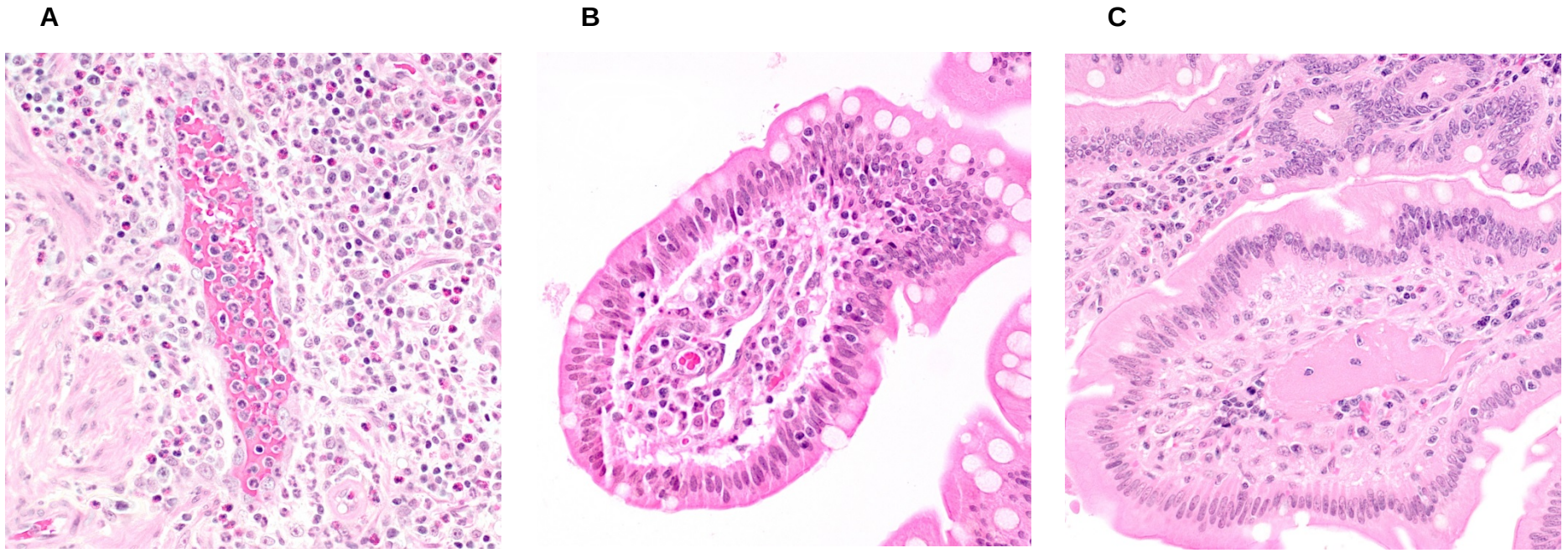
Supplementary Figure 1: *Shigella dysenteriae* Type 1 infected rhesus macaque - Vasculitis (day 6)



Legend

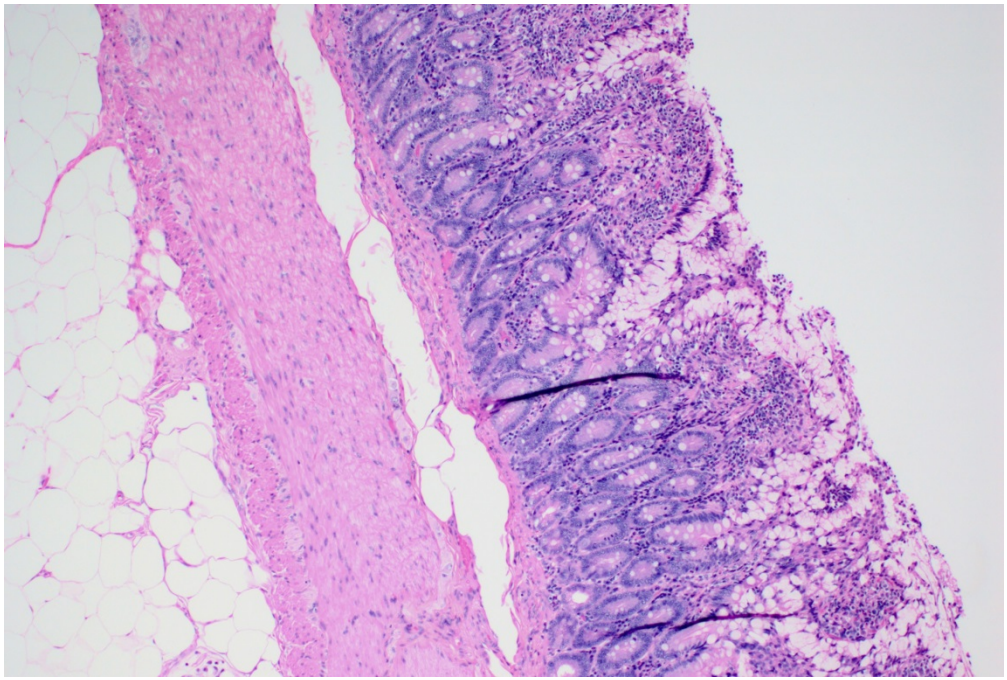
(**A**) Mural vasculitis predominated by neutrophils admixed with some lymphocytes and eosinophils (H&E, x 400).

