Supplementary Data

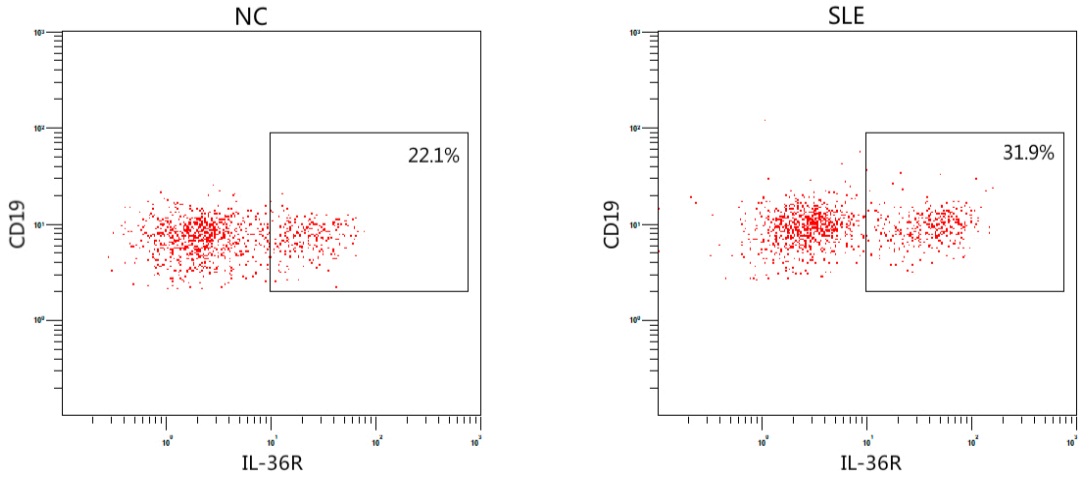

Figure S1. Representative flow cytometry dot plots of $CD19^{+}IL\text{-}36R^{+}$ lymphocytes gated from $CD19^{+}$ B cells in NC and SLE patients.

