

Conditional knock out of N-WASP in keratinocytes causes skin barrier defects and atopic dermatitis-like inflammation

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Figure S1. Generation of N-WASP knockout mice in keratinocytes in skin

(A) Tail genomic PCR genotyping of 1st generation mice, (B) Tail genomic PCR genotyping of mice from second mating ($N-WASP^{fl/fl}$ X $N-WASP^{fl/WT}; K14-Cre$). Asterisk (*) indicates homozygous, $N-WASP^{fl/fl}; K14-Cre$ mice, (↑) indicates heterozygous, $N-WASP^{fl/WT}; K14-Cre$ mice. (C) Tail genomic PCR representing the deletion product of exon 3 and 4 of N-WASP gene. (D) H & E stained esophagus (n=5) sections of P23, $N-WASP^{K14KO}$ and control mice (E) Bacterial colonies (*S. aureus*) obtained from ear swab samples of $N-WASP^{K14KO}$ mice were higher compared to ear swab samples from control mice. (F) PCR amplification of *Staphylococcal* enterotoxin B (SEB) gene confirmed the identity of yellow colonies as *S. aureus* (n=3). Results are mean ± SEM *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$

Figure S2. Loss of N-WASP expression in keratinocytes caused hyperproliferation of keratinocytes in epidermis of $N-WASP^{K14KO}$ mice skin

(A) H & E stained dorsal skin ($N-WASP^{fl/fl}$), heterozygous ($N-WASP^{fl/WT}; K14-Cre$) and $N-WASP^{K14KO}$ ($N-WASP^{fl/fl}; K14-Cre$), tail (B) and ear (C) sections of $N-WASP^{K14KO}$ and control mice on 19th day (n=6). Quantification of epidermal thickening in skin (D), ear (E) and tail (F) of control mice and $N-WASP^{K14KO}$ mice skin sections (n=6). (G) PCNA immunostaining of paraffin embedded dorsal skin sections of control and $N-WASP^{K14KO}$ mice (P19) and quantification of PCNA positive cells (n=3). Results are mean ± SEM *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

Figure S3. Ablation of N-WASP expression in keratinocytes does not affect differentiation of epidermis

Immunostaining of differentiation markers, cytokeratin 10 (early) (A), involucrin (intermediate) (B), transglutaminase (terminal) (C) and cytokeratin 14 (D) in paraffin embedded skin tissue of N-WASP^{K14KO} and control mice on P23 (n=3). Western blot analysis of expression of differentiation marker proteins (E) on P23 (n=3).