(**B**) Vasculitis in the lamina propria of a villus in the ileum[35] that has inflammatory cells invading and expanding the lamina adventitia and media of the blood vessel wall (H&E, x 400).

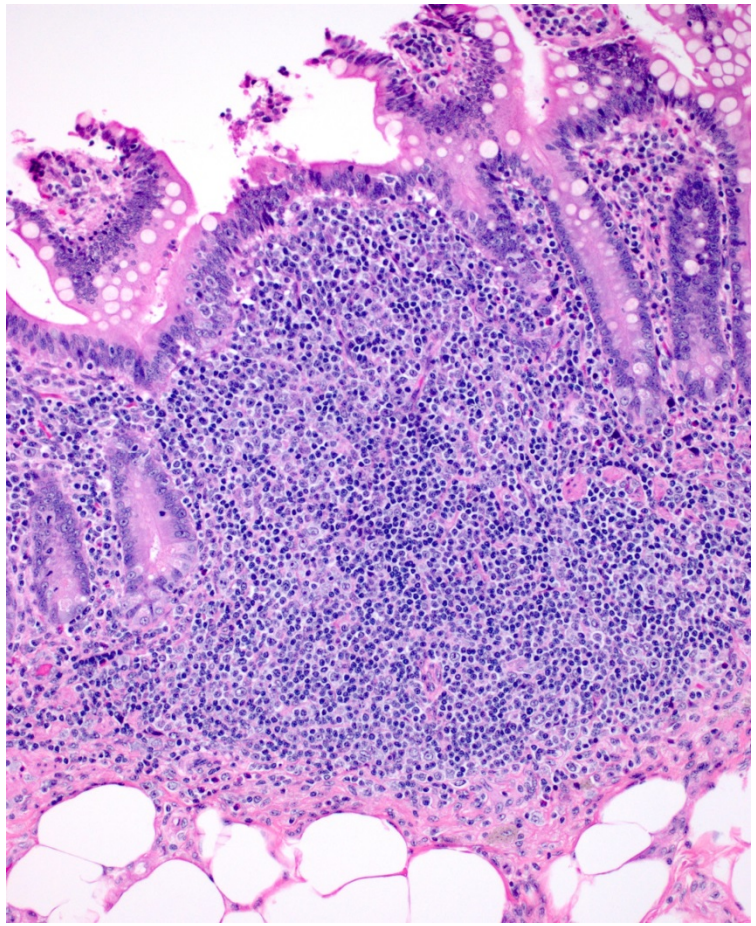
(**C**) Jejunum showed occasional evidence of fibrin thrombi in the lamina propria of villi. There is limited inflammation surrounding the fibrin thrombi (H&E, x 400).

Supplementary Figure 2: *Shigella dysenteriae* Type 1 infected rhesus macaque + DG 334 mg - Jejunum & Ileum (day 6)

A



B



Legend

(**A**) Jejunum. There is no damage to the mucosa. The background lymphocyte infiltrate is within normal limits for rhesus macaque (H&E, x 100).

(**B**) Ileum. An intact Peyer's patch in the ileum with an intact mucosa (H&E, x 200).

