Supplemental Data

Innate and Adaptive Interleukin-22 Protects Mice from Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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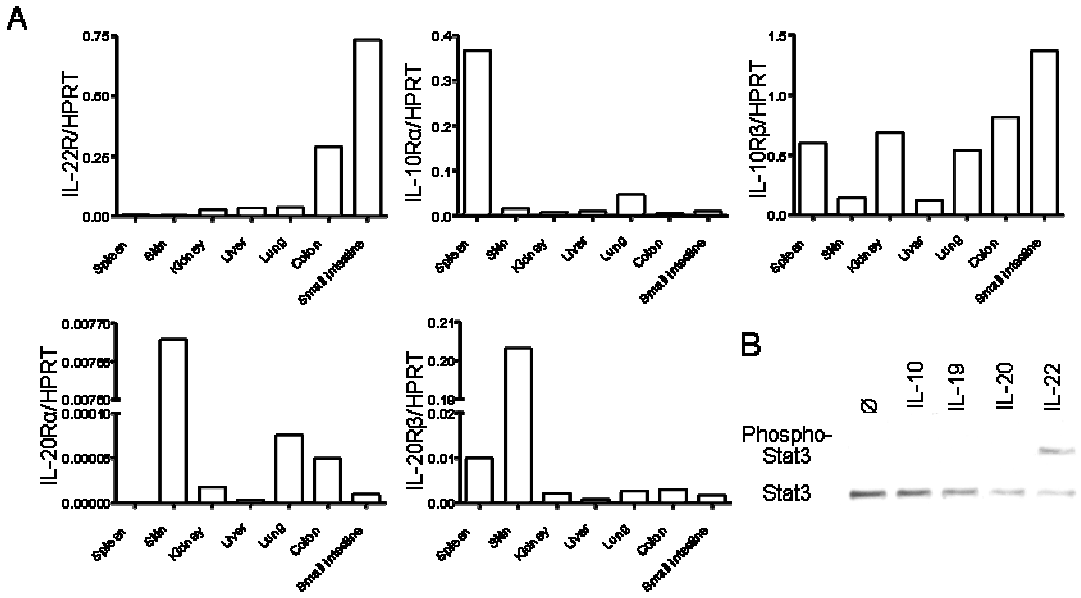

Figure S1. IL-22R is expressed highly in the gastrointestinal tract

(A) IL-10 family receptor mRNA expression by real-time RT-PCR in the indicated mouse tissues. Bars represent the mean expression of the cytokine gene to HPRT using the $\Delta\Delta C_T$ method. Experiment was performed two times with similar results.

(B) Human colonic epithelial cells are responsive to IL-22. Caco-2 cells were stimulated for 20 min with 100 μg/ml recombinant human IL-10, IL-19, IL-20, IL-22 or remained unstimulated (Ø). Phosphorylation or total Stat3 in the cell lysates was determined by immunoblotting with the respective antibodies. Experiment was performed three times with similar results.

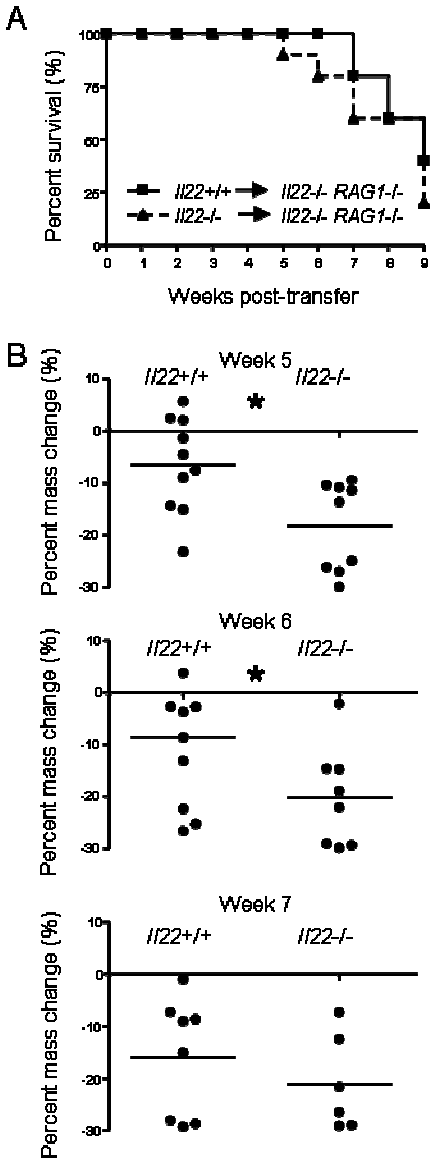

Figure S2. Kinetics of IBD at later time points

Il22 +/+ or *Il22* -/- $CD4^+$ $CD45RB^{hi}$ $CD25^-$ $NK1.1^-$ T cells ($5x10^5$) were transferred i.p. into *Il22*-/- *Rag1*-/- double deficient mice. (10 mice per group.)

(A) Percent survival of the mice. Mice were euthanized according to protocol when they reached -30% mass loss.

(B) Mice were massed weekly and percent change from week 0 was calculated. Each dot represents one mouse, bar indicates mean. * indicates $p<0.05$.

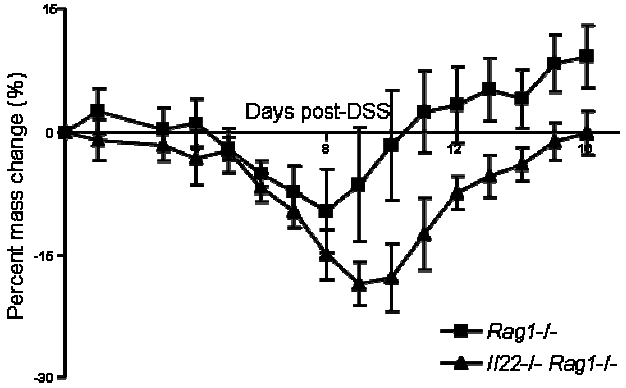

Figure S3. Exacerbated colitis in IL-22 deficient mice is independent of T cells

Rag1-/- or *Il22*-/- *Rag1*-/- mice were given 3% DSS ad libitum in their drinking water for seven days. Mice were massed daily and percent mass change from day 0 was calculated. Mean±SD. 10 mice/group.