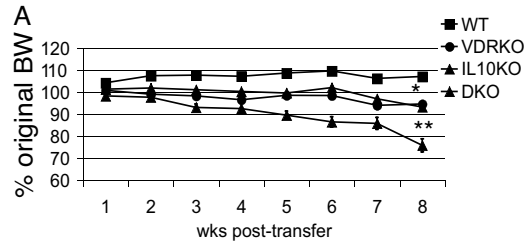
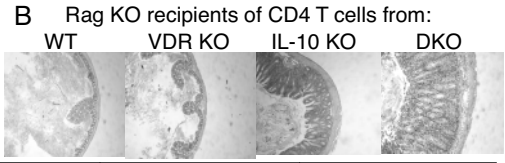
Supporting Information

Yu *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0808700106





C

Mouse (n)	SI%			LI%		
	Normal	Mild	Severe	Normal	Mild	Severe
WT (7)	100	0	0	100	0	0
VDRKO (8)	0	50	50	75	25	0
IL-10KO (7)	71	29	0	14	72	14
DKO (7)	0	57	43	0	29	71

Fig. S1. CD4 T cell transfers from VDR KO, IL-10 KO, and DKO mice induce IBD symptoms in Rag KO mice. CD4 T cells were sorted from DKO, IL-10 KO, VDR KO, and WT mice and injected into Rag KO mice. (*A*) The percentage of change in BW over time is plotted ± SEM for each group of recipients. *, values were significantly different from WT values, $P < 0.05$. **, DKO values were significantly different from all other groups, $P < 0.05$. (*B*) Representative colonic sections from Rag KO recipients of CD4 T cells were stained and scored blindly for pathology (see *Materials and Methods* and ref. 13). Colon sections shown were rated WT normal, VDR KO normal, IL-10 KO severe, DKO severe. (*C*) The percentage of mice that showed normal, mild, or severe symptoms of IBD in the SI and LI is recorded for each group of Rag KO mice receiving CD4 T cells.

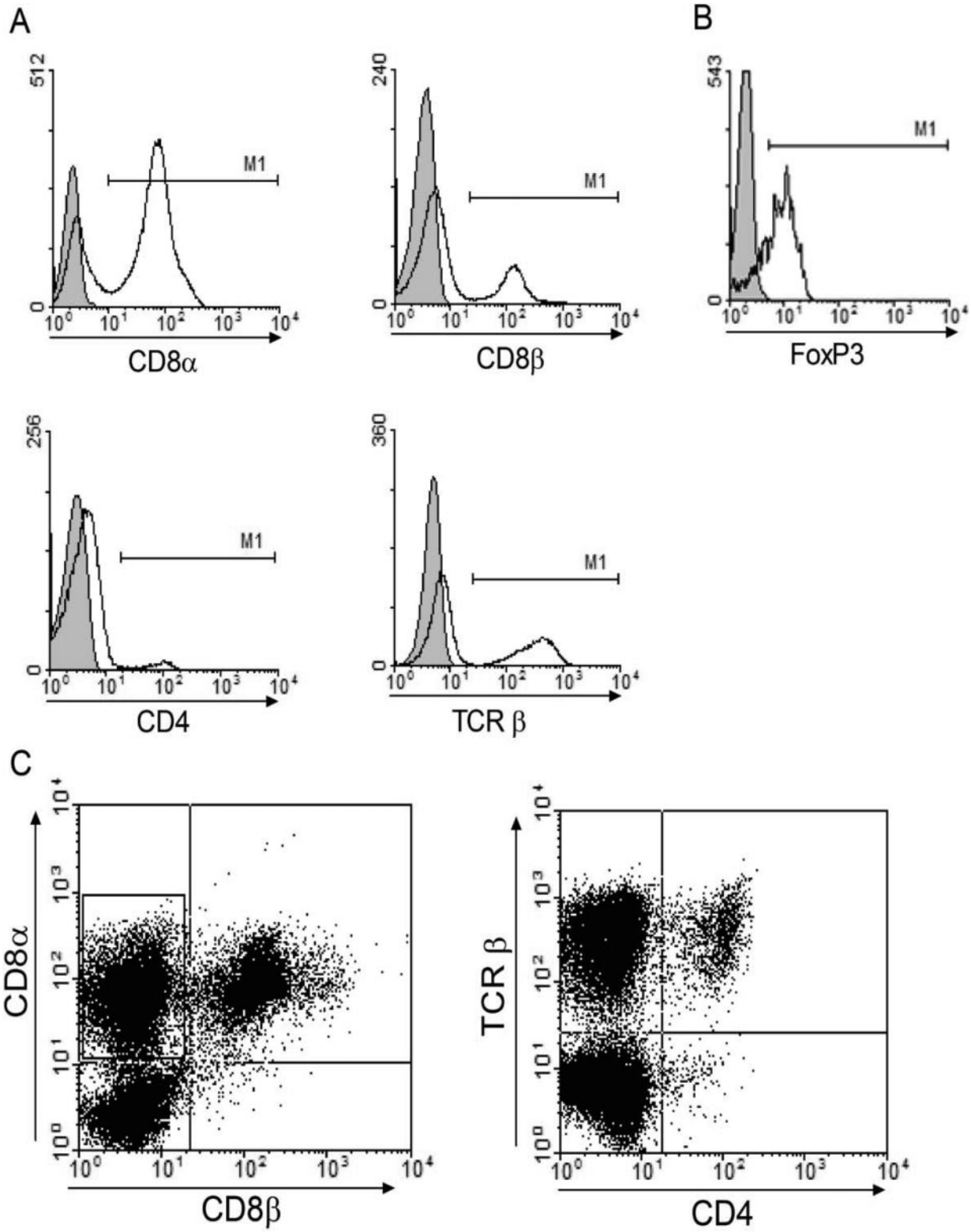


Fig. S2. Isotype control and representative histograms for flow cytometry. (*A*) isotype control staining of IEL (gray) and CD8α, CD8β, CD4, and TCR$\alpha\beta$ staining of IEL (white). (*B*) isotype control staining of splenocytes (gray) and FoxP3 staining (white). (*C*) Dot plots of CD8α and CD8β staining and TCRβ and CD4 staining of IEL.

Table S1. Equal numbers and percentages of CD4 and FoxP3 double positive T cells from VDR KO and WT mice

Genotype	Thymus (%)	Spleen (%)
WT	5.8 ± 0.2	14.4 ± 1.6
VDR KO	5.4 ± 0.3	18.0 ± 0.8

Values are the mean ± SEM of measurements from five to eight individual mice per group. There was no difference in the numbers of thymocytes or splenocytes isolated from VDR KO and WT mice. Fig. S2 shows the isotype control for staining and a representative histogram from the spleen.