

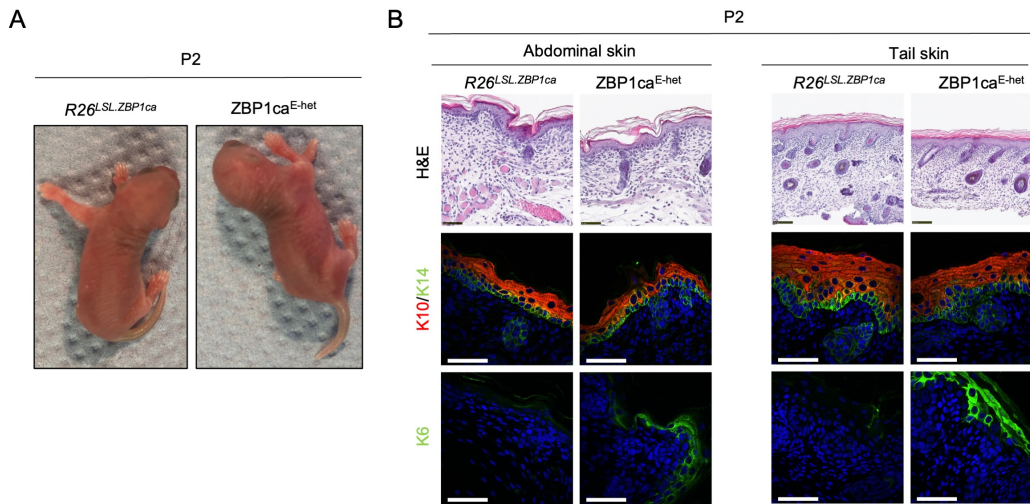


Figure S1. ZBP1ca-driven tail skin inflammation starts at postnatal day 2

(A) Representative photographs of ZBP1^{ca}^{E-het} mouse (n=7) and control littermate (n=12) at P2. (B) Representative images from skin sections of ZBP1^{ca}^{E-het} mice and littermate at P2 stained with H&E (Scale bars=50 μ M, n=6 for ZBP1^{ca}^{E-het}, n=5 for control) or immunostained with K10, K14 and K6 (Scale bars=50 μ M, n=4 for ZBP1^{ca}^{E-het}, n=4 for R26^{LSL}.ZBP1^{ca}).

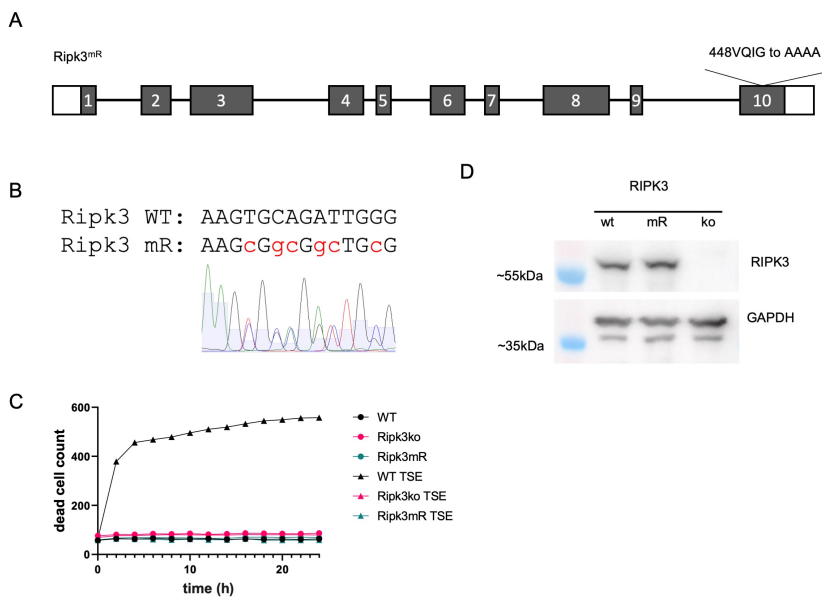


Figure S2. Generation of *Ripk3*^{mR} mice. (A) The core RHIM motif in exon 10 of the *Ripk3* gene was altered from the amino acid sequence VQIG to AAAA using CRISPR/Cas9 technology with the gRNA target sequence 5'ACTGTTCTGAAGTGCAGATT3' and the repair ssODN

