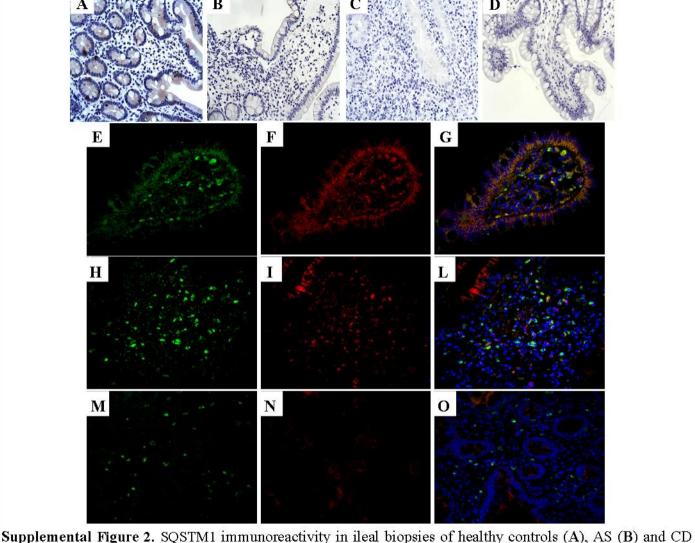


Supplemental Figure 1: Microphotographs showing representative hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained ileal sections of AS patients. N1-N6: patients with normal histology; A1-A9: pa-

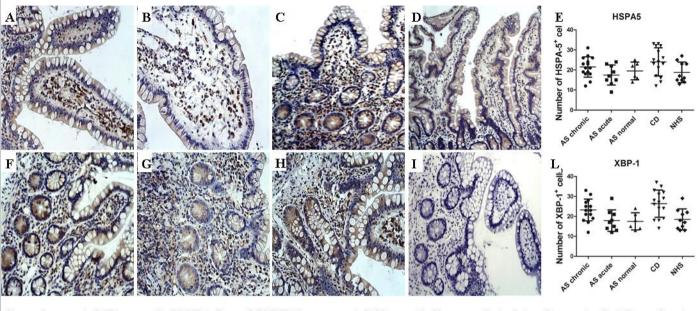
tients with acute inflammation; C1-C15: patients with chronic inflammation. Original magnification x 100



Supplemental Figure 2. SQSTM1 immunoreactivity in iteal biopsies of healthy controls (A), AS (B) and CD (C) patients; A-C: original magnification x250. D: normal iteal biopsy treated with isotype control antibody. E-O: Representative image of ATG5/LC3 immunostainings in the gut of AS patients with chronic gut inflammation: single staining for ATG5 (E) and LC3II (F); merged double staining for ATG5 (green) and LC3II (red) (G). H-L: representative image of ATG5/LC3 immunostainings in the gut of CD patients: single staining for ATG5 (H) and LC3II (I); merged double staining for ATG5 (green) and LC3II (red) (L). M-O: representative image

of ATG5/LC3 immunostainings in the gut of healthy controls: single staining for ATG5 (M) and LC3II (N);

merged double staining for ATG5 (green) and LC3II (red) (O).



Supplemental Figure 3. HSPA5 and XBP-1 are not differentially regulated in the gut of AS patients and healthy subjects. A-H: Immunohistochemical analysis of HSPA-5 (A-D) and XBP-1 (F-I) expression in ileal samples from patients and controls. Five-µm—thick paraffin embedded sections of ileal biopsies obtained from patients and controls were stained with anti-HSPA5 (A-C) and XBP-1 (F-H) antibodies. Abundant HSPA5 and XBP-1-positive cells were observed in both NCs (A and F, respectively), in AS patients (B and G, respectively) and in CD (C and H, respectively). XBP-1 positive stained cells were observed among infiltrating mononuclear cells and in some epithelial cells located in the bottom of the crypts highly resembling Paneth cells. D and I: normal ileal biopsies treated with isotype control antibodies (A-D and F-I, original magnification x 250). E, L: quantification of HSPA-5 (E) and XBP-1 (L) positive cells in the ileal mucosa from patients and controls.