Supplementary Figure 4. Model of intercellular communication during *C. albicans* invasion of CD4$^+$ T cell supplemented skin models. Early during invasion *C. albicans* activates epidermal keratinocytes which leads to the induction of cytokines and chemokines that promote recruitment and differentiation of CD4$^+$ T cells. At the same time dermal fibroblasts are primed by *C. albicans*-derived TLR2 agonists to increase expression of some immune-related genes including IL-1β. For full activation and transcriptional reprogramming towards an antimicrobial phenotype robust NF-κB activation in dermal fibroblasts is necessary. This is achieved by a second signal derived from CD4$^+$ T cells leading to pro-IL-1β processing and secretion which allows for autocrine fibroblast activation.