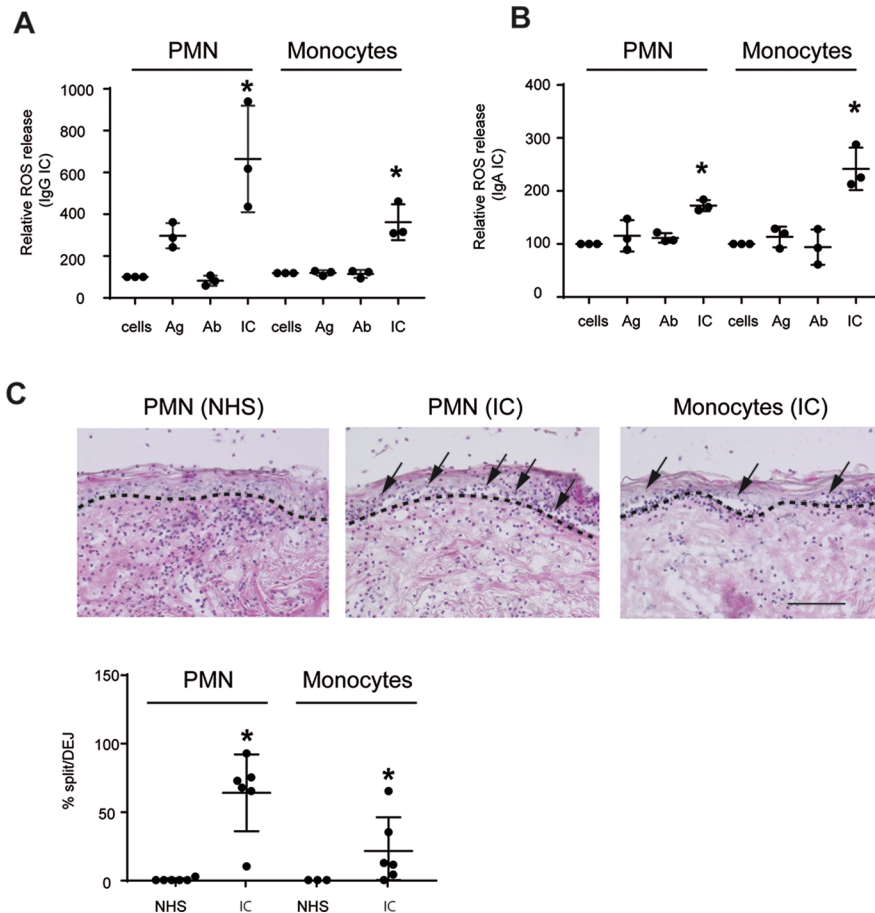


Supplemental Data

Reduced Skin Blistering in Experimental Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita After Anti-TNF Treatment

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Supplementary Figure S1. Monocytes/macrophages directly contribute to ROS release and split formation in human skin. Human PMNs or monocytes were isolated from healthy blood donors and stimulated with immunocomplexes (ICs), antigen alone (Ag) or antibody alone (Ab), or without any stimuli (cells). The cumulative release of ROS for 2 h was detected by chemiluminescence and normalized using the unstimulated cells. (A) ICs were formed using hCol7E-F and anti-hCol7-IgG1. (B) ICs were formed using hCol7E-F and anti-hCol7-IgA2. Monocytes as well as PMNs produce ROS after IC stimulation. (C) Isolated cells were added to sections of healthy human skin after adding anti-hCol7-IgA2, which binds human Col7 in the skin sections (IC). Both PMNs and monocytes induce split formation. In contrast, adding normal human serum (NHS) instead of anti-hCol7-IgA2 did not induce split formation by either cell type (* $p < 0.05$).