5'CACCATCACCTCCTCCTTTCTCTTAAAGGGCCACCGGCTCTCGTCTTCAACAACTGT TCTGAAGCGGCGGCTGCGAACTACAACCTCTTGGTAGCACCACCAAGAACTACTGCCT CAAGTTCGGCCAAGTATGACCAAG3' (B) Sanger sequencing indicates the desired mutations in heterozygous *Ripk3*^{mR/WT} mice with the mutated nucleotides indicated in red (C) Nucleotide substitutions did not abrogate protein expression, as demonstrated by western blotting of primary lung fibroblasts (LFs) with *Ripk3*^{ko/ko} cells as a control (D) Necroptosis induction by combined treatment with TNF (T), smac mimetic (S) and Emricasan (E) in primary LF revealed, that *Ripk3*^{mR/mR} cells are resistant to this form of cell death, as assessed by Incucyte-based life cell imaging

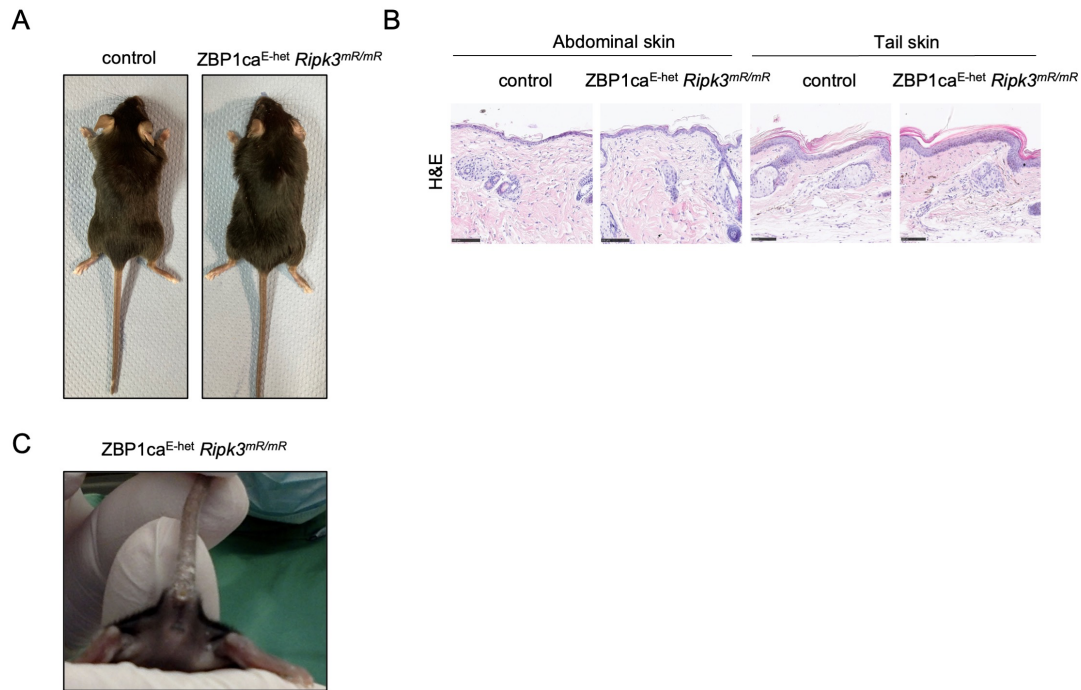


Figure S3. ZBP1ca^{E-het} Ripk3^{mR/mR} mice can age at least up to 30 weeks of age.

(A) Representative photographs of ZBP1ca^{E-het} Ripk3^{mR/mR} mouse (n=12) and control (n=3) at 30 weeks of age **(B)** Representative images from skin sections of ZBP1ca^{E-het} Ripk3^{mR/mR} mice and littermate at 30 weeks of age stained with H&E (Scale bars=100 μ M, n=6 for ZBP1ca^{E-het} Ripk3^{mR/mR}, n=3 for control). **(C)** Representative photograph of ZBP1ca^{E-het} Ripk3^{mR/mR} mouse at P14.

