detected 24 hr after bacterial injection. Ears of ICR mice were injected intradermally with PBS (25  $\mu$ I; left ear) or *P. acnes* (1 × 10<sup>7</sup> CFU/ in 25  $\mu$ I PBS; right ear) for 24 hr. Ear tissues of a punched 8 mm biopsy were homogenized and centrifuged in PBS. The supernatant from homogenized ears (1  $\mu$ g) and purified CAMP factors (10  $\mu$ g) as a positive control were subjected to western blotting. CAMP factor was detected by mouse anti-CAMP factor serum [45]. An arrow indicates CAMP factor appearing at a molecular weight of 29 kDa.

Supplementary Fig. 2. Hemolytic effect of CAMP factors on erythrocytes. After centrifugation at 800  $\times$  g for 10 min, erythrocytes were washed three times and resuspended (1:1 dilution) in PBS. The resuspended erythrocytes (200 µl) were incubated with purified GFP or CAMP factors at 25 µg, with 2% TritonX-100 (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO; as an indicator of complete hemolysis), and without treatment as control by rotation at 37°C for 3 h. Afterward, cells were centrifuged at  $800 \times q$  for 10 min, and the supernatant was taken for estimation of hemolysis using a microplate reader at OD<sub>540</sub> nm. The absorbance of hemoglobin release was measured at 540 nm and is expressed as % of TritonX-100 induced-hemolysis. The percentage of hemolytic effect was calculated by the following formula: [(OD<sub>540</sub> for the sample with hemolysin - OD<sub>540</sub> for the control without hemolysin)/(OD<sub>540</sub> for the complete lysis caused by TritonX-100)] x 100. Error bars represent mean ±

SE of four mice (\*\*\*p<0.0005, by Student's *t*-test).

Supplementary Fig. 3. Inflammation caused by injection of live *P. acnes*. (A) live *P. acnes* (1 x 10<sup>7</sup> CFU) was injected into ears of mice in the absence (right ears) or presence (left ears) of anti-GUS (a) or anti-CAMP factor (b) serum.

Ears redness (arrows) of mice was visualized 3 days after injection. Bar = 1 cm.

Reduced ear redness was visualized in left ear of mice injected with anti-CAMP factor serum (b) but not in that of mice injected with anti-GUS serum (a) (B) Relative left ear inflammation of mice injected with *P. acnes* (1 x 10<sup>7</sup> CFU) in the presence of anti-GUS serum (open bar) or anti-CAMP factor serum (solid bar). (C) Relative right ear inflammation of mice injected with live *P. acnes* (1 x 10<sup>7</sup> CFU) alone. The ear redness was quantified by ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD). Error bars represent

Supplementary Fig. 4. Vaccination with CAMP factor conferred protective effect on *P. acnes*-induced ear swelling. Seven weeks after vaccinated with GUS- (open bar) and CAMP factor- (solid bar) capsulated whole leaves, mice were challenged intradermally with an amount of 25 μl aliquots of live *P. acnes* (1 x 10<sup>7</sup> CFU) suspended in PBS overnight to right ears. As a control, 25 μl of PBS was injected into the left ear of the same mice. The increase in ear thickness was measured using a micro caliper after the bacterial challenge. The increase in ear thickness of *P. acnes* challenged ear was calculated as % of a PBS-injected control.

## Fig. S1.

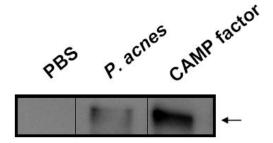


Fig. S2.

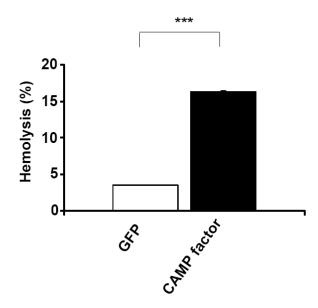


Fig. S3.

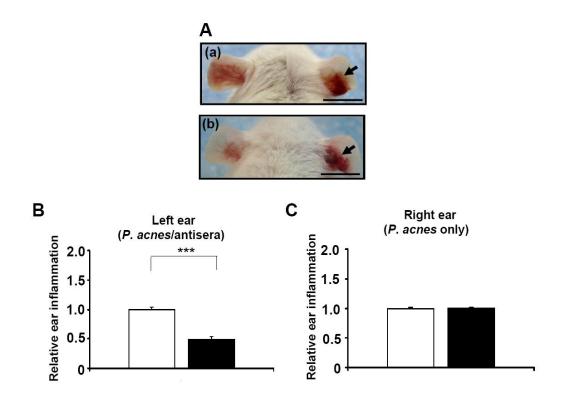


Fig. S4.

