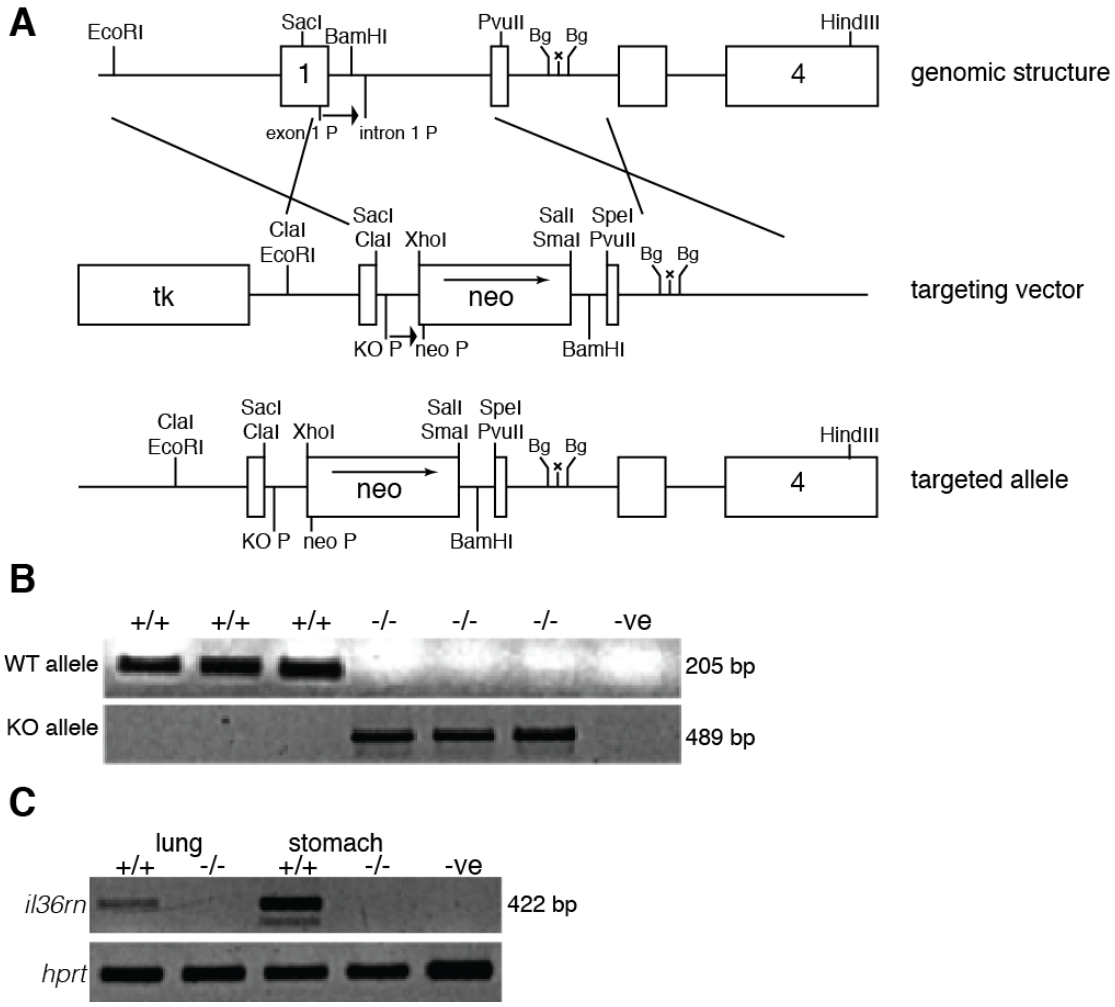
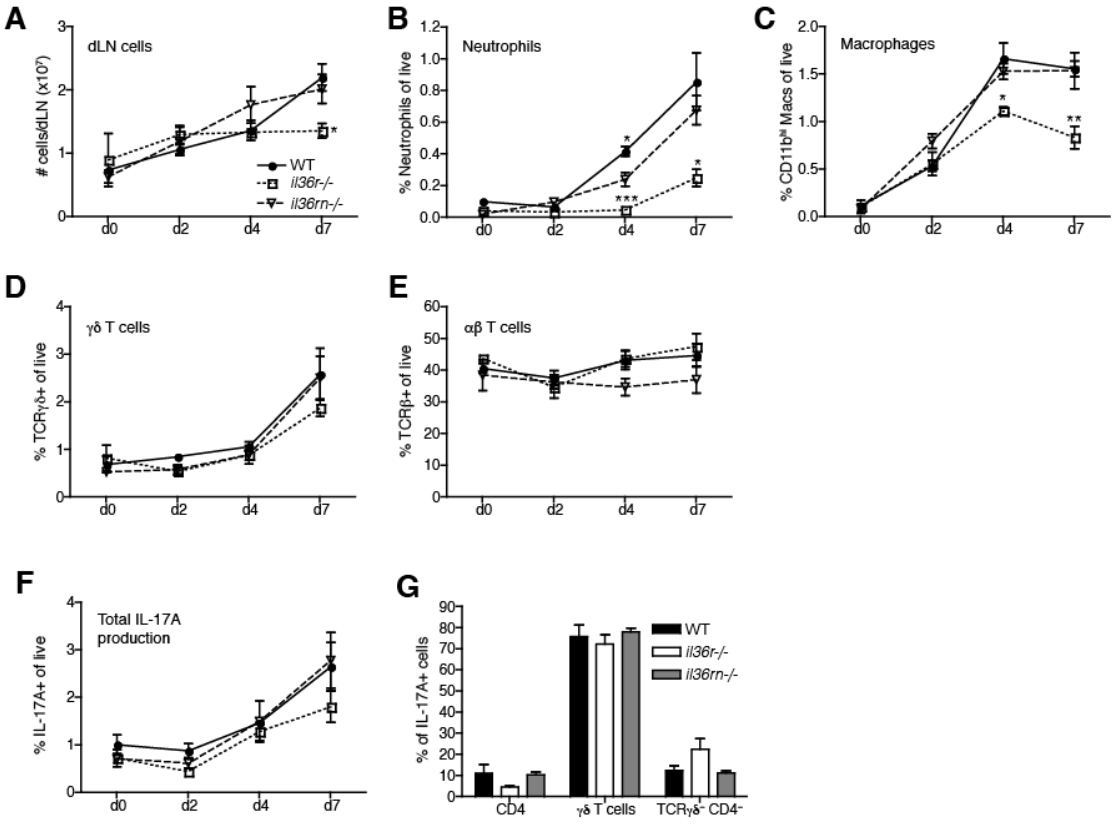
Supplementary Fig S1



