| Patient Characteristics         | Burn Patients | Keloid Patients | P*  |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----|
| No. of Patients                | 32            | 10             |     |
| Demographics                   |               |                |     |
| Age, years, mean ± SEM         | 50 ± 3        | 32 ± 4         | 0.0017* |
| Male, no. (%)                  | 23 (71%)      | 6 (60%)        | 0.4783  |
| Injury characteristics          |               |                |     |
| TBSA, %, mean ± SEM            | 39 ± 4        | 43 ± 11        | 0.7151  |
| Inhalation injury, no. (%)     | 12 (37%)      | 6 (60%)        | 0.1844  |
| Etiology                       |               |                |     |
| Flame, no. (%)                 | 22 (68%)      | 5 (50%)        | 0.2801  |
| Scald, no. (%)                 | 9 (28%)       | 3 (30%)        | 0.9088  |
| Electrical, no. (%)            | 1 (4%)        | 1 (10%)        | 0.3729  |
| Other, no. (%)                 | 0 (0%)        | 1 (10%)        | 0.2381  |

*significant differences between burn and keloid groups (p<0.05)

Figure S1 Statistical comparison of burn and keloid patient characteristics.
Figure S2 Trichrome staining in post-burn keloid tissue indicates thicker, disorganized collagen fibers.
Figure S3 Growth factor gene expression and trichrome staining in murine skin for shikonin versus untreated and NLRP3−/−.