

Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. Timeline of the experiments carried out with the DSS mouse model of colitis. 2% DSS was used, and for i.p, 75 mg/kg Cl-amidine was used. For oral gavage, 5 mg/kg, 25 mg/kg or 75 mg/kg were used.

Supplementary Figure 2. Correlation between PAD levels (pan-PAD antibody) and lamina propria/mesenteric lymph node cellularity. Lamina propria (LP) and Mesenteric lymph node (MLN) cellularity was calculated as the total number of morphologically observed inflammatory cells within five non-overlapping high power fields (400x) in the LP and five non-overlapping high power fields (400x) in the MLN. H&E sections were used, which were serially cut with sections used for PAD staining.

Supplementary Figure 3. Total distance and speed mice ran on an electronically monitored wheel over a 96 hour (4 day) period. The periods of activity followed by inactivity represent normal circadian rhythms of mice.

Supplementary Figure 5. Lymphocyte cell lines undergo apoptosis in response to Cl-amidine treatment. TK6 cells were cultured with Cl-Amidine in a dose-dependent manner, over 24 hours. These are representative scatter plots showing apoptosis, at indicated doses. The bottom right quadrant represents early apoptotic cells, and the numbers are as follows: TK6 cells 0 hr., 12.8%; 24 hr., 22.3%.