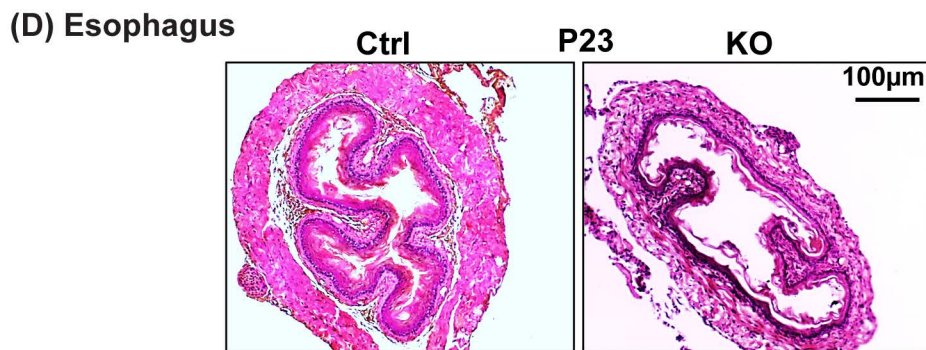
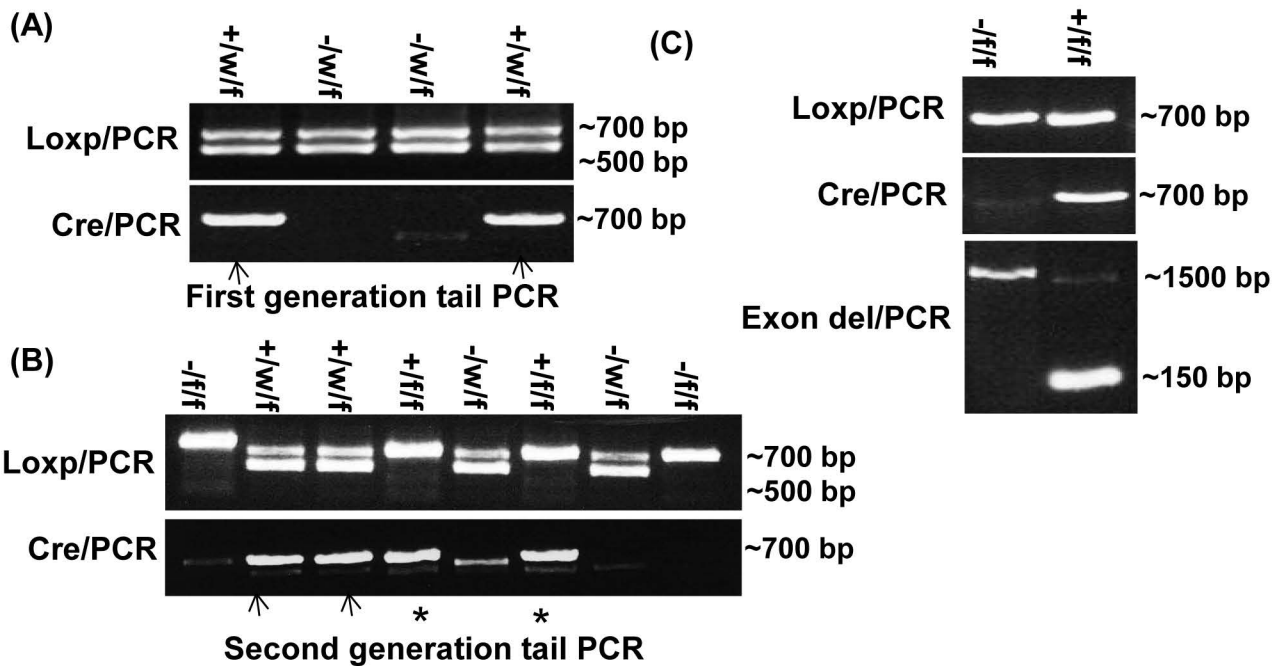
Figure S4. Increased infiltration of immune cells in N-WASP^{K14KO} mice skin

(A) Toluidine blue staining showed significant increased infiltration of mast cells in dermis of skin in N-WASP^{K14KO} mice compared to P19 control mice (n=3). Immunostaining for CD3 (n=3) (B) CD4 (n=3) (C) CD11b (n=3) (D) and Ly6G/6c (n=3) (E) showed a significant increase in immune cells in dermal layer of N-WASP^{K14KO} mice compared to control mice on 19th day. (↑) indicates mast cells, CD3, CD4, CD11b and Ly6G/ly6C cells. Results are mean ± SEM *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$.

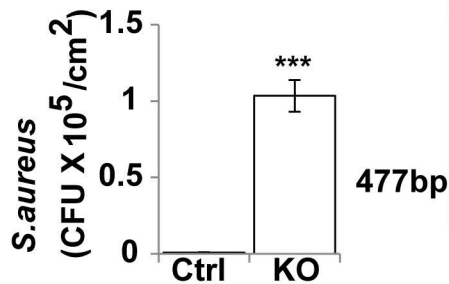
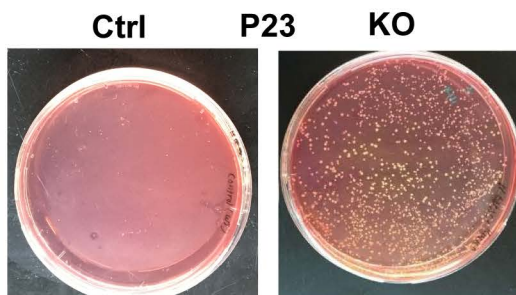
Figure S5. Expression of N-WASP in healthy controls and atopic eczema patient samples

N-WASP expression levels in healthy controls and atopic eczema patients samples (The Data retrieved from GEO database (ID: GSE6012, Pubmed ID: 16918518, Probe ID for N-WASP: 205809_s_at) (n=10).

