

Figure 1