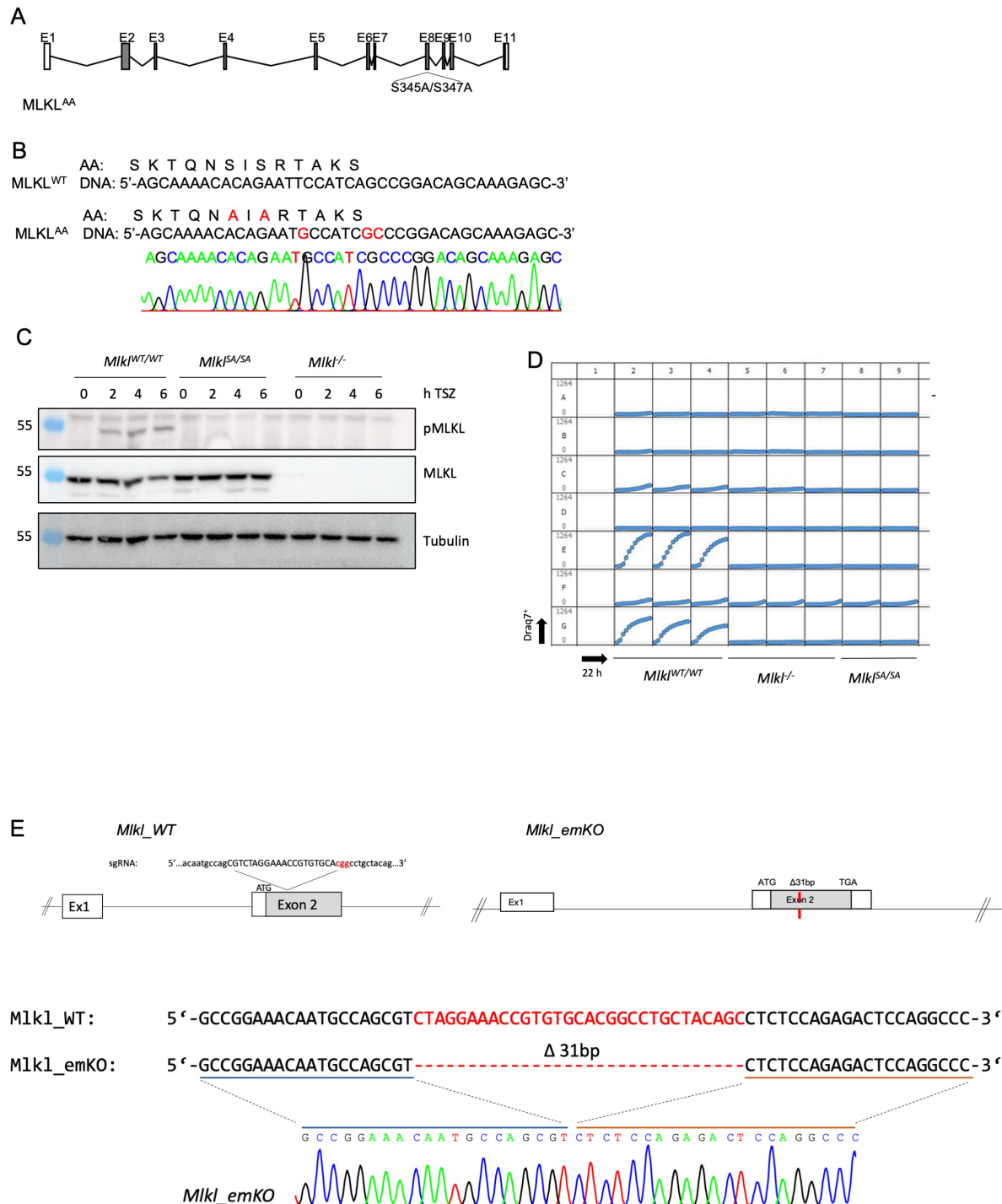


Figure S4. Generation of Mkl1 mutant mice

(A) Serines at positions 345 and 347 encoded from exon 8 in the mouse Mkl1 gene were mutated to alanine using CRISPR/Cas9 technology with the gRNA target sequence 5' AAACACAGAATTCCATCAGC3' and the ssODN repair template 5' AACGTCTGCATCTAACACATCTGTCTGTCTAGCTTGCAGGATTTGAGTTAAGCAAAACACAGAATGCCATCGCCCGGACAGCAAAGAGCACTAAAGCAGAGAGATCCAGTTCAACGATATATGTCTCCCCTGAGAGAC3' to generate the *Mkl1^{AA}* mice **(B)** Successful generation of the *Mkl1^{AA}* allele was assessed by sanger sequencing; red nucleotides (DNA) and amino acids (Prot.) indicate the desired mutations that are visible on the sequencing trace from a homozygous *Mkl1^{AA/AA}* mouse **(C)** Expression of total MLKL and pMLKL protein was assessed by western blot after TNF (T), Smac mimetic (S) and Z-VAD-FMK (Z) stimulation with tubulin