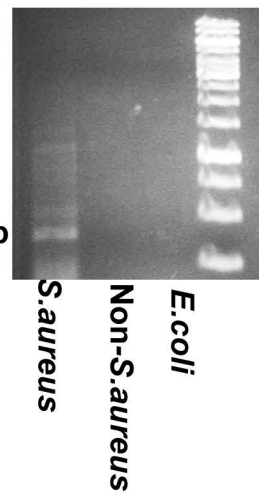
Figure S6. Full length western blot images of Fig. 1A, 5C and 8I



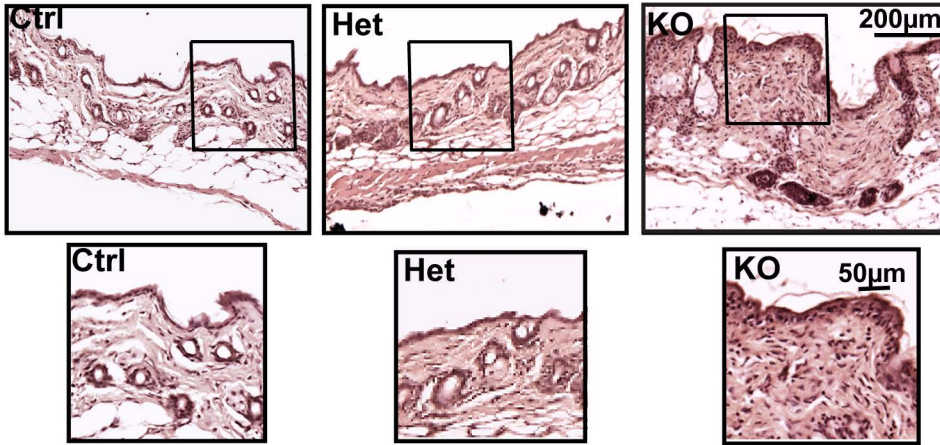
(E) Quantification of *S.aureus*



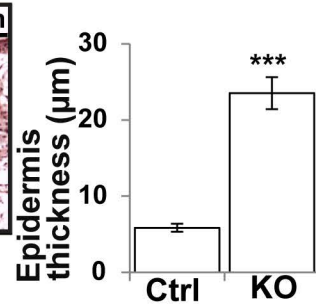
(F) PCR for *S.aureus*-SEB



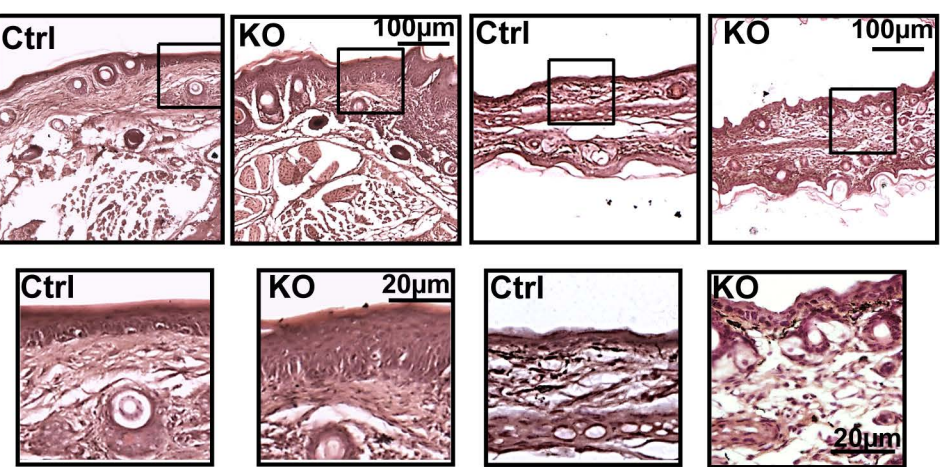
(A) Dorsal skin



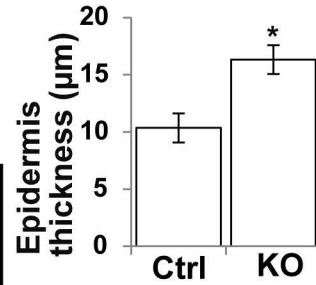
(D) Dorsal skin



(B) Tail skin

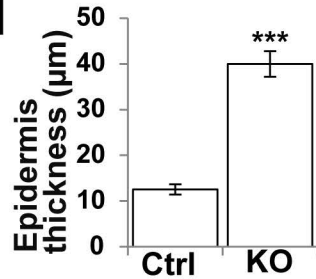


(E) Ear skin

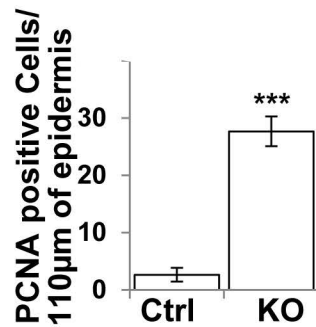
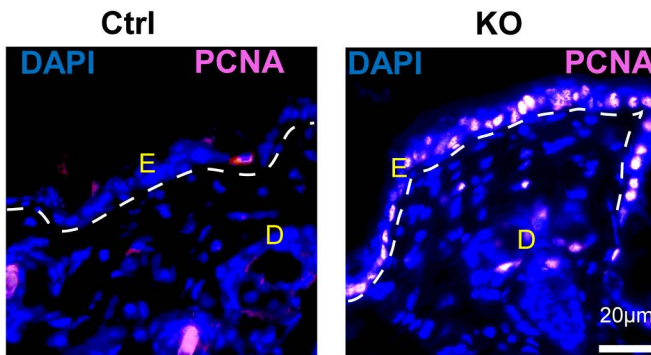


