

**Supplemental Figure 1. Caspase-1 specific inhibitor reduces increase in luminescence due to triclosan exposure.** Mice were exposed to acetone vehicle control, 1.5 or 3% triclosan for four days. DLNs were collected and processed as described in methods section. Caspase-1 activation was assayed via Promega Caspase-Glo 1 Inflammasome kit instructions. After single cell preparation, 50,000 dLN cells/well were plated in a Greiner white, solid bottom 96-well plate. Caspase-Glo reagent was prepared by manufacturer’s instructions and added to plate containing the cells. Addition of the caspase-1 specific inhibitor Ac-YVAD-CHO was added to the cell samples that had been exposed to triclosan *in vivo*. Triclosan exposure plus the inhibitor showed a significant decrease in luminescence compared to triclosan alone. Triclosan + inhibitor luminescence values were back down to control levels, showing no significant difference between control and triclosan + inhibitor samples, indicating the increase in luminescence is due to caspase-1 activity. Each concentration represents mean (± SEM) of 5 mice per group. Statistical significance, relative to the corresponding days 0% VC, was determined by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s post-test indicated as \*\*\*p<0.001.



**Supplemental Figure 2. Representative flow plots of neutrophil (A) and macrophage (B) gating in dLNs.** Doublet exclusion gating was performed prior to gating steps shown. Cells were first gated on CD45+ cells, followed by gating on CD45+ granulocytes, these cells were then gated for CD3- granulocytes. Neutrophils were then defined as CD11b+Ly6G+ (A). Macrophages were further gated on CD169-Ly6G- followed by CD11b+ (B).



**Supplemental Figure 3. Representative flow plots of CD11b+ myeloid cells and inflammatory monocytes gating in skin tissue.** Doublet exclusion gating was performed prior to gating steps shown. Cells were first gated on CD45+ cells followed by gating on CD3- cells. Next myeloid cells were defined as CD11b+ and inflammatory monocytes as CD11b+Ly6C+.



**Supplemental Figure 4. There is no significant difference between samples in the amount of total protein added to each capillary for Drp1 and Opa1.** Total protein is recommended over housekeeping proteins for use as a loading control and normalization due to the housekeeping proteins not being as consistently expressed as previously thought (Fosang and Colbran 2015; Hu et al. 2016). Simple Western Total Protein Assay was run as recommended by the manufacturer with both dLN (A, B) and Skin (C, D) samples. Total protein was run alongside each target protein, Drp1 (A, C) and Opa1 (B, D). In the Compass software used for Simple Westerns, the Total Protein Assay was chosen. The assay was run and analyzed as in the methods section. No significant difference in Total Protein was seen between control and any triclosan concentrations in the dLN or skin as determined by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s post-test.

Fosang AJ, Colbran RJ. 2015. Transparency is the key to quality. The Journal of biological chemistry. 290(50):29692-29694.

Hu X, Du S, Yu J, Yang X, Yang C, Zhou D, Wang Q, Qin S, Yan X, He L et al. 2016. Common housekeeping proteins are upregulated in colorectal adenocarcinoma and hepatocellular carcinoma, making the total protein a better "housekeeper". Oncotarget. 7(41):66679-66688.