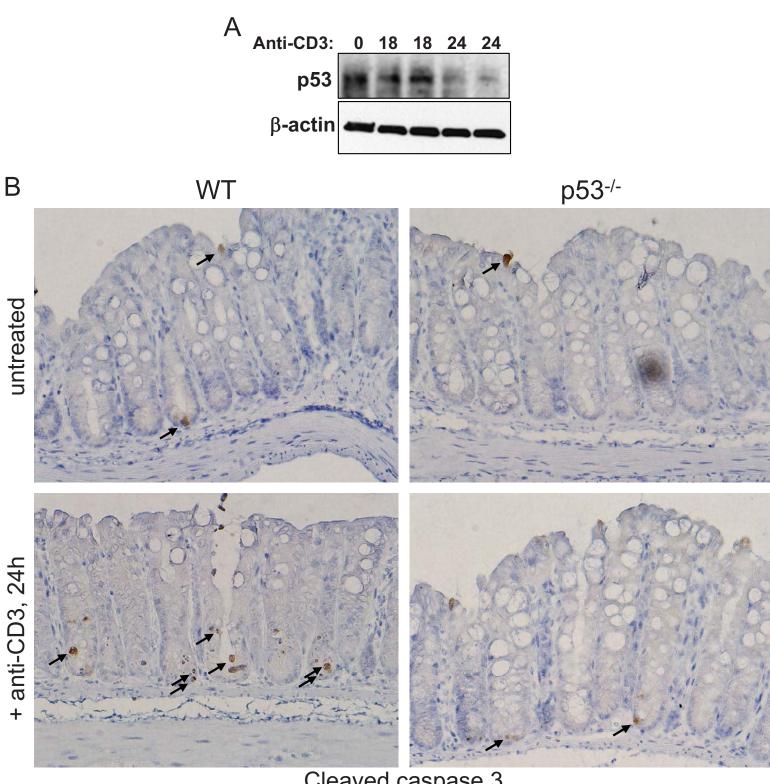
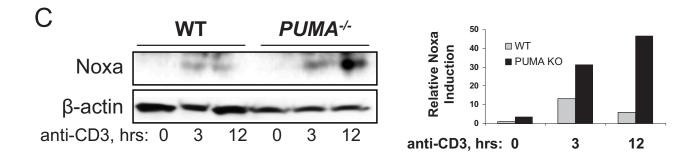
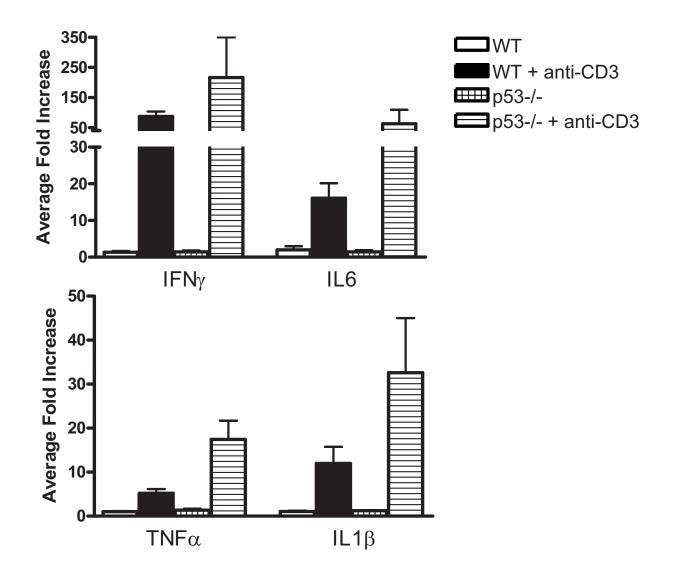
Supplementary Figure 1



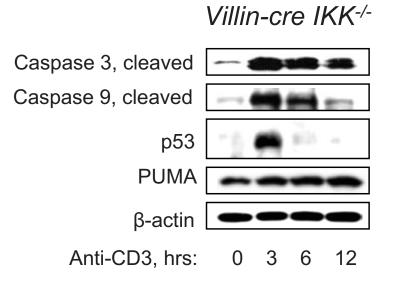
Cleaved caspase 3





Cytokine mRNA levels in WT and *p53*^{-/-} mice.

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 1. (*A*) Western blot for p53 protein in colon intestinal epithelial cells (*IEC*) at 0, 18, and 24 hours after T-cell activation by anti-CD3 treatment. β-actin was used as a loading control. Membranes were exposed for a longer time than in Figure 1*A* to detect low levels of p53 at later time points and at baseline. (*B*) Immunohistochemistry for cleaved caspase 3 in colon tissue sections from wild-type (*WT*) and $p53^{-/-}$ mice that were left untreated or were killed 24 hours after anti-CD3 treatment. (*C*) Western blotting for Noxa in WT and p53 up-regulated modulator of apoptosis (*PUMA*)^{-/-} mice at 0, 3, and 12 hours after treatment. Densitometry data show Noxa induction over time with T-cell activation relative to control untreated mice and normalized to actin. β-actin was used as a loading control.

Supplementary Figure 2. Inflammatory cytokines following T-cell activation in wild-type (WT) and $p53^{-/-}$ mice. RNA isolated from 1-cm pieces of the distal colon from WT and $p53^{-/-}$ mice at 0 or 3 hours after anti-CD3 injection was reverse transcribed and used for real-time polymerase chain reaction analysis. The induction of the inflammatory cytokines tumor necrosis factor, interferon γ , interleukin (IL)-6, and IL-1 β was assessed. The data represent 8 WT, 7 WT + anti-CD3, 5 $p53^{-/-}$, and 3 $p53^{-/-}$ + anti-CD3 mice.

Supplementary Figure 3. Apoptosis in *Villin-cre IKK*^{\rightarrow -} mice colon intestinal epithelial cells. Western blots showing caspases 3 and 9 activation and p53 and p53 up-regulated modulator of apoptosis (PUMA) expression at the indicated time after T-cell activation by anti-CD3 injection of the mice. β -actin was used as a loading control.