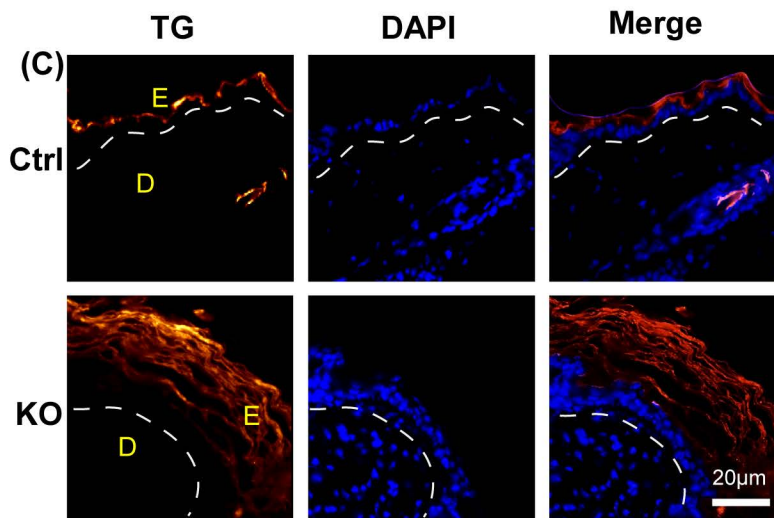
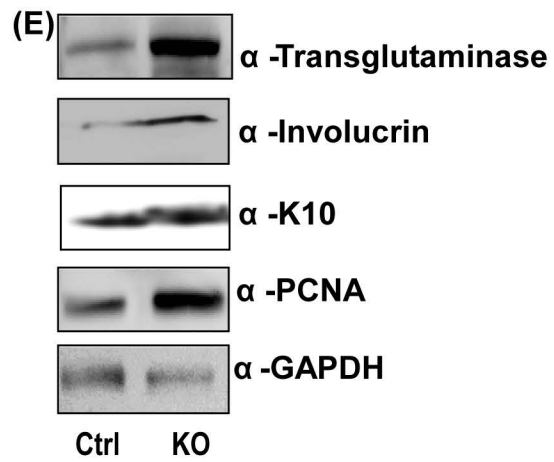
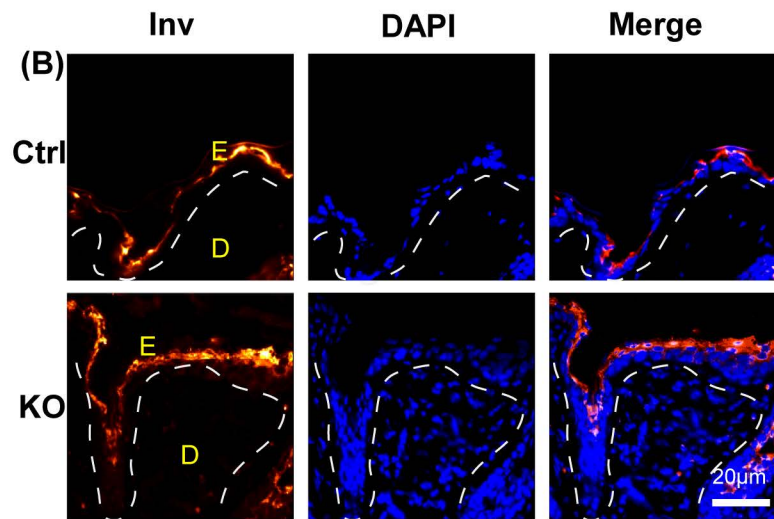
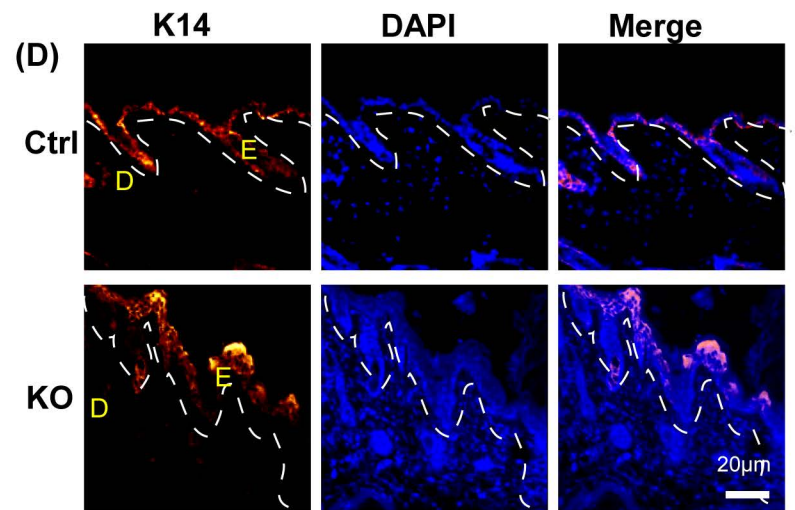
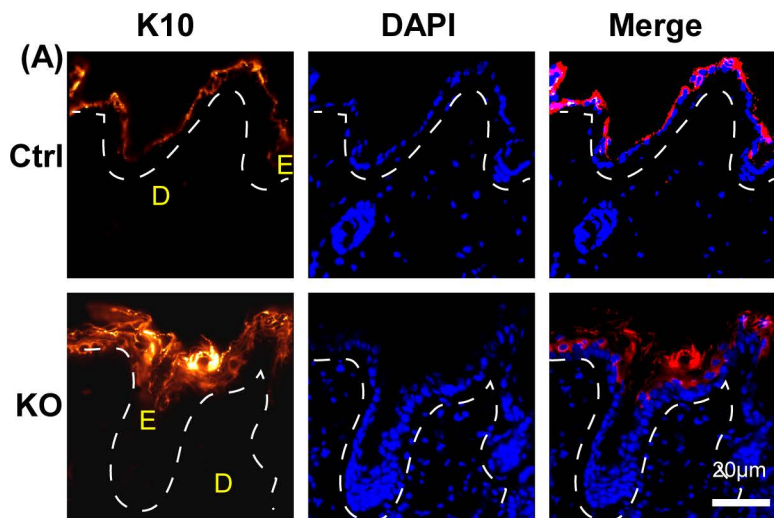
(C) Ear skin

