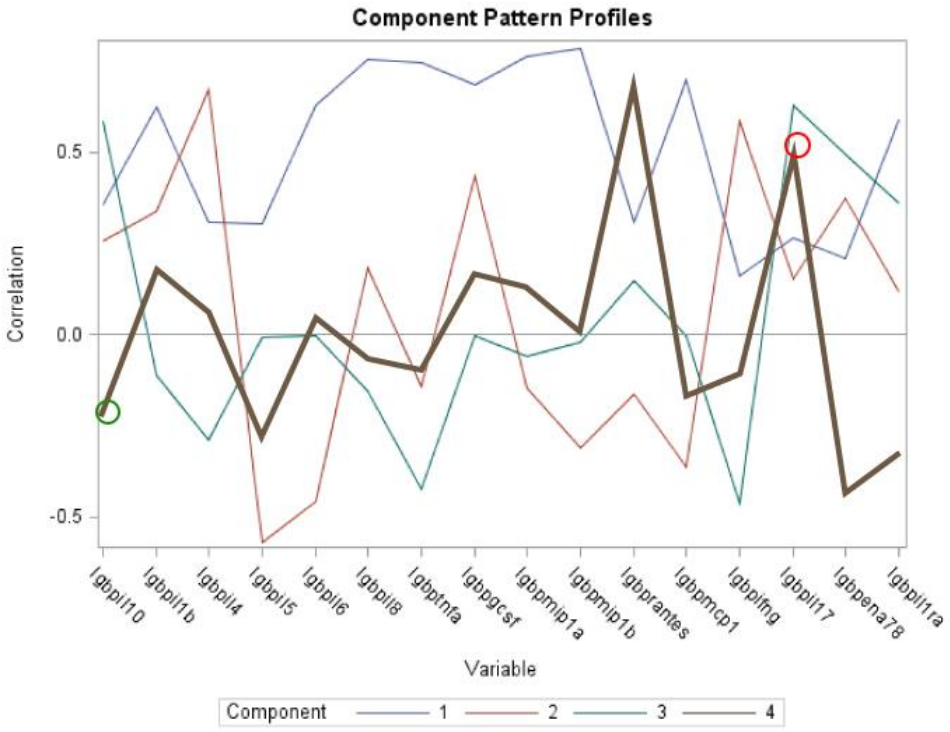
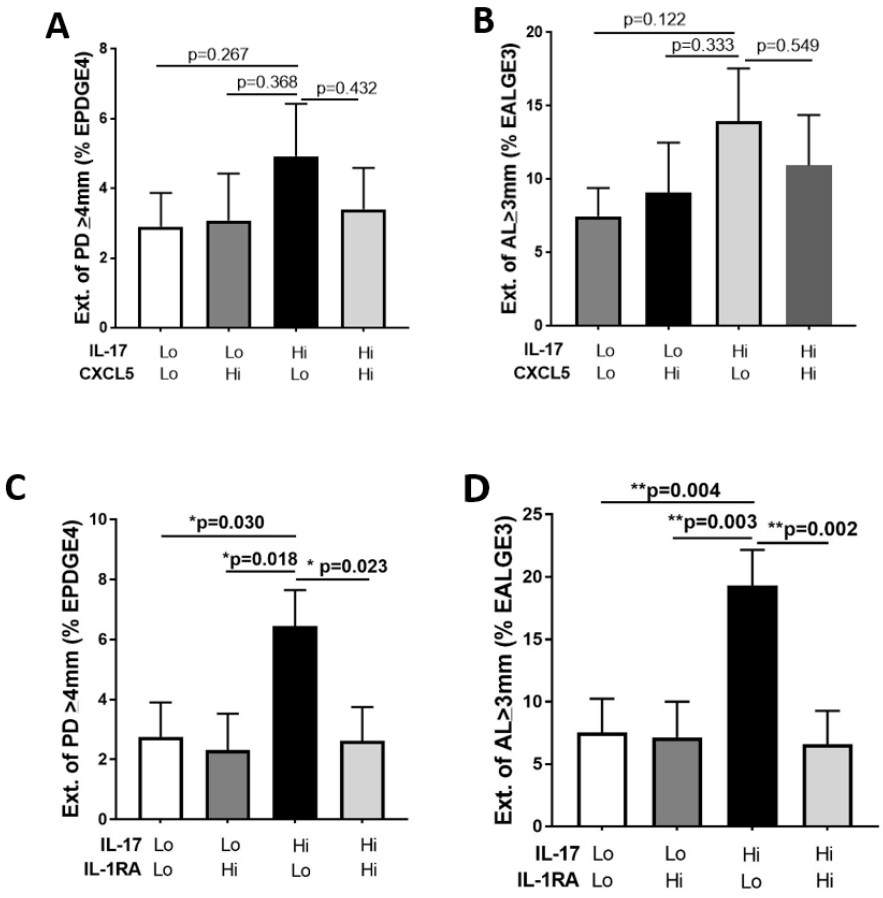
Supplemental Figure 1



