**Supplemental Figures**

**Figure S1. Expression of glucocorticoid receptor (GR) in human dermal papilla (DP) cells.** DP cells were immunostained with normal rabbitt IgG isotype control (left panel) or GR antibody (right panel). Corresponding DAPI nuclear staining is also shown.

**Figure S2. Effect of dexamethasone (DEX) on androgen receptor (AR) expression in human dermal papilla (DP) cells.** DP cells were treated with DEX for varying durations and concentrations and analyzed by RT-PCR.

**Figure S3. Activity of androgen receptor (AR) in response to dexamethasone dexamethasone (DEX) in human dermal papilla (DP) cells.** DP cells were cultured for 24 h in the absence or presence of 100 nM DEX and 100nM DHT and were immunostained with AR antibody (green). Corresponding DAPI nuclear staining is also shown (blue).

**Figure S4. Effects of dexamethasone (DEX) on KI67 and TUNEL staining in human hair follicles.** Human hair follicles were treated in the absence (left panel) or presence of 100 nM DEX (right panel) for 4 days and stained with KI67 (red) and TUNEL (green) immunofluorescence staining. Corresponding 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) nuclear staining is also shown (blue).

**Figure S5. Effect of dexamethasone (DEX) on the activity of androgen receptor (AR) in human non-balding hair follicles.** Human non-balding hair follicles were treated with 100 nM DEX for 48h, followed by immunostaining to examine the induction of AR (green). DAPI nuclear staining was also performed (blue).

**Figure S6. Effect of dexamethasone (DEX) on the hair cycle in mouse.** C57BL/6 mice in the anagen stage were treated with DEX for 4 days. The skin samples were stained with hematoxylin and eosin.

**Figure S7. Effect of dexamethasone (DEX) on the activity of androgen receptor (AR) in mouse hair follicles** Mouse were treated with 100 nM DEX for 4 days, followed by immunostaining to examine the induction of AR (green). DAPI nuclear staining was also performed (blue).