Cell, Volume *131*

Supplemental Data

Communicable Ulcerative Colitis Induced by T-Bet Deficiency in the Innate Immune System

Wendy S. Garrett, Graham M. Lord, Shivesh Punit, Geanncarlo Lugo-Villarino, Sarkis Mazmanian, Susumu Ito, Jonathan N. Glickman, and Laurie H. Glimcher

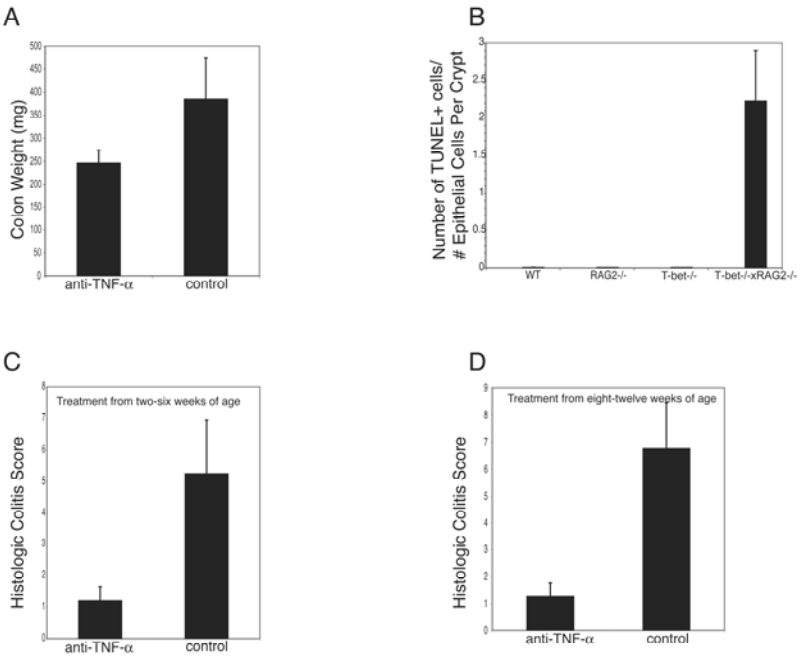

Figure S1.

(A) Anti-TNF-α treatment normalizes TRUC colon weights. Mice were treated with anti-TNF-α or isotype control from 4 wks of age through 8 wks of age on a weekly dosing schedule. Representative data from 1 of 3 independent experiments are shown. (B) There is increased apoptosis in the colonic epithelium of TRUC mice. TUNEL+ cells and the number of epithelial cells per crypt were counted across all 4 genotypes. 5 slides were generated from each genotype group (2-3 mice per genotype). Areas of the large bowel were randomly selected and epithelial cells, epithelial crypts, and TUNEL+ epithelial cells were counted. A minimum of 500 crypts per genotype were scored. (C) Anti-TNF-α treatment cures TRUC colitis when initiated prior to disease onset. Mice were treated with anti-TNF-α or isotype control from 2 wks of age through 6 wks of age, representative data from one of 2 independent experiments are shown, p =.002. (D) Anti-TNF-α treatment cures TRUC colitis when initiated during fulminate disease. Mice were treated with anti-TNF-α or isotype control from 8-12 wks of age, representative data from one of 2 independent experiments are shown, p = .012. Where shown, error bars denote standard deviation (SD).