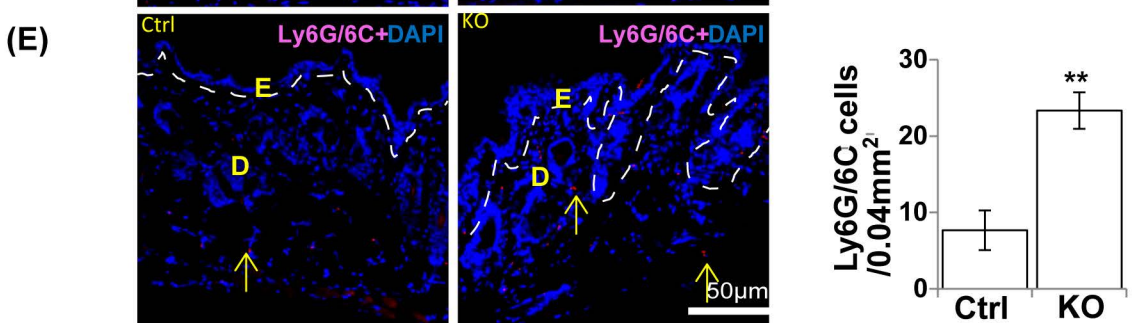
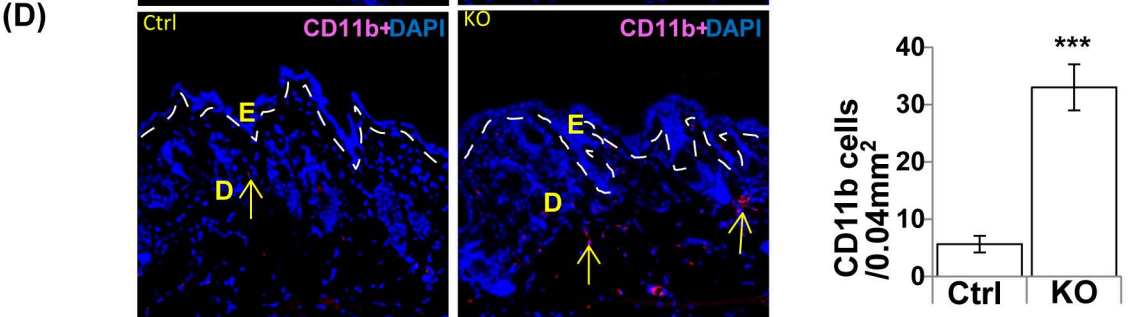
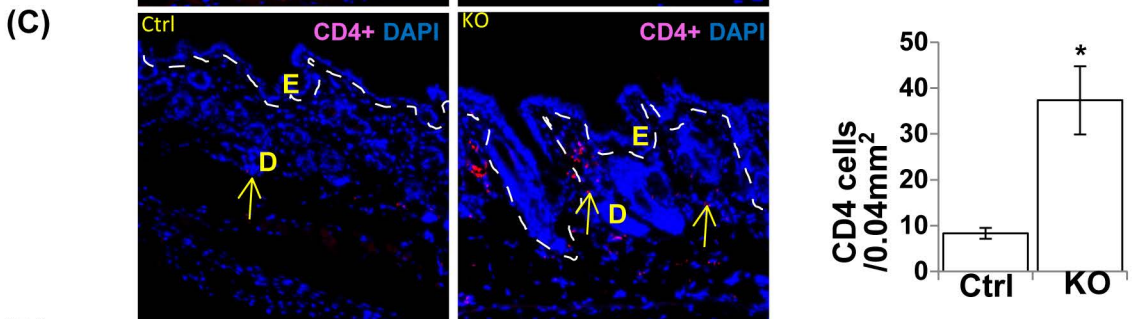
