1 Method:

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Generations of ilL-25Tg and *ll17rb<sup>-/-</sup>* Mice. Murine *ll25* cDNA was inserted behind intestinal 3 4 fatty acid-binding protein promoter (iFABP), and the expression plasmid was linearized by *EcoRI* digestion for the generation of ilL-25Tg mice<sup>1</sup>. For *ll17rb<sup>-/-</sup>* mice, a targeting vector was 5 6 constructed to delete exons 5 to 11, resulting in the loss of the transmembrane and intracellular 7 regions, as well as the alternative splicing isoforms of IL-17RB. Three independent iIL-25Tg founders and two *ll17rb*<sup>-/-</sup> founders were screened, selected, and backcrossed into the BALB/c 8 background for more than ten generations. BALB/c and 4GET (II4-IRES-eGFP; stock number 9 10 004190) mice and Stat6<sup>-/-</sup> (stock number 002828) mice were purchased from the National Cancer Institute (Bethesda, MD, USA) and Jackson Laboratory, respectively, and maintained in 11 our animal facility under specific pathogen-free conditions. *II17rb<sup>-/-</sup>* mice were crossed with 12 4GET mice to generate *II17rb<sup>-/-</sup>*/4GET mice. *II13<sup>/-</sup>* mice were a kind gift of Dr. Andrew McKenzie. 13 All genetically modified mice used in this study were backcrossed onto BALB/c background for 14 15 more than ten generations. All mice were used at 8-9 weeks of age, and all experiments 16 employed age- and gender-matched controls to account for any variations in data sets 17 compared across experiments. All animal experiments were approved by the animal care and 18 use committee of Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center and performed in accordance 19 with institutional guidelines.

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LP mononuclear cell isolation. Small intestines were isolated, cut, and washed before vigorous vortexing to remove epithelial and intraepithelial cells. After enzyme digestion with collagenase A (Roche) and DNase I (Roche) at 37°C for 30 minutes and the removal of tissue debris, liberated cells were suspended in 44% Percoll and loaded on 67% Percoll for centrifugation. LP cells were collected from the interface for subsequent analysis.

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27 Flow cytometry analysis and cell sorting. LP cells from the small intestines were first stained with PE-conjugated anti-CD127 [A7R34], APC-conjugated anti-IL-17RB or anti-KLRG1 28 [2F1/KLRG1], V500-conjugated anti-CD4 [GK1.5], PE-Cy7-congjuated anti-CD3e [145-2C11], 29 30 FITC-conjugated anti-KLRG1 or GFP (for phenotype, anti-CD44 [IM7], CD62L [MEL-14], CD69 [H1.2F3], Thy1.2 [30-H12], ICOS [C398.4A], and Sca-I [D7]), biotinylated anti-T1/ST-2 [DJ8] or 31 32 anti-CD127, and APC-Cy7-conjugated anti-c-KIT [2B8] antibodies. Subsequently, cells were counterstained with PerCP-Cy5.5-conjuaged monoclonal antibodies against lineage (Lin) 33 markers (CD11b [M1/70], CD11c [HL3], CD8 [53-6.7], B220 [RA3-6B2], Gr-1 [RB6-8C5], and 34 35 CD335 [NKP46, 29A.4]) and with Brilliant Violet 421™labeled Streptavidin (Biolegend) before 36 analyses with a FACSCanton II (BD Bioscience) or cell sorting with a FACSAria II (BD 37 Bioscience). After lysis of red blood cells, peripheral blood cells were stained with Brilliant Violet 38 421™labeled Siglect-F, FITC-conjugated CCR3, APC-conjugated CD11b, and PerCP-Cy5.5-39 conjuaged monoclonal antibodies against CD11c, CD4, CD8, B220, and Gr-1 for the analysis of blood eosinophils. For intracellular cytokine analyses, Lin<sup>+</sup> LP cells from BALB/c mice were 40 41 labeled with microbeads conjugated with monoclonal antibodies against CD11b, CD8a, and B220 and then removed with a MACS column (Miltenyi Biotech). After re-stimulation with 42 43 PMA/ionomycin or IL-25 and treatment with Golgi blocker, enriched Lin<sup>-</sup> LP cells were stained 44 with APC-conjugated anti-IL-17RB, APC-Cy7-conjugated anti-CD3e, V500-conjugated anti-45 CD4, PE-Cy7–conjugated anti-FccRI $\alpha$ , and biotinylated anti-IL-7R $\alpha$  antibodies. Subsequently, cells were counterstained with PerCP-Cy5.5-conjugated monoclonal antibodies against Lin 46 47 markers as described above and with Brilliant Violet 42<sup>™</sup>–labeled Streptavidin. Stained cells were fixed and permeabilized for intracellular cytokine staining using FITC-conjugated anti-IFN-48  $\gamma$  [XMG 1.2] and PE-conjugated anti–IL-13 [eBio13A]. 49

