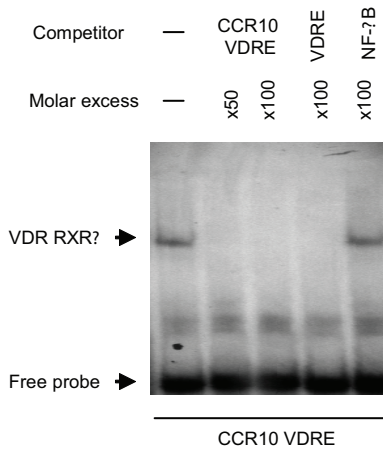


**Putative CCR10 VDRE (DR3)**

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Human  ct agc- gggc aggaaggaagagggc ggggagaggggc gagagg
Chimp  ct agc- gggc aggaaggaagagggc ggggagaggggc gagagg
Canine ct agc- aggc aggaaggaaggggc ggggat ggcgc agagg
Mouse  ct agcggggc aggaaggaaggggt ggggagagggc caaggag
Rat    ct agt- gggc aggaaggaaggggt ggggagagggc caagaag
      *** ** ***** ** ***** ** * ** *
  
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**Supplemental Figure 2. Genomic view of the *CCR10* gene.** (a) The arrow indicates the direction of transcription of the *CCR10* gene located at Chromosome 17. The adjacent gene, *CNTANP1*, transcribes in an opposite direction. Genomic view of the *CCR10* gene from human, chimp, dog, mouse and rat reveals an evolutionarily conserved region as represented by vertical bars, immediately upstream of the first exon. This conserved region contains a putative direct repeats of two hexameric binding sites (in blue) with three nucleotide spacing, resembling a DR3-type of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> response element (VDRE). The conserved nucleotides are underlined with \* . (b) Gel mobility shift assay demonstrates direct interaction of VDR-RXR with the VDRE sequence of the human *CCR10* gene. A standard protocol for gel mobility shift assay was used according to the manufacturer's instruction (Active Motif) using <sup>32</sup>P-labeled human *CCR10* VDRE as a probe in the presence of molar excess of old positive and negative competitors. The sequences of the double-stranded oligonucleotide probe for *CCR10* VDRE are: 5'-CTAGCGGGACAGGAAGGAAGAGGCGGGGAGAGGGGCCGAGAGG-3' and 5'-CCTCTCGGCCCTCTCCCCGCCTTTCCTTCCTGTCCCGCTAG-3'; the sequences of a positive control VDRE probe are: 5'-AGCTTCAGGTCAAGGAGGTCAGAGAGC-3' and 5'-GCTCTCTGACCTCCTTGACCTGAAGCT-3'; the sequences of a negative control, an NF-κB probe, are: 5'-AGTTGAGGGGACTTTCCCAGGC-3' and 5'-GCCTGGGAAAGTCCCCTCAACT-3'. The arrows indicate specific DNA-VDR/RXRα complexes and free DNA probe, respectively.