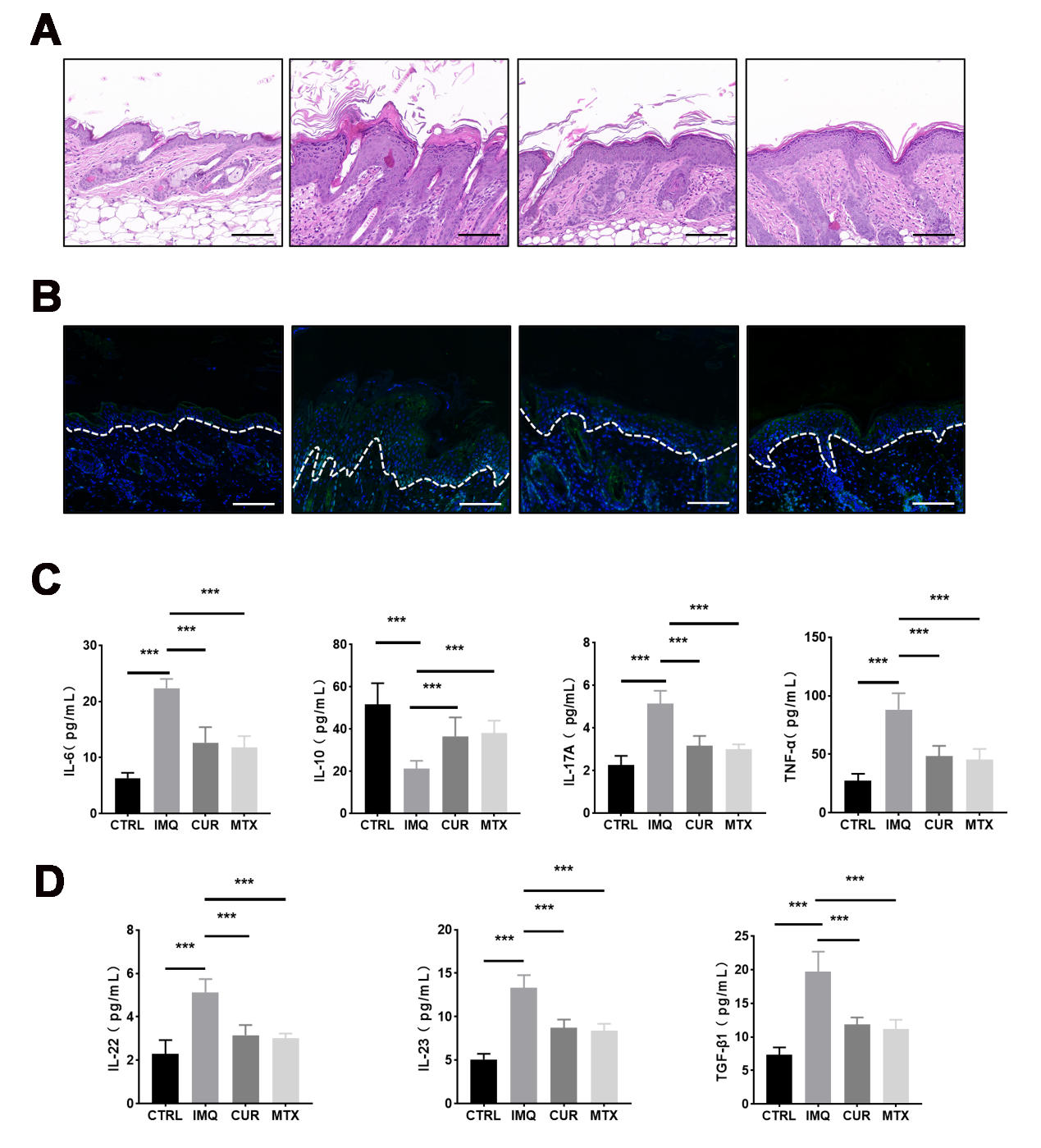
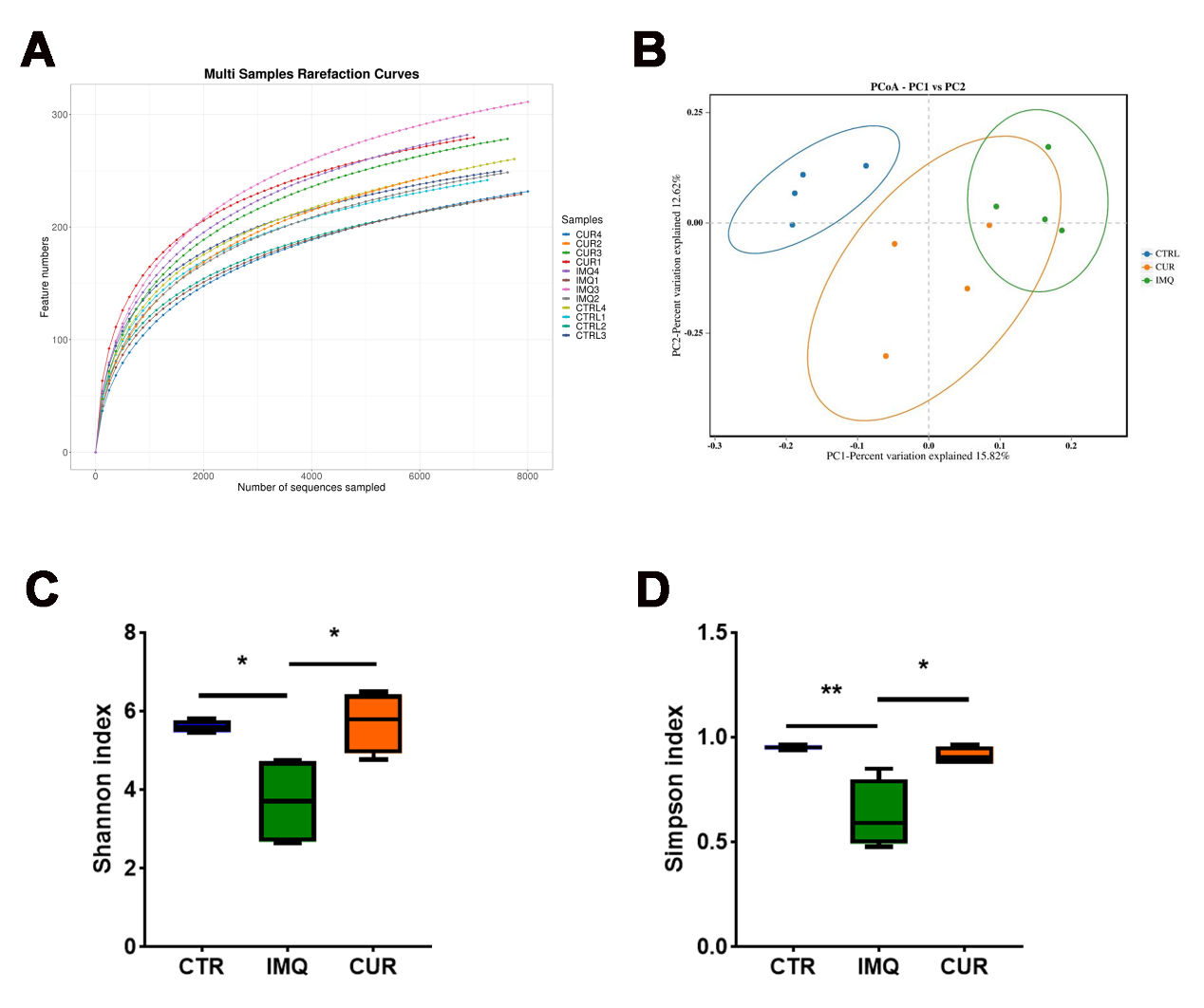
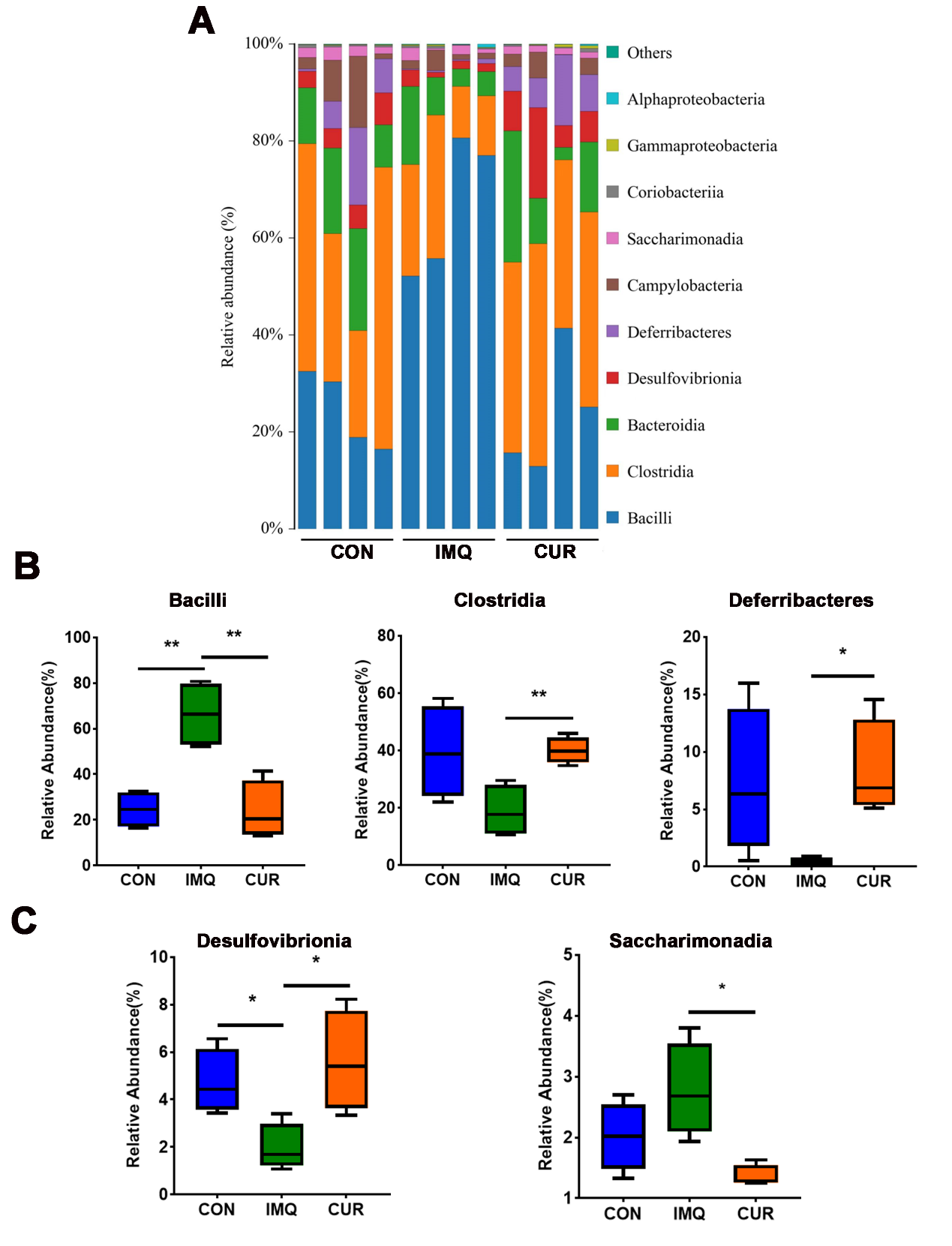
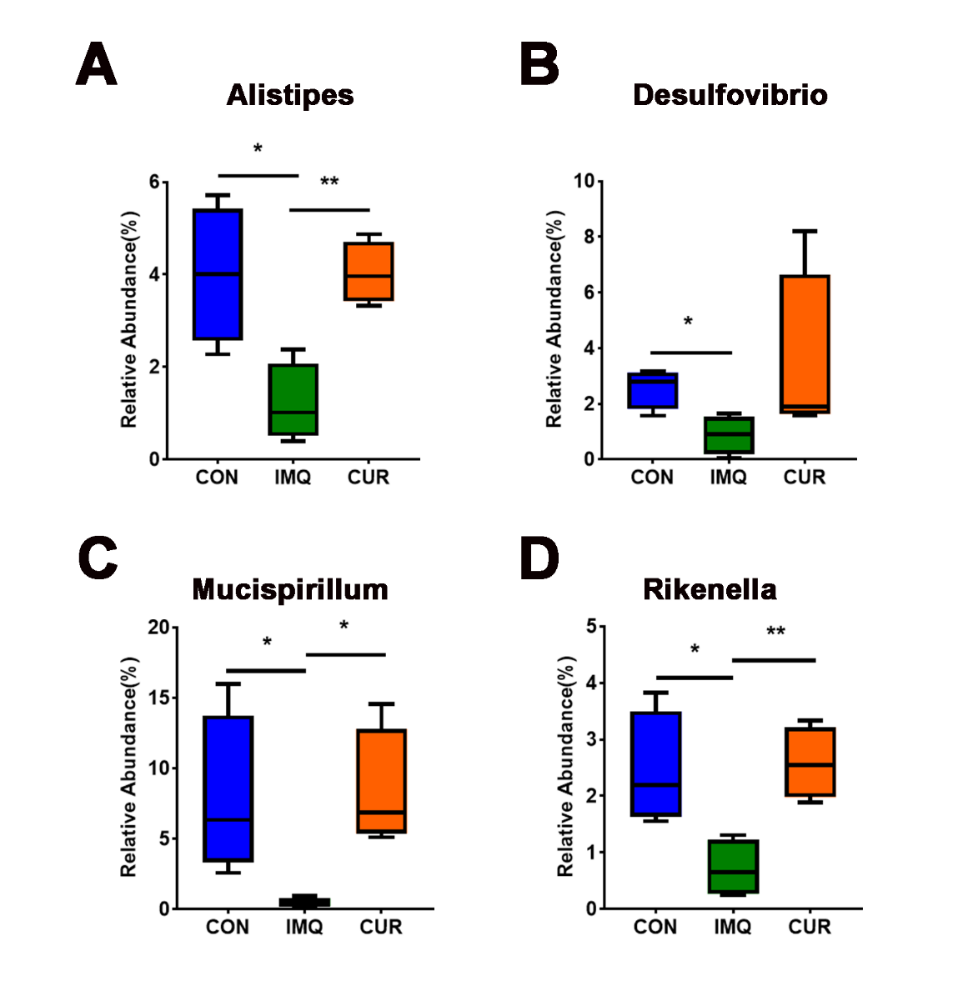
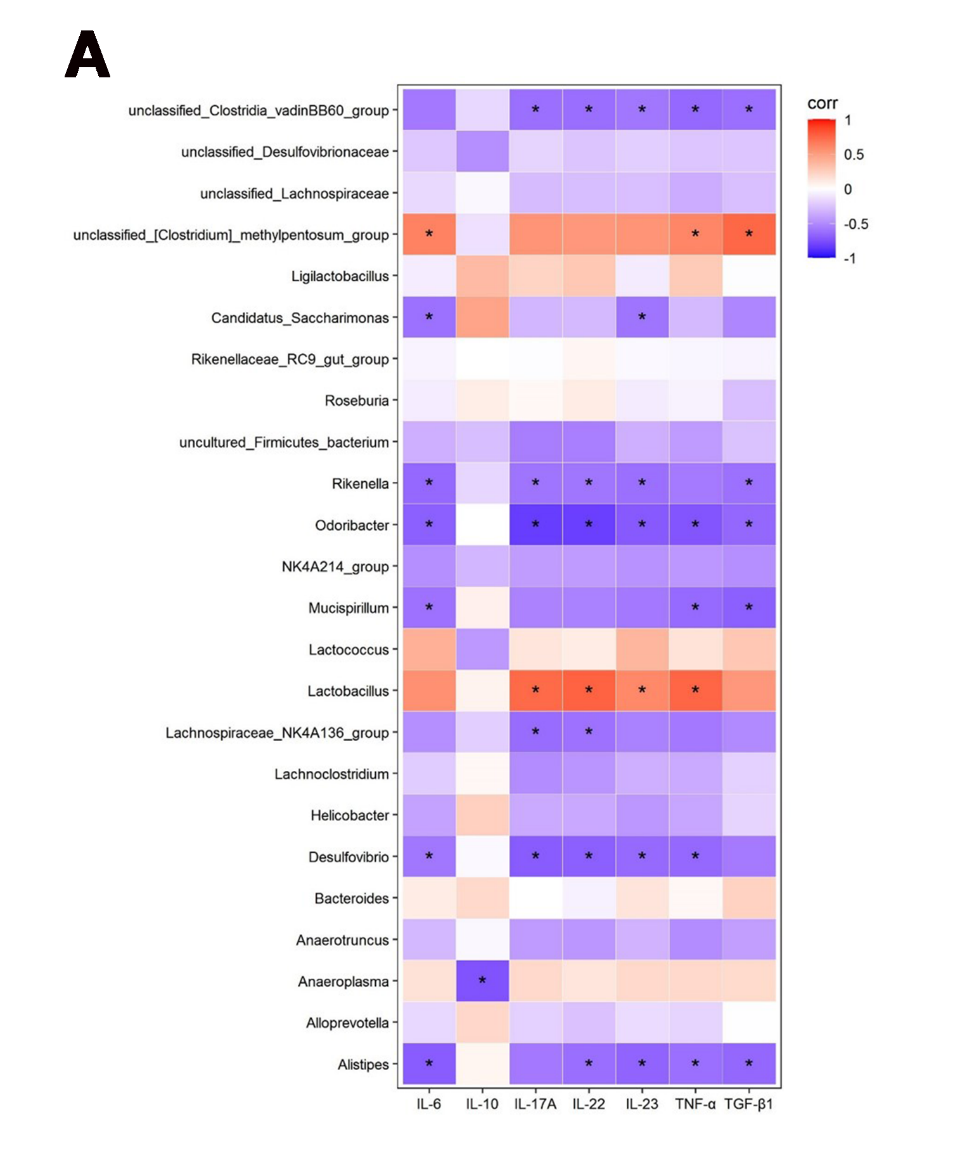
**Figure.1. CUR can ameliorate the lesions of IMQ-induced mice.** **(A)** Comparison of back skin lesions on day 6 of mice in different groups. **(B-D)** The