Supplementary Table 1:
Colon mRNA summary data

Colon (day 6)	mRNA copies/10^5 GAPDH (mean ± SEM)		
	Control	***Shigella* (Sh) infection**	**Sh + DG 334 mg**
IL-8	3.3 ± 0.8	340 ± 82	78 ± 23
IL-6	0.3 ± 0.08	12.4 ± 2.9	2.1 ± 0.6
IL-1β	22.6 ± 1.8	203 ± 53	79 ± 24
IFN-γ	6.75 ± 1.61	21.42 ± 4	11.25 ± 1.35
TNF-α	4.48 ± 0.63	11.52 ± 2.11	7.7 ± 0.95
IL-10	5.3 ± 1.14	10.43 ± 1.53	9.6 ± 1.64
FoxP3	30.6 ± 7.7	20.8 ± 2.6	32.3 ± 4.6
TGF-β	4,498 ± 792	4,092 ± 317	4,676 ± 707

Quantitative mRNA RT-PCR analysis of ascending colon, transverse colon and descending colon (pooled data) as shown in Figures 4. The *P* values for IL-8, IL-6, IL-1β and IFN-γ are shown in Figure 4. TNF-α, IL-10, FoxP3 and TGF-β did not change significantly with either *Shigella* infection or DG treatment.

Supplementary Table 2
Rectum mRNA summary data

Rectum (day 6)	mRNA copies/10^5 GAPDH (mean ± SEM)		
	Control	***Shigella* (Sh) infection**	**Sh + DG 334 mg**
IL-8	1.85 ± 0.37	60 ± 15	6.02 ± 2.16
IL-1β	10.9 ± 3.9	25.9 ± 2.9	10.5 ± 1.9
IFN-γ	1.01 ± 0.17	4.28 ± 0.71	2.07 ± 0.72
IL-6	0.46 ± 0.15	1.38 ± 0.38	1.02 ± 0.13
TNF-α	5.73 ± 0.69	3.98 ± 0.63	6.4 ± 1.08
IL-10	1.41 ± 0.11	2.52 ± 0.24	3.15 ± 0.45
FoxP3	8.81 ± 0.9	11.4 ± 3.7	8.44 ± 2.8
TGF-β	1,900 ± 229	1,261 ± 77	1,868 ± 143

Quantitative mRNA RT-PCR analysis of rectum as shown in Figure 5.

The *P* values for IL-8, IL-1β and IFN-γ are shown in Figure 5. IL-6, TNF-α, IL-10, FoxP3 and TGF-β did not change significantly with either *Shigella* infection or DG treatment.

Supplementary Table 3

Mesenteric lymph node mRNA summary data

Mesenteric lymph node (day 6)	mRNA copies/10^5 GAPDH (mean ± SEM)		
	Control	***Shigella* (Sh) infection**	**Sh + DG 334 mg**
IL-8	32.6 ± 20	7.9 ± 1.5	3.1 ± 1.4
IL-6	29.9 ± 14.2	14.9 ± 1.2	16.7 ± 4.6
IL-1β	31.9 ± 3	52 ± 8.6	42.8 ± 3.7
IFN-γ	29.6 ± 8.7	16.3 ± 4.7	12.3 ± 3.8
TNF-α	51.6 ± 15.5	23.7 ± 5.4	27.1 ± 6.7
IL-10	11.4 ± 5.2	14.3 ± 2.8	20.4 ± 9.2
FoxP3	151 ± 32 **	39 ± 9 **	71 ± 24
TGF-β	10,513 ± 4,997	6,648 ± 798	8,463 ± 1,052

** *P<0.01 (*2-tailed Mann-Whitney test)

Quantitative mRNA RT-PCR analysis of mesenteric lymph nodes for IL-8, IL-6, IL-1β, IFN-γ, TNF-α, IL-10, FoxP3 & TGF-β expressed as mRNA copies/10^5 GAPDH.

FoxP3 was reduced by *Shigella* infection and DG (334 mg) had no effect.

IL-8, IL-6, IL-1β, IFN-γ, TNF-α, IL-10 and TGF-β did not change significantly with either *Shigella* infection or DG treatment.

DG (214 mg) had no effect on any chemokine/cytokine/mediator measured in mesenteric lymph nodes (data not shown).

The lack of an increase in any pro-inflammatory cytokine equates to <20 ng/ml of *Shigella* LPS being present in the NHP gut mesenteric lymph nodes[26].