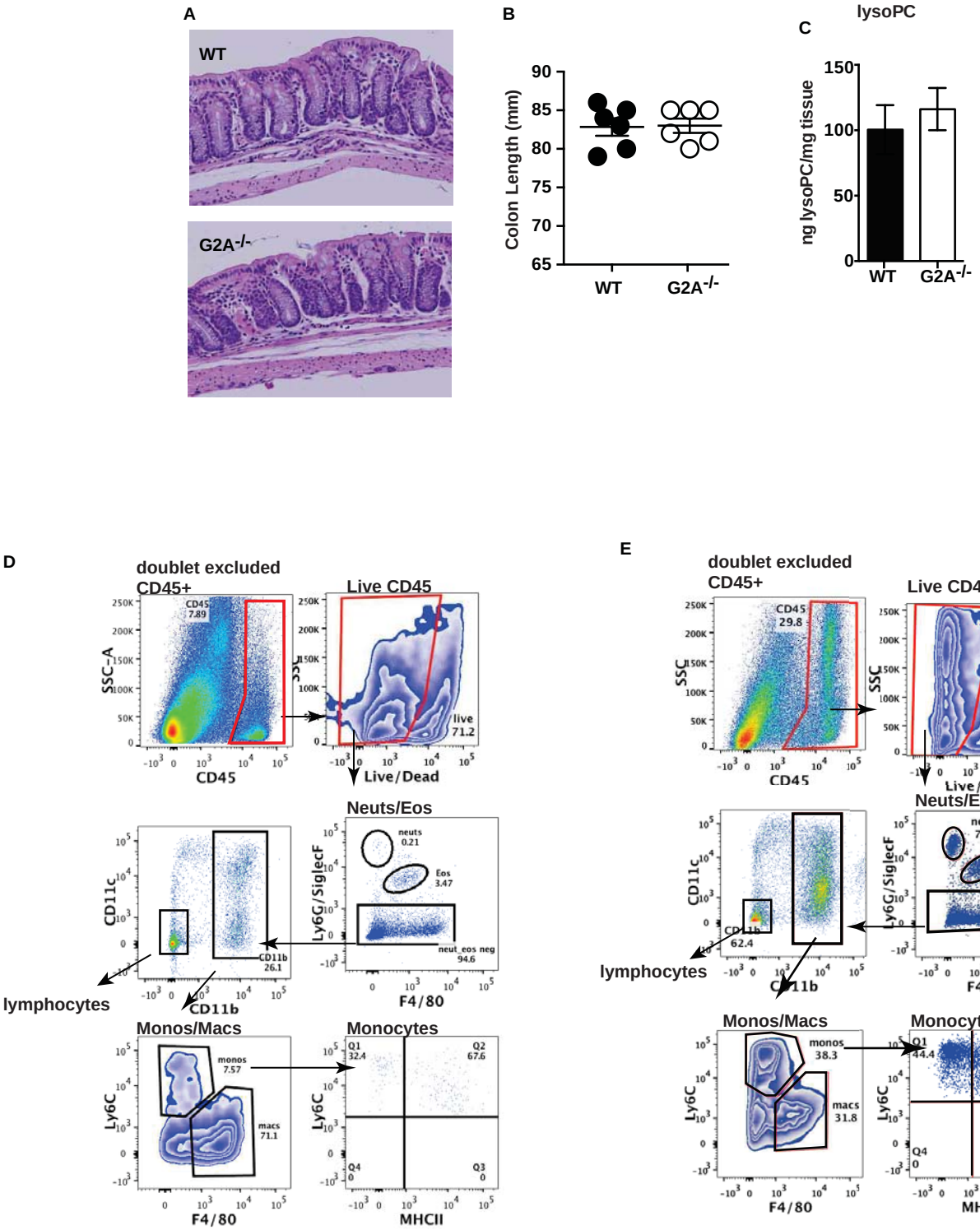
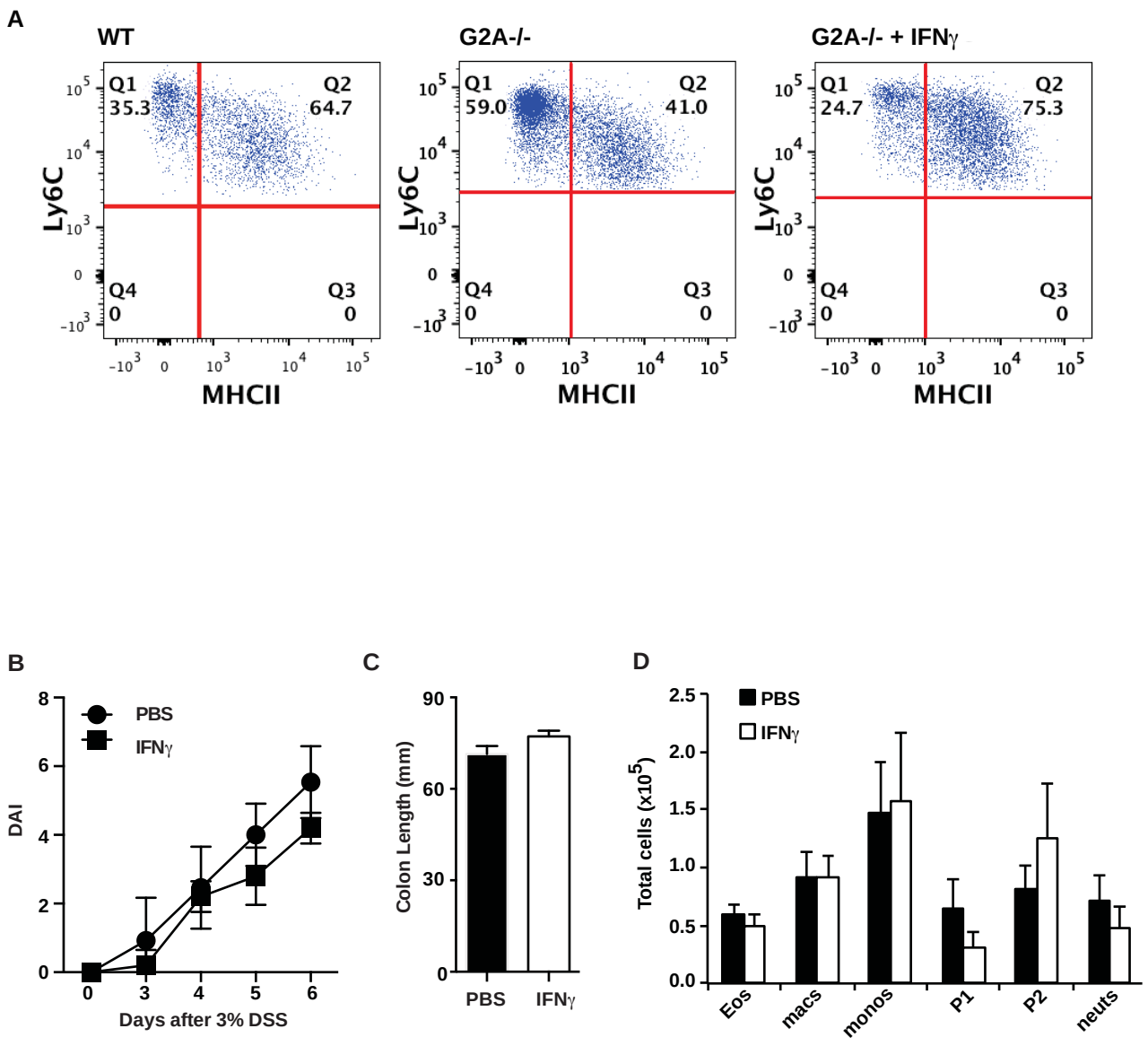


Supplemental Figure 1. Baseline assessments of WT and G2A$^{-/-}$ water control mice. *A*, representative histologic images from distal colon of naive water control WT and G2A$^{-/-}$ mice. *B*, colon length of naive water control WT and G2A$^{-/-}$ mice. *C*, total lysophosphatidylcholine (lysoPC) was quantified by LC-MS/MS from whole colon tissue in naive water control WT and G2A$^{-/-}$ mice. **Flow cytometry gating strategy.** Representative flow cytometry gating strategy to identify myeloid and lymphocyte populations from whole colon digests from naive water control colons (*D*) or day 6 DSS colons (*E*).



Supplemental Figure 2: *A* IFNγ treatment enhances monocyte programming toward Ly6C^{int}MHCII+. Representative dot plots of the monocyte population (Ly6C and MHCII) from digested colons of mice harvested at day 6 after DSS in WT, G2A-/- and G2A-/- treated with IFNγ at days 3 and 5 after administration of DSS. These data are summarized and presented in Figure 8A in the parent manuscript. ***B-D*: IFNγ treatment of WT mice during a timecourse of DSS colitis.** *B*, Disease activity index (DAI) was determined daily in WT mice that were treated with PBS or 5μg IFNγ i.p. on days 3 and 5 after administration of 3% DSS. Maximum possible DAI score is 8. *C*, colon length of PBS or IFNγ treated WT mice (treated as in B) at day 6 after administration of 3% DSS. *D*, Total cell counts from digested colons on day 6 after DSS administration in WT mice treated with IFNγ as in B.