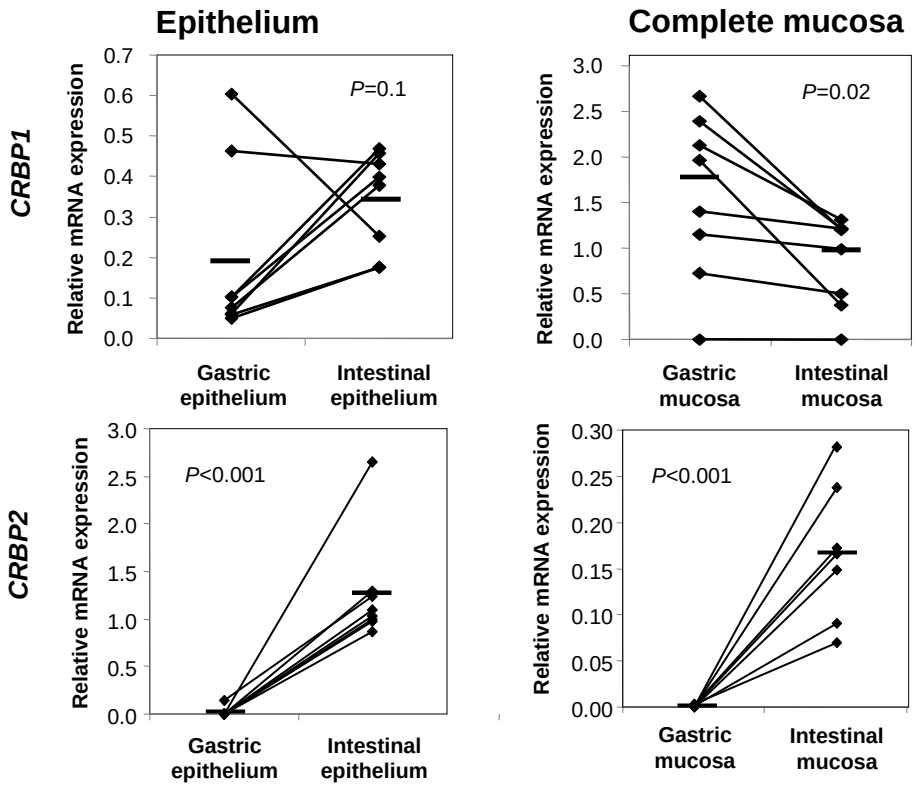
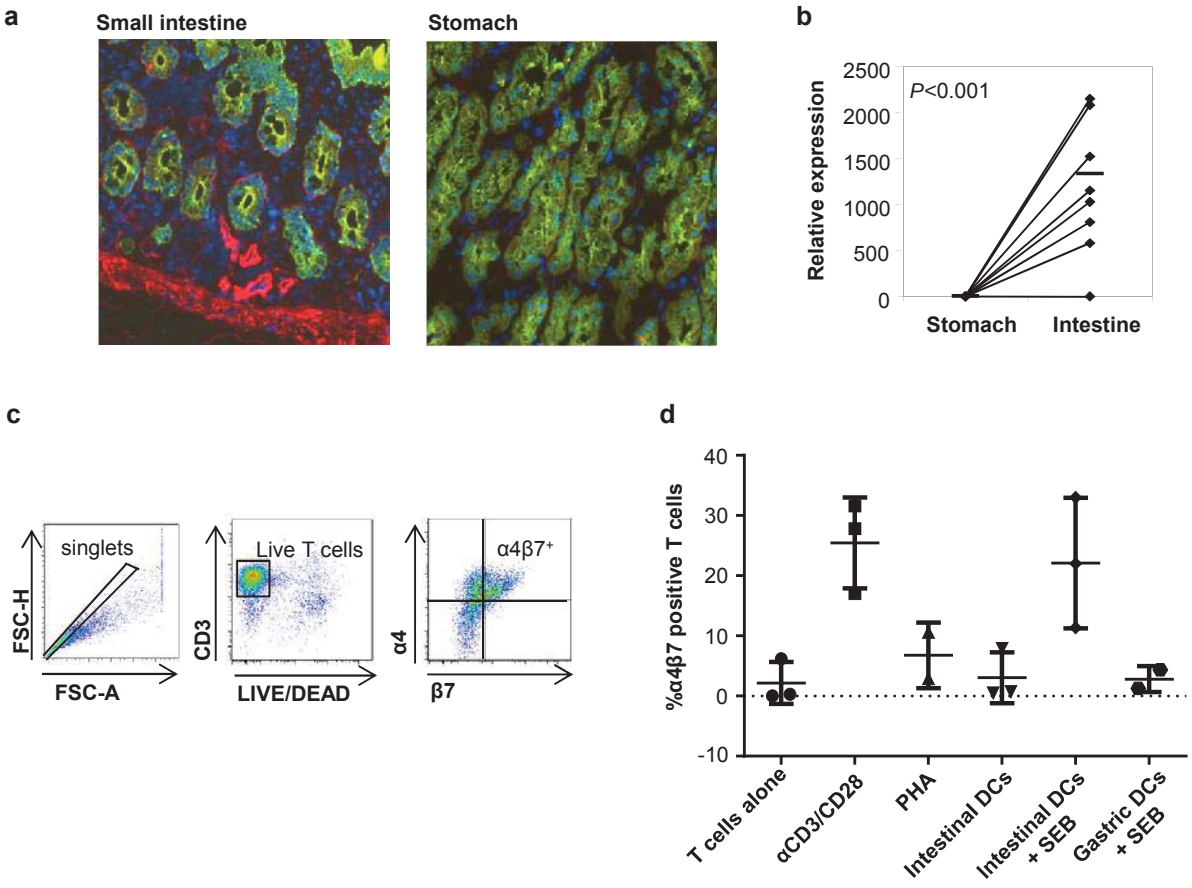


Supplemental Figure 1: High concentrations of ROL in gastric mucosa are not due to sequestration by epithelial CRBPs. RNA was isolated from dissected human gastric and intestinal mucosa or isolated gastric and intestinal epithelial cells, and gene expression of *CRBP1* and *CRBP2* was analyzed by quantitative RT-PCR using the random standard curve method. Data are shown as the geometric mean of results normalized to *18s rRNA* and *GAPDH* expression. Diamonds: individual samples, bars: mean, lines connect paired samples. Statistical significance was determined using the Student's *t*-test.

Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 2: Induction of mucosal homing molecules by gastric and intestinal DCs. (**a**) Frozen sections of human small intestinal (left panel) and gastric mucosa (right panel) were labelled with antibodies to epithelial cytokeratin (green) and CCL25 (red). Nuclei were labeled with DAPI (blue); n=3; original magnification 20x. (**b**) Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of human gastric and small intestinal mucosa. Diamonds: individual samples; bars: mean; lines connect donor-matched samples; n=8. Statistical significance was determined using Student's *t*- test. (**c,d**) Human small intestinal and gastric DCs were purified by FACS as HLA-DR^{+++}/CD45^{+}/lineage^{-} cells, pulsed with SEB (1 µg/mL) and then co-cultured with autologous, MACS-purified naïve CD4^{+} T cells for 6 days. Combined data from 3 (small intestine) or 2 (stomach) experiments. (**c**) T cell gating strategy. (**d**) T cell co-expression of α4 and β7. Data points are from untreated T cells, anti-CD3/CD28-treated T cells and T cells co-cultured with untreated intestinal DCs, SEB-pulsed intestinal DCs, and SEB-pulsed gastric DCs.