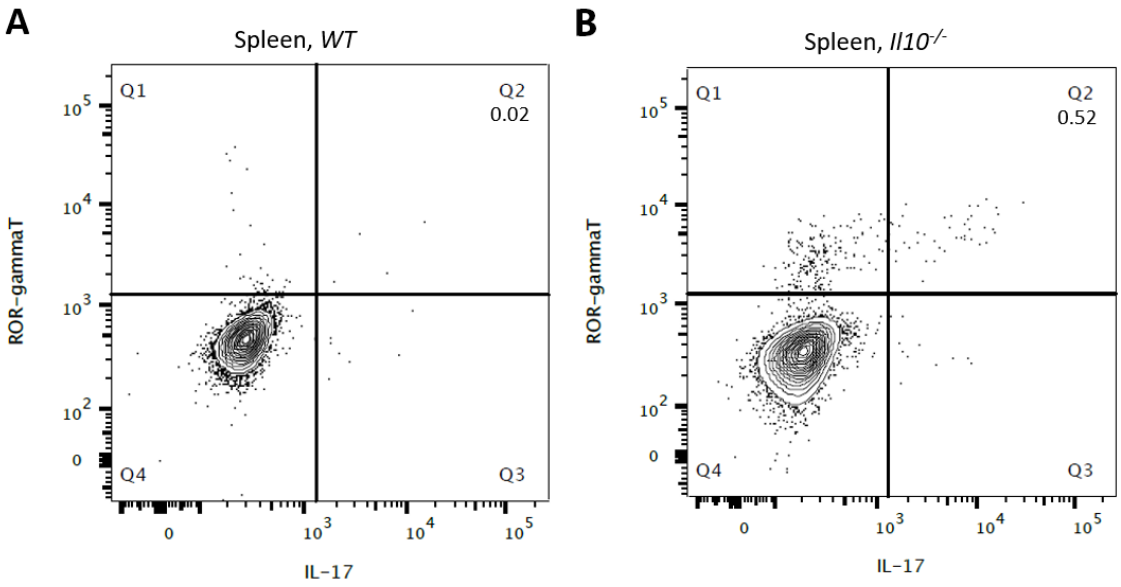
Supplemental Fig 1. The correlations of Principal Component Trait (PCT) pattern profiles with 16 constitutive GCF inflammatory mediators. Correlations of GCF IL-17 and IL-10 within component 4 ('PIT4', bold) were circled in red and green, respectively.

Supplemental Figure 2



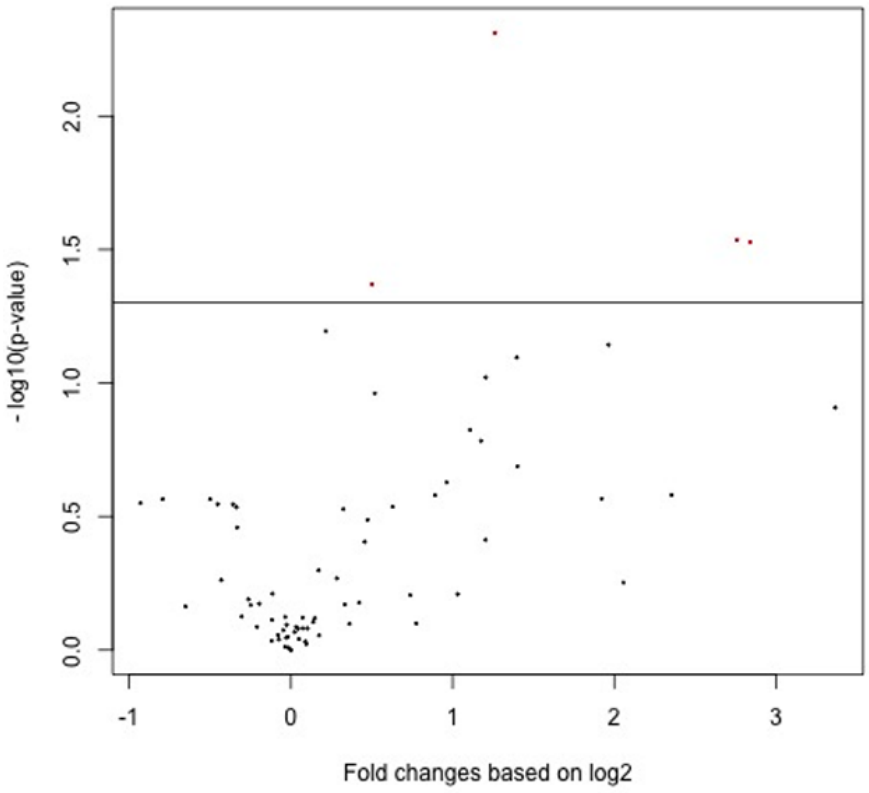
Supplemental Fig 2. Interactions between GCF IL-17 and other mediators in determining periodontal disease severity. Clinical disease activity reflected by extent of probing depth (≥4mm) (A, C) or attachment loss level at the interproximal sites (≥3mm) (B,D) was compared among groups defined by the interactions between GCF IL-17 and GCF CXCL5 (A,B), or IL-1RA (C,D) levels that were dichotomized to "high" or "low". Box plots show mean + SE. "*" indicates p<0.05; "" indicates p<0.01.**

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Fig 3. Flow cytometry plots show IL-17 secreting T cells (Q2, ROR-γt^{+}IL-17^{+}), which were previously gated on CD45^{+}CD3^{+}, in the spleen tissues of WT mice (A) and *Il10*$^{-/-}$ mice (B).

Supplemental Figure 4



Supplemental Fig 4. Volcano plot of the NanoString mRNA expression data from the ligature-induced alveolar bone loss model. Fold changes and p values of a customized IL-17 pathway panel were calculated in the ligature site of gingiva from *Il10* KO mice in relation to WT control mice. Red dots above the horizontal line indicate significance ($p<0.05$).