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**Measuring cytokines and mediators.** Sorted ILC2s (1x10<sup>4</sup>) and CD4<sup>+</sup>T<sub>H</sub>2 cells (1x10<sup>4</sup>) from 51 mice with active allergic diarrhea were cultured with IL-25 (50 ng/mL) in the presence or 52 53 absence of IL-2 (50 ng/mL) and IL-7 (50 ng/mL) (R&D Systems) for 3 days. To examine IL-25 responsiveness, enriched LP cells (3x10<sup>5</sup> cells per well) from the small intestines of wild-type or 54 wild-type mice reconstituted with wild-type BM, Rora- BM or II17rb- BM with or without active 55 allergic diarrhea were cultured with IL-25 (50 ng/mL) in 96-well plates for 3 days before the 56 collection of supernatants. In some experiments, sorted ILC2s (1x10<sup>4</sup> cells per well) from wild-57 58 type mice that were injected daily with 0.4 µg recombinant mouse IL-25 (R&D Systems) for 4 days were cultured with or without in vitro-derived CD4<sup>+</sup>T<sub>H</sub>2 cells (4x10<sup>4</sup> cells per well) in the 59 presence of IL-25 or IL-25 plus alL-2 monoclonal Abs (clone: S4B6-1, BioXcell) for 3 days 60 before the collection of supernatants. Secreted cytokines in supernatants were assessed by 61 ELISA kits for IL-4, IFN-γ (BD Pharmingen), IL-5 (R&D Systems), and IL-13 (Antigenic 62 63 American).

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RNA isolation and quantitative real-time PCR analysis. RNA from sorted cell populations 65 was isolated using an RNeasy Plus Mini kit (Qiagen) and served as templates to synthesize 66 cDNA using iScript cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-rad). Quantitative real-time PCR analyses were 67 performed with SYBR Green Chemistry (Applied Biosystems) in an ABI Prism 7900 detection 68 system using previously described primer sets<sup>2-6</sup>, or the following primer sets: Gapdh (F5'-69 70 TGCACCACCAACTGCTTAGC, R5'-GGCAT GGACTGTGGTCATGAG), *ll*13 (F5'-TGACCAACATCTCCAATTGCA, R5'-TTGTTATAAAGTG GGCTACTTCGATTT), II25 (F5'-71 72 TGTACCAGGCTGTTGCATTC, R5'-CTCCACTTCAGCCACTCCTC), (F5'-Tarc CAGGAAGTTGGTGAGCTGGT, 73 R5'-GGGTCTGCACAGATGAGCTT), Cxcl1 (F5'-74 TAGGGTGAGGACATGTGTGG, R5'-AAATGTCCAAGGGAAGCGT), Ccl11 (eotaxin 1, F5'-75 CCCAACTTCCTGCTGCTTTA, R5'-AGATCTCTTTGCCCAACCTG), and Ccl24 (eotaxin 2, F5'-

- 76 CTCCTTCTCCTGGTAGCCTGCG, R5'-GTGATGAAGATGACCCCTGCCTT). Expression levels
- 77 of target genes were normalized to endogenous Gapdh transcript levels, and relative
- 78 quantification of samples was compared to the lowest expression levels as the baseline.

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102

## 104 FIGURE LEGENDS

105

#### SONE LEGENE

FIG E1. (A) Detection of and phenotypic analysis of CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in LP of small intestine of 106 107 IL-4-eGFP (4GET) mice after six intragastric OVA challenges. (B) Measurements by ELISA of 108 indicated cytokines secreted by sorted indicated T cell subsets (100x10<sup>3</sup> cells) after stimulation 109 with CD3 and CD28 for 24hrs. (C) Expression of the indicated genes by intestinal ILC2, CD4<sup>+</sup>TH2 cells, eosinophils, and a panel of other indicated hematopoietic cell lineages from the 110 spleens of mice with active allergic diarrhea, as well as by in vitro-generated bone marrow-111 112 derived mast cells (BMMCs), was analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR using primers referenced in the methods. Data are expressed as relative fold difference and represent one of 113 three independent experiments. mDC, myeloid dendritic cells (CD11c<sup>hi</sup>CC11b<sup>hi</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>); pDC, 114 plasmacytoid dendritic cells (CD11c<sup>med</sup>CD11bGr-1<sup>+</sup>B220<sup>+</sup>). Data represent one of three 115 116 independent experiments. Error bars denote mean ± S.E.M. \* p<0.05, \*\*p≤ 0.01. ns, not 117 significant.

