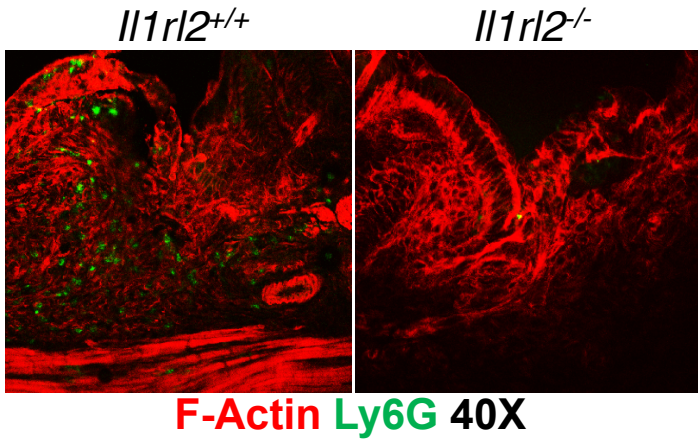
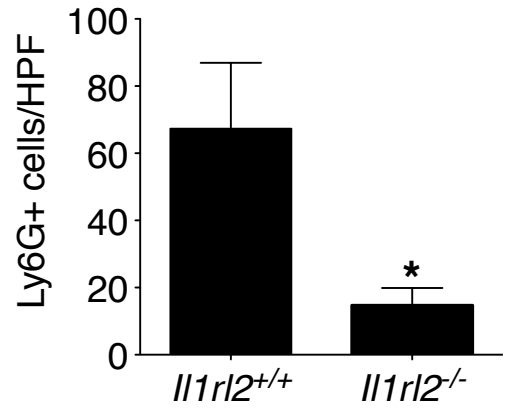
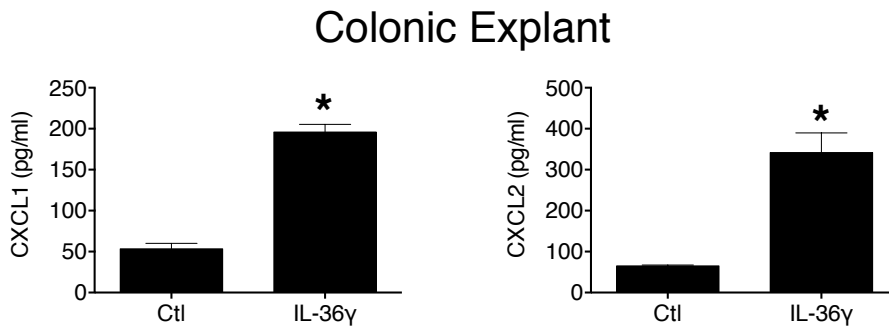
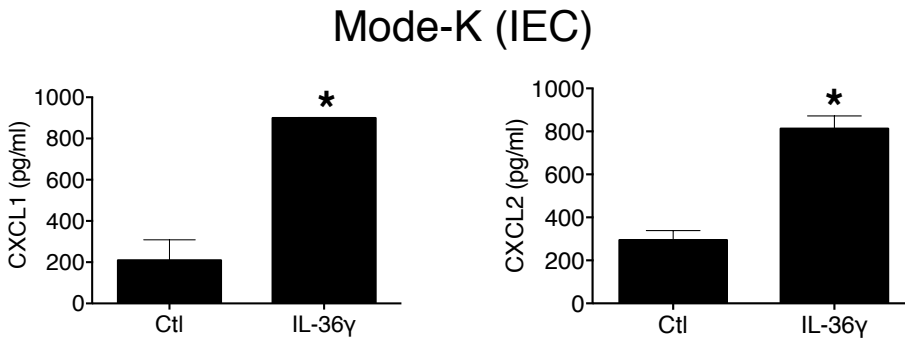


Supplemental Figure 1. Inflammatory Mφ accumulate in colons of DSS-treated mice and express IL-36γ. (A) Frequency of resident (Cx3cr1^{hi}Ly6C⁻) and infiltrating (Cx3cr1^{lo/int}Ly6C⁺) cLP in the colon of WT mice treated for 5 d with 3% DSS. **P* < 0.05. Data are representative of three independent experiments with three to five mice per group. (B) Microarray expression analyses of cLP Mφ from CTL or 5 d DSS-treated WT mice. Hierarchical clustering (heatmap) and top 10 GO categorization are shown along with the top 10 genes within the Immune response category. (C) IL-36γ mRNA expression in bone marrow-derived macrophages treated for 12 h with LPS or CpG. Data are representative of two independent experiments. **P* < 0.05.

A**B****C****D**

Supplemental Figure 2. The IL-36/IL-36R axis regulates neutrophil accumulation in colonic wounds and CXCL1 and CXCL2 expression by IECs. (A) Immunofluorescence on frozen sections of resealing colonic wounds in *Il1rl2^{+/+}* and *Il1rl2^{-/-}* mice on 2 d showing F-actin (red) and Ly6G (green), original magnification $\times 40$. (B) Quantification of Ly6G+ cells per high power field (HPF). (C) ELISA of CXCL1 and CXCL2 in supernatants of colonic explant cultures stimulated for 24 h with IL-36 γ (100ng/mL). (D) ELISA of CXCL1 and CXCL2 on supernatants of Mode-K IEC cells stimulated as in (C). Data are representative of two independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$.