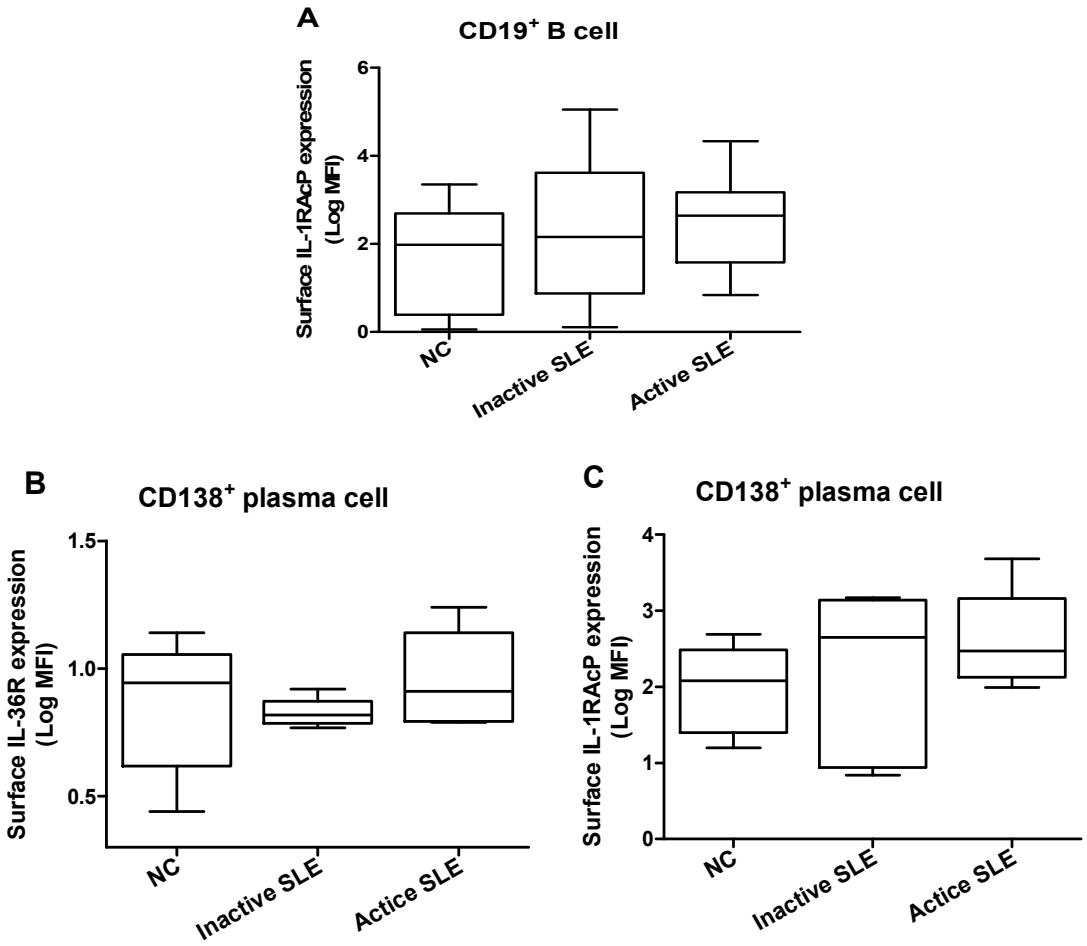

Figure S2. Comparison of expression level of IL-36 receptors on immune cells. (**A**) The expression levels of IL-1RAcp on CD19+ B cells from inactive ($n = 22$), active ($n = 21$) SLE patients and NC ($n = 16$); and (**B**,**C**) IL-36R and IL-1RAcp on CD138+ plasma cells from inactive ($n = 5$), active ($n = 5$) SLE patients and NC ($n = 5$) were detected using flow cytometry. Results are presented as box and whisker plots with median (interquartile range) of mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) subtracting corresponding isotypic controls.

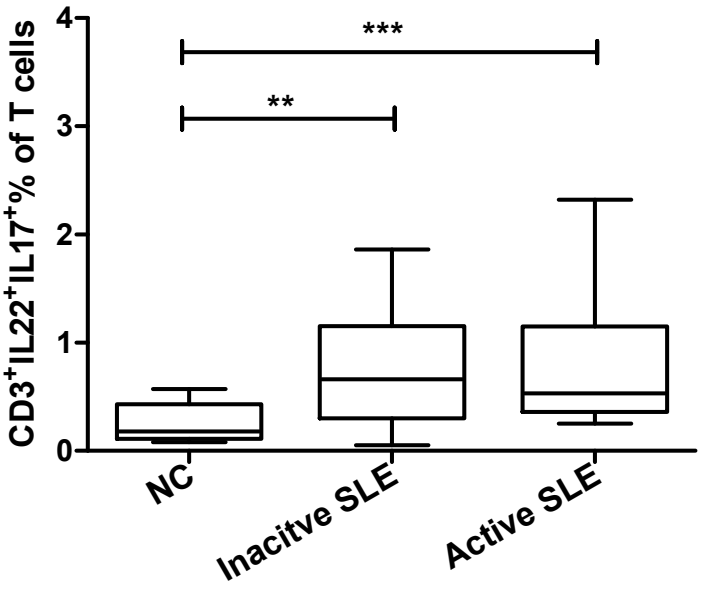

Figure S3. Comparison of circulating $CD3^+IL\text{-}22^+IL\text{-}17^+$ T lymphocytes frequency between SLE patients and NC.PBMC (2×10^6 cells/mL) were pre-incubated with 50 ng/mL phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) and 1 μg/mL ionomycin overnight, followed by treatment with 10 μg/mL Brefeldin A (BFA) for 4 h. Cells were fixed and Fc receptors were blocked with normal mouse serum. The proportion of circulating $CD3^+IL\text{-}22^+IL\text{-}17^+$ T lymphocytes from inactive (n = 22), active (n = 21) SLE patients and NC (n = 16) were determined by flow cytometry. Results are presented as box and Whisker plots with median (interquartile range). Statistical significances are indicated by ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ when compared with NC (Mann-Whitney U test).

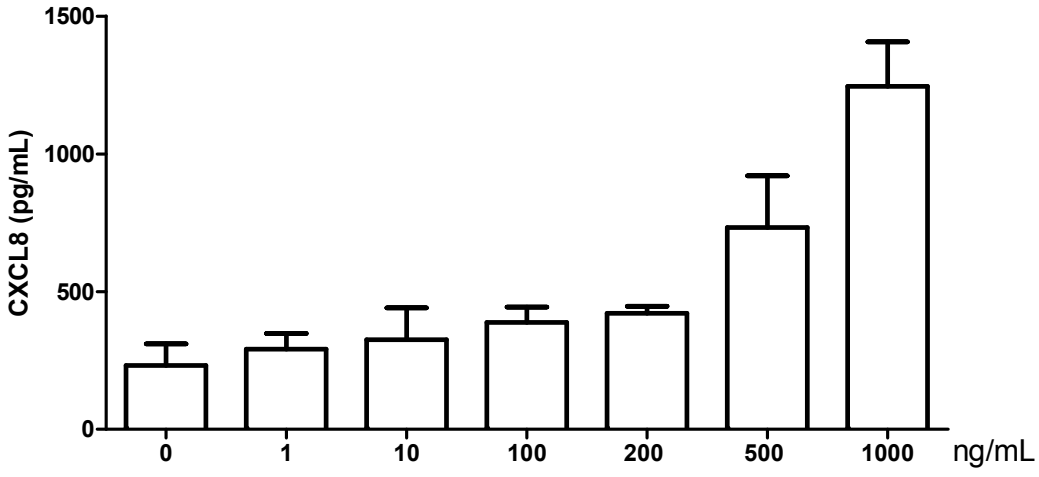

Figure S4. *Ex vivo* production of CXCL8 from PBMC stimulated with IL-36α at different concentrations for 24 h. n = 3.