Supplementary Figure S1. Generation of *il36rn*$^{-/-}$ mice. Targeting strategy for the genetic ablation of the gene encoding *il36rn* (A); genotyping of WT and *il36rn*$^{-/-}$mice by PCR (B); RT-PCR performed with cDNA from lung and stomach of WT and *Il36rn*$^{-/-}$ mice (C).

Supplementary Figure S2



Supplementary Figure S2. Reduced cellularity and myeloid cell recruitment in skin-draining lymph nodes in the absence of IL-36 receptor. Mouse ears were treated as described in legend to figure 1. At days indicated, mice (3 per group) were sacrificed and draining lymph node (dLN) cells were isolated and analysed by flow cytometry. (A) Total number of cells in the dLN. The cells were stained and analysed by flow cytometry. The graphs show percentages of Gr-1^{hi} CD11b^{+} neutrophils (B) and CD11b^{hi} MHCII$^{-/lo}$ macrophages (C) γδ T cells (D), αβ T cells (E), gated on live dLN cells. (F-G) IL-17A production was assessed by intracellular cytokine staining following stimulation of cells with PMA and ionomycin in the presence of monensin for 2h. (F) Percentages of IL-17A-producing cells at indicated days (G) Phenotypical characterization of IL-17A^{+} cells from indicated groups of mice at day 7.