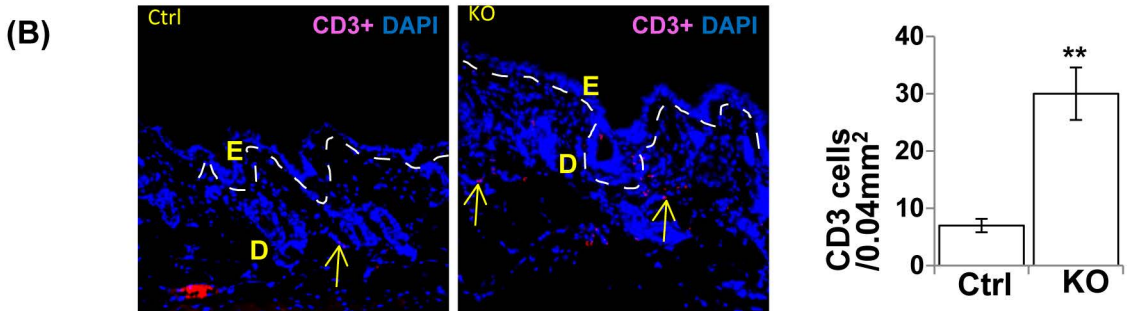
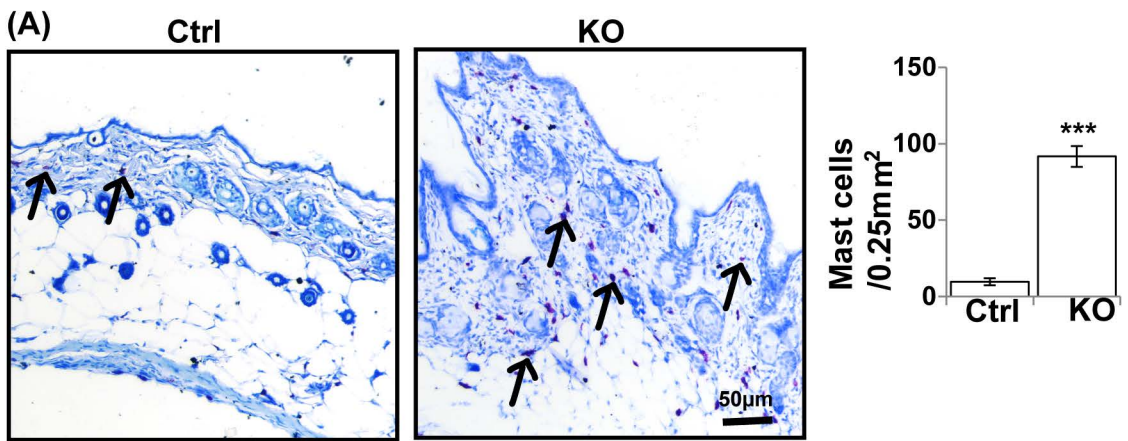
(F) Tail skin

