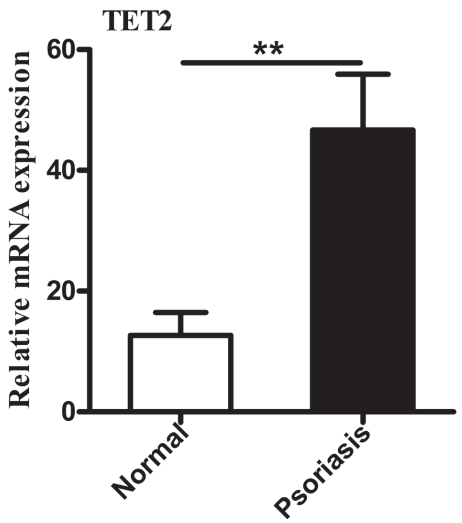

Fig. S1. Expression of TET2 in skin lesions of patients with psoriasis. Real-time quantitative PCR analysis was performed to determine the mRNA expression levels of TET2 in the skin lesions from psoriasis patients and healthy controls. The results are shown as the mean ± standard deviation (SD). *$p < 0.05$ and **$p < 0.01$, compared with the normal group.

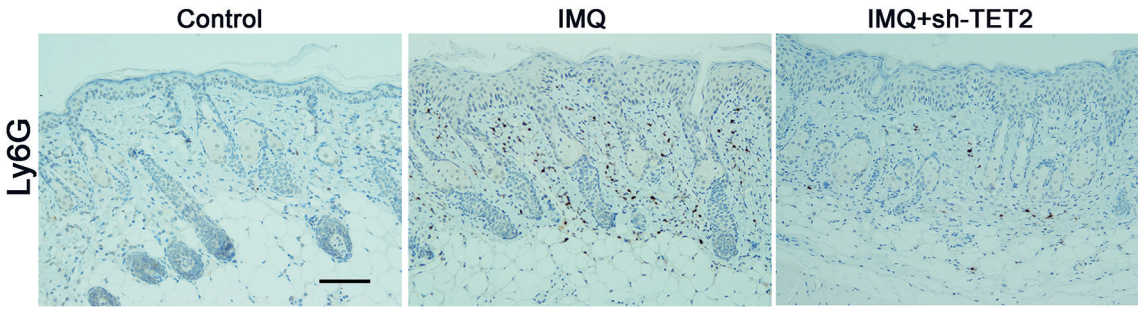

Fig. S2. Distribution and expression of Ly6G in the mouse skin lesions. Representative photomicrographs of the dorsal skin samples of controls, imiquimod (IMQ), and IMQ+sh-TET2 groups stained with anti-Ly6G antibody. Scale bar: 100 μm.

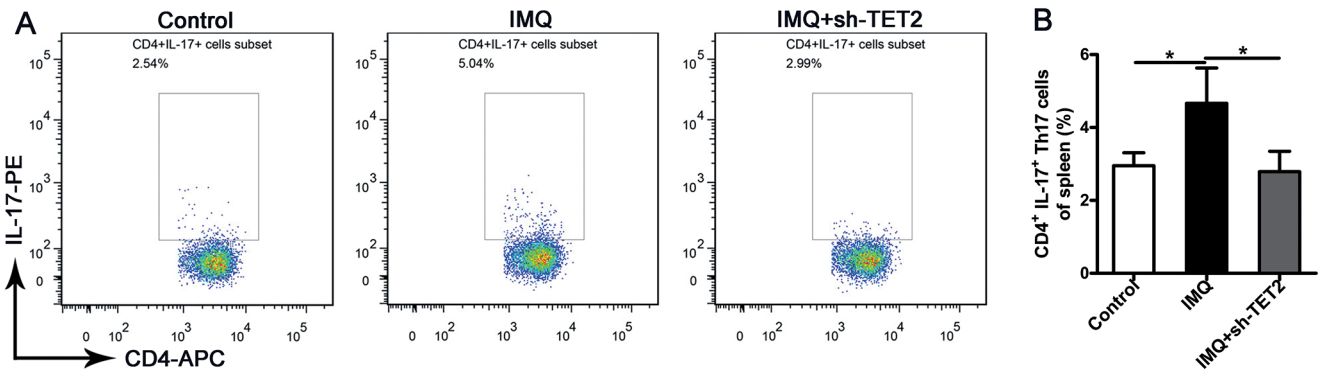

Fig. S3. TET2 regulated Th17 cell differentiation in the spleen. (A, B) The proportion of Th17 cells in the splenocyte CD4+ T cells was analysed by labelling cells with anti-CD4 and anti-IL-17A antibodies. A representative graph is shown. The results are shown as the mean ± standard deviation (SD). *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$ and ***$p < 0.001$, compared with the mice in the imiquimod group. The data represent the mean of 3 independent experiments, each performed in triplicate.

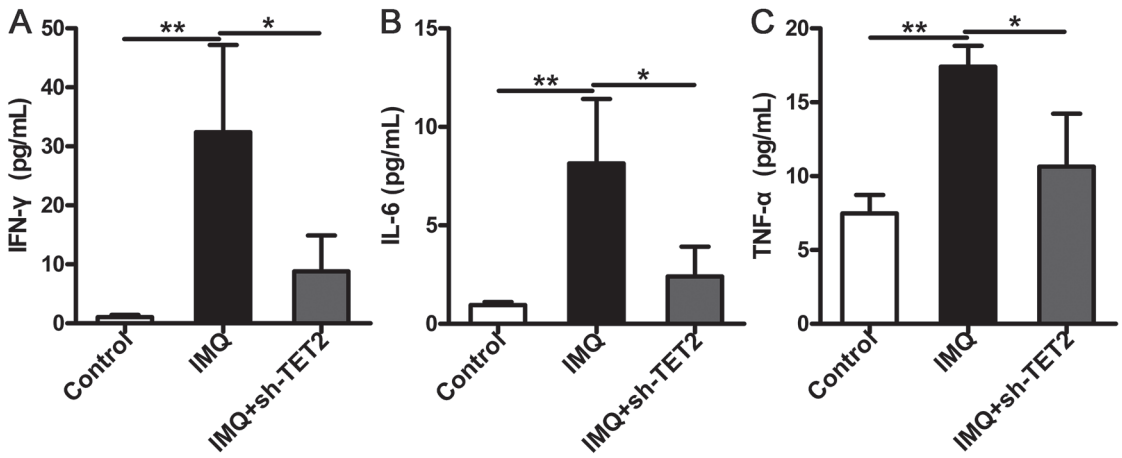

Fig. S4. TET2 regulated the expression of proinflammatory cytokines in serum. The serum concentrations of: (A) interferon (IFN)-γ, (B) interleukin (IL)-6, and (C) tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α in the collected serum at day 8 was detected by Cytometric Bead Array (CBA). The results are shown as the mean ± standard deviation (SD). *$p < 0.05$ and **$p < 0.01$, compared with the mice in the imiquimod (IMQ) group.