psoriasis area severity index (PASI) score of affected skins containing erythema, scale, thickness. **(D)** Statistics of back epidermis thickness in mice of different groups. \**P*＜0.05, \*\*\**P*＜0.001.

**Figure.2 IMQ can suppress pathological changes and inflammatory indicators in psoriasis mice.** **(A)** Results of back HE staining of mice after different treatments. Bar=100μm **(B)** Immunofluorescence staining of PCNA from mouse dorsal skin of different groups. Bar=100μm **(C-D)** Levels of different inflammatory indicators in mouse back skin lesions as assessed by ELISA. \**P*＜0.05, \*\**P*＜0.01, \*\*\**P*＜0.001.

**Figure.3 Analysis of the gut microbiota communities between CON-, CUR-, IMQ-treated groups. (A)** Comparison of rarefaction curves in V3-V4 pyrosequencing tags of the 16sRNA gene in gut microbiota (n=4). **(B)** PCoA comparison between CON-, IMQ-, CUR- groups. **(C-D)** α diversity analysis of mice in different groups. \**P*＜0.05, \*\**P*＜0.01.

**Figure.4 Differences in gut flora between different groups. (A)** Relative abundance at the class level (n=4). **(B-C)** Changes of gut microbes at class level between CON-, IMQ-, CUR-treated groups. \**P*＜0.05, \*\**P*＜0.01.

**Figure.5 Changes at genus level between CON-, IMQ-, CUR- treated groups. \**P*＜0.05, \*\**P*＜0.01.**

**Figure.6. (A)** Spearman correlation analysis. The colors ranged from red (positive correlation) blue (negative correlation). \**P*＜0.05.