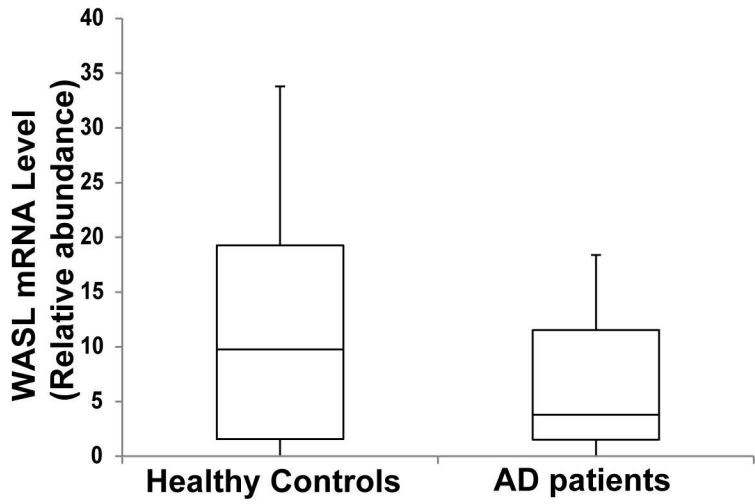


(G)

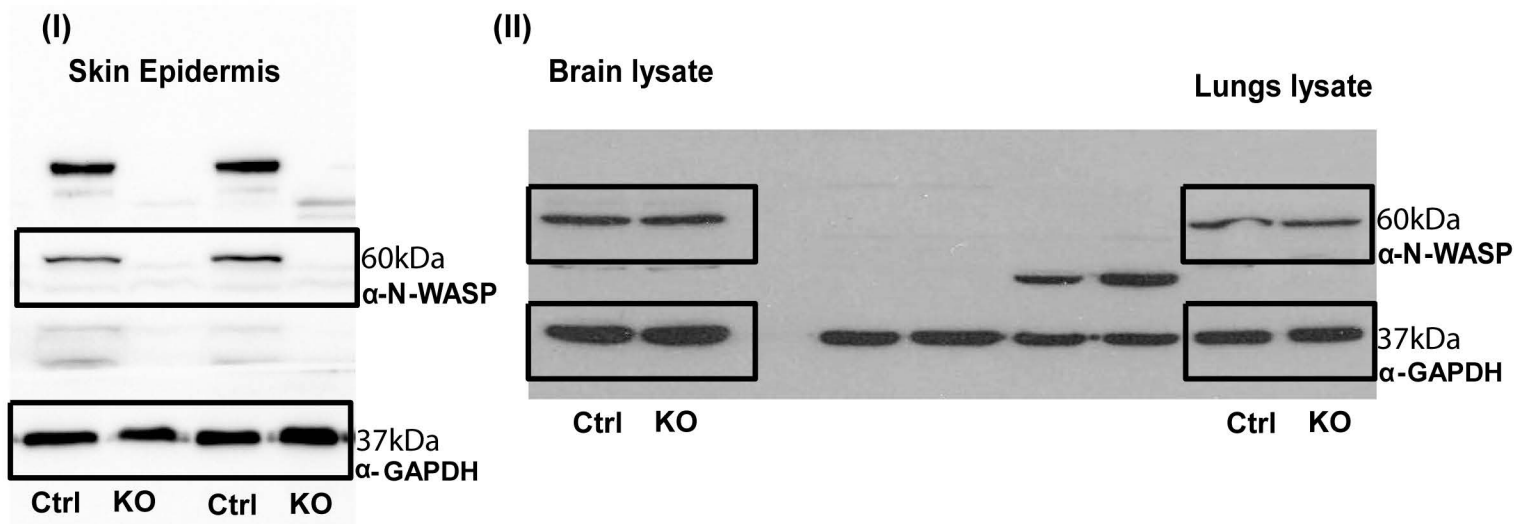