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FIG E2 (A) Phenotype of Lin<sup>-</sup>IL-17RB<sup>+</sup>c-KIT<sup>-</sup> and Lin<sup>-</sup>IL-17RB<sup>-</sup>c-KIT<sup>+</sup> in lamina propria (LP) of the small intestine from mice with experimental food allergy was analyzed using flow cytometry. (B) Detection and frequency of ILC2s in mesenteric lymph node of BALB/c mice injected with reco mbinant IL-25 (0.5 mg) for 4 consecutive days. Filled histograms represent the staining of indica ted markers on indicated cell subsets (A); open histograms represent isotype control. Data repre sent one of three independent experiments (n=4 mice per group). Error bars denote mean ± S.E. M. \*\*p≤ 0.01.

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FIG E3 Origin of intestinal ILC2s and CD4<sup>+</sup>T<sub>H</sub>2 cells in irradiated recipient mice after reconstituti
 on in a murine model of food allergy. (A) Diagram of adoptive transfer protocol in the mouse mo
 del of food allergy. (B, C) Detection (B) and frequency (C) of donor-derived ILC2s (Lin<sup>-</sup>IL-17RB<sup>-</sup>c

-Kit<sup>T</sup>hy1.1<sup>lo/hi</sup>Thy1.2<sup>-</sup>) and recipient-derived CD4<sup>+</sup>Thy1.1<sup>-</sup>Thy1.2<sup>+</sup> T cells in the small intestine of
irradiated recipient Thy1.2<sup>+</sup> wild type (WT) or *STAT6<sup>-/-</sup>* BALB/c mice reconstituted with bone marr
ow progenitors from WT Thy1.1<sup>+</sup> BALB/c mice after six intragastric OVA challenges. Data repre
sent one of three independent experiments (n=4 mice per group). LP, laminar propria. ns, not si
gnificant.

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FIG E4. (A) Measurement of indicated cytokines produced by laminar propria cells of naïve or mice developed experimental food allergy after culture with medium only or OVA<sub>323-339</sub> peptides (10 $\mu$ M) for 3 days by ELISA. (B) Measurement of IL-5 and IL-13 production by ILC2s, CD4<sup>+</sup>T<sub>H</sub>2 cells, or ILC2s co-cultured with CD4<sup>+</sup>T<sub>H</sub>2 cells after stimulation with OVA<sub>323-339</sub> peptides, IL-25, or both for 3 days by ELISA. Data is the representative of two independent experiments. Error bars denote mean ± S.D. \*\*p ≤ 0.01; \*\*\*p ≤ 0.001. ND, not detected; ns, not significant.

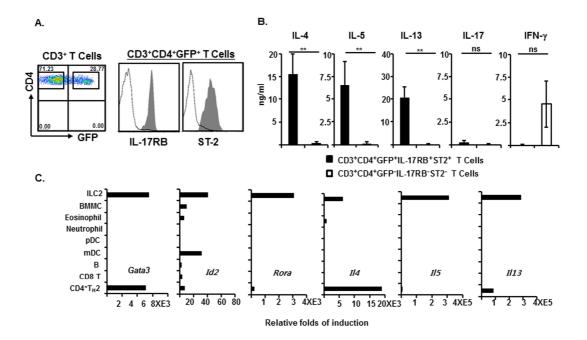


FIG E1

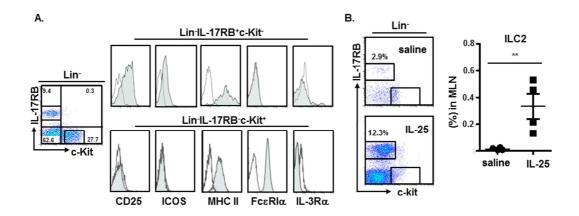


FIG E2

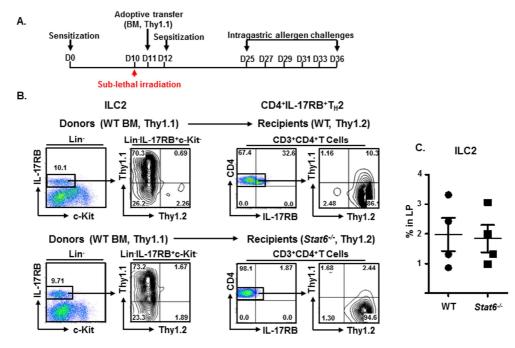


FIG E3

∎ naive ∎ OG6

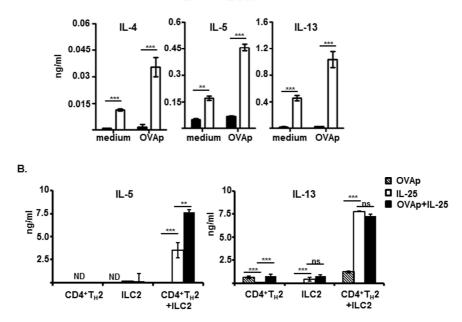


FIG E4