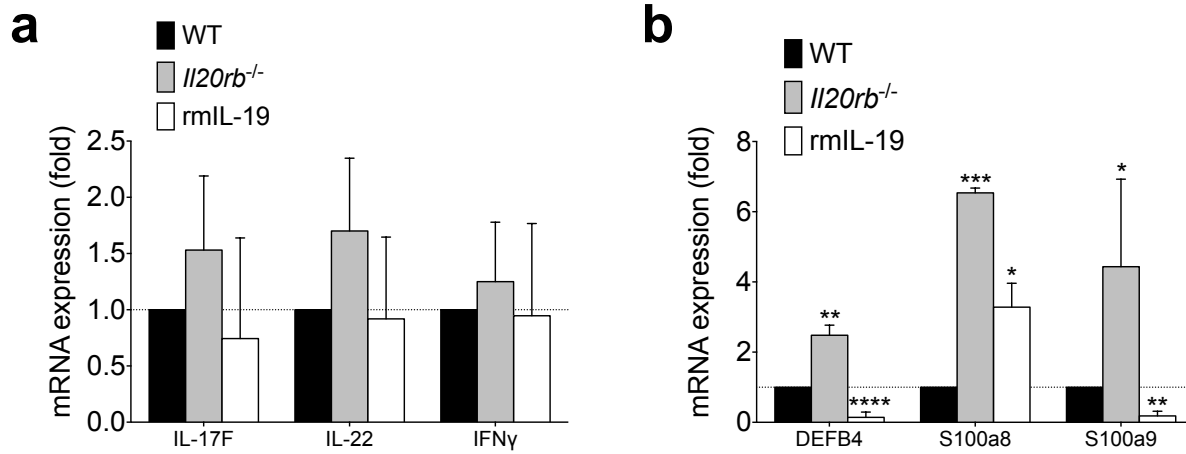
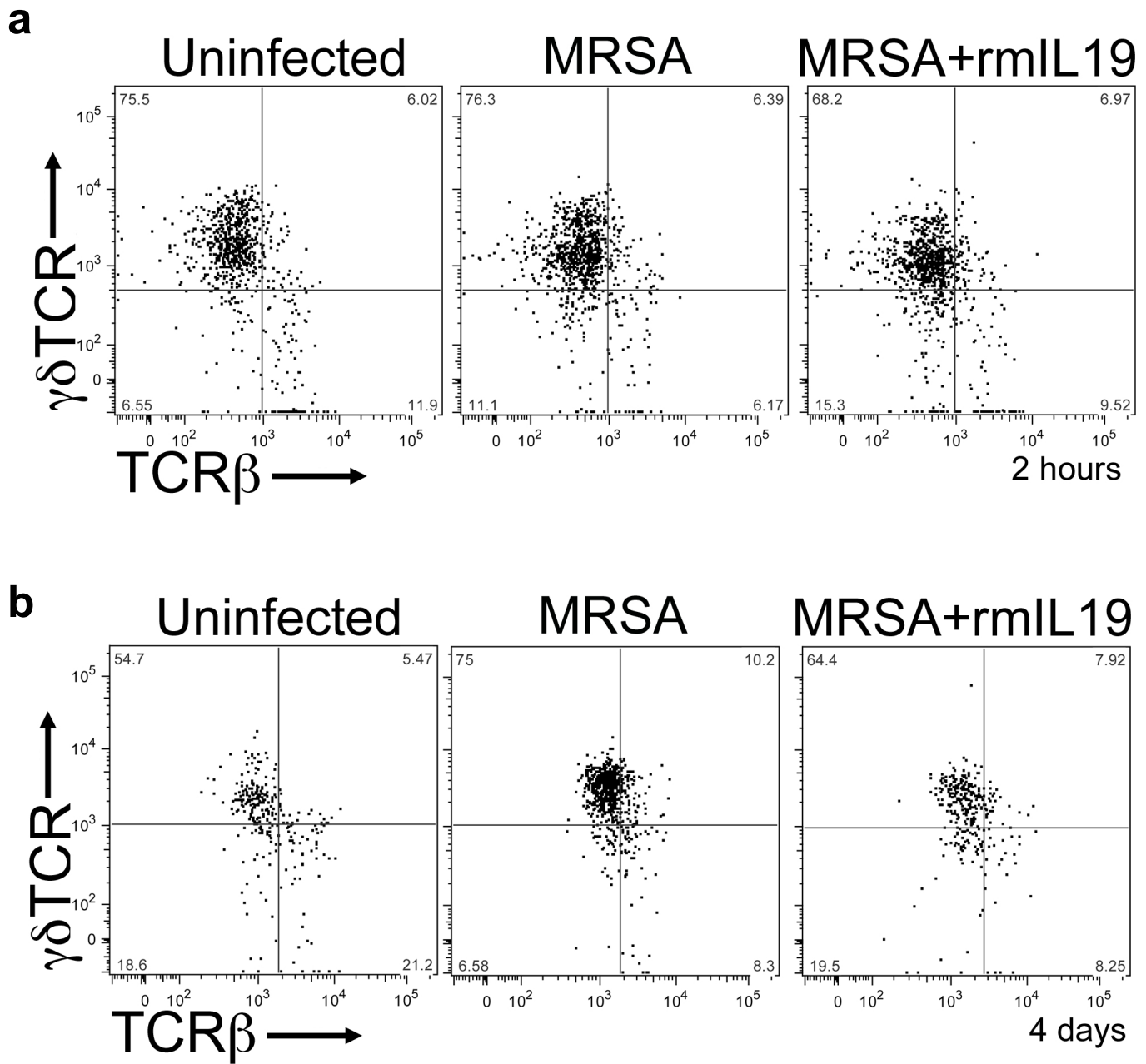


Supplementary Figure 1. Recombinant IL-20 increases cutaneous MRSA infection. Lesion area after infection of wild type mice with MRSA suspended in either PBS or recombinant murine IL-20 (rmlL-20, 1 μ g per injection). Data shown are representative of 3 independent experiments, each using at least 5 mice per group, and displayed as mean + s.e.m.



Supplementary Figure 2. IL-20R signaling alters IL-17A-dependent responses. (a-b) mRNA expression in infected tissue six days after MRSA inoculation of *Il20rb*^{-/-} mice and wild type mice treated with recombinant murine IL-19 (rmlL-19). Expression after 6 days of infection is compared to similarly infected wild type controls not treated with rmlL-19 (WT; dotted line). Data shown are representative of 2 independent experiments, each using 3-5 mice per group, and displayed as mean + s.e.m.



Supplementary Figure 3. $\gamma\delta$ T cells are the predominant source of IL-17A during MRSA skin infection. Representative plots of live CD45+IL17A+ cells stained for $\gamma\delta$ TCR and TCR- β at two hours (a) or four days (b) post-infection. Data shown are representative of 2-3 independent experiments, each using 3-5 mice per group.