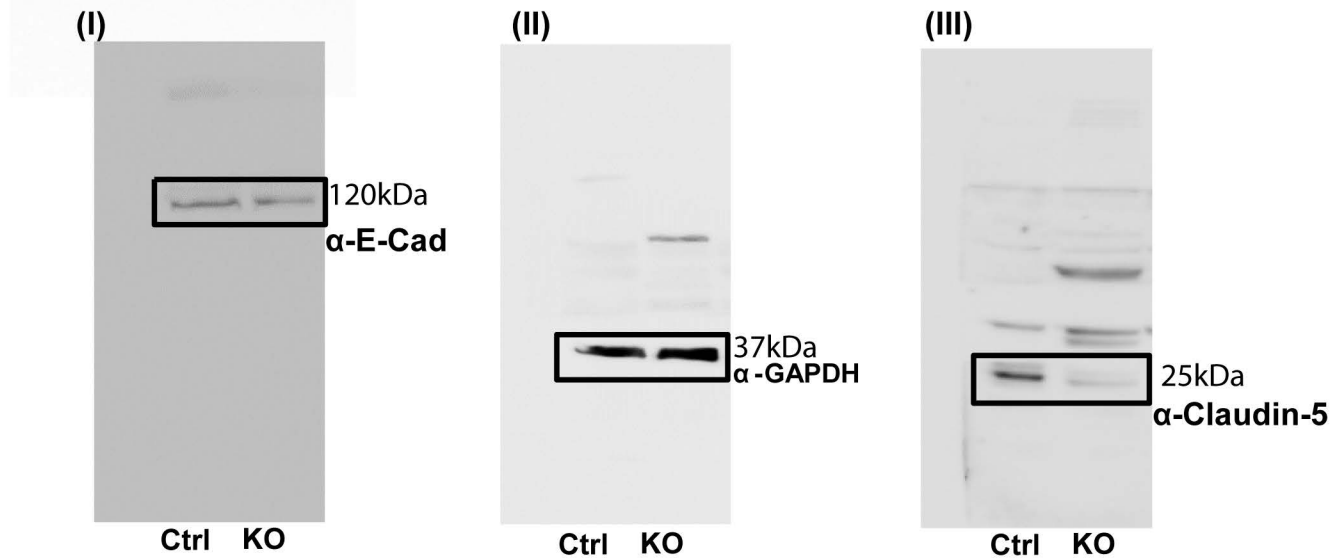




(A)



(B)



(C)