as a loading control **(D)** Incucyte based live cell microscopy analysis of cell death in $Mikl^{WT/WT}$, $MLKL^{emKO/emKO}$ and $Mikl^{AA/AA}$ cells upon stimulation with TNF (T), Smac mimetic (S) and Emricasan, with total count of dead cells (Draq7+) displayed over time d). The $Mikl^{emKO}$ allele was generated using CRISPR/Cas9 technology and a single sgRNA binding in Exon2 of the mouse *Mikl* gene a). The resulting $Mikl^{emKO}$ allele resulted from a 31 bp deletion (visible in the sanger sequencing trace of a homozygous mouse) that caused a frameshift and premature stop codon (TGA) in exon2.

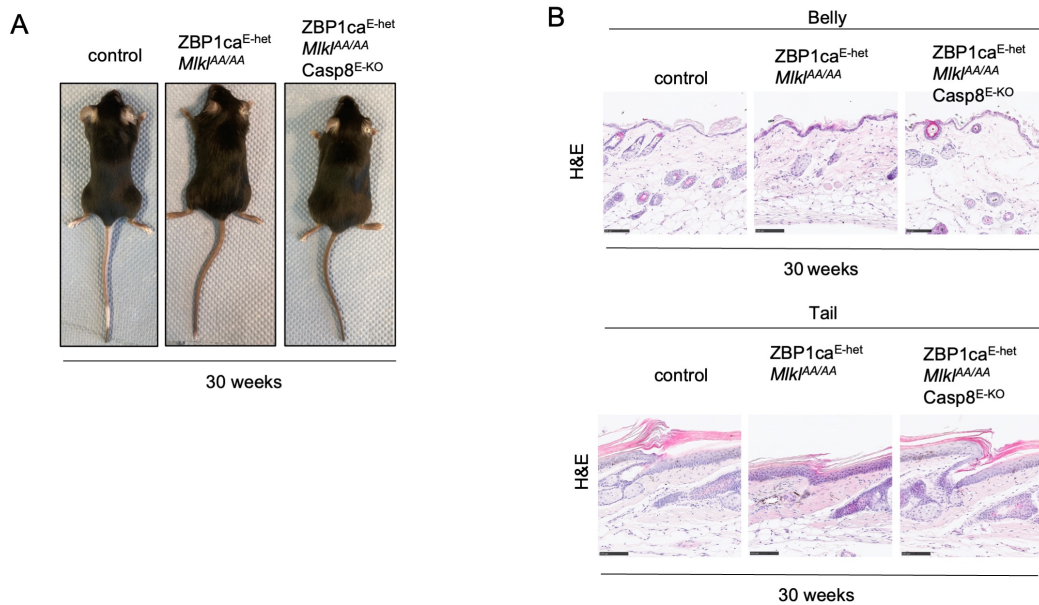


Figure S5. ZBP1ca^{E-het} *Mikl*^{AA/AA} and ZBP1ca *Mikl*^{AA/AA} Casp8^{E-KO} mice can age at least up to 30 weeks of age. (A) Representative photographs of ZBP1ca^{E-het} *Mikl*^{SA/SA} (n=12), ZBP1ca^{E-het} *Mikl*^{AA/AA} Casp8^{E-KO} (n=13) and control (n=13) at 30 weeks of age). **(B)** Representative images from abdominal and tail skin sections of ZBP1ca^{E-het} *Mikl*^{AA/AA}, ZBP1ca^{E-het} *Mikl*^{AA/AA} Casp8^{E-KO} mice and control at 30 weeks of age stained with H&E (Scale bars=100 μM, n=5 for ZBP1ca^{E-het} *Mikl*^{AA/AA}, n=3 for ZBP1ca^{E-het} *Mikl*^{AA/AA} Casp8^{E-KO}, n=4 for control)