

Result of Figures S4 and S5; Coordinated contribution from PPs and MLNs is crucial to the development of enteropathy in a mouse model of food allergy

To determine whether PPs and MLNs cooperate to induce enteropathy, we generated OVA23-3 mice devoid of both PPs and MLNs (PP⁻ MLN-ectomized mice). When fed the EW diet, PP⁻ MLN-ectomized OVA23-3 mice showed no associated weight loss or morphologic changes in the small intestine. In particular, the small intestinal villi of the EW-fed PP⁻ MLN-ectomized OVA23-3 mice were well-organized compared with those of PP⁺ MLN-ectomized OVA23-3 mice (Figure 4 and Figure S4; EW1, EW2, and EW3). When fed the EW diet, pLT⁻ OVA23-3 mice did not develop weight loss (Figure S5; EW1, EW2, and EW3) or intestinal inflammation (Figure S5; EW1 and EW2). We showed the completeness of the inhibition of pLT organogenesis (MLNs and PPs) by presenting a panel of the pLT⁻ heterogeneous OVA23-3 mouse feeding EW diet for 28 days in Figure S5 (center panel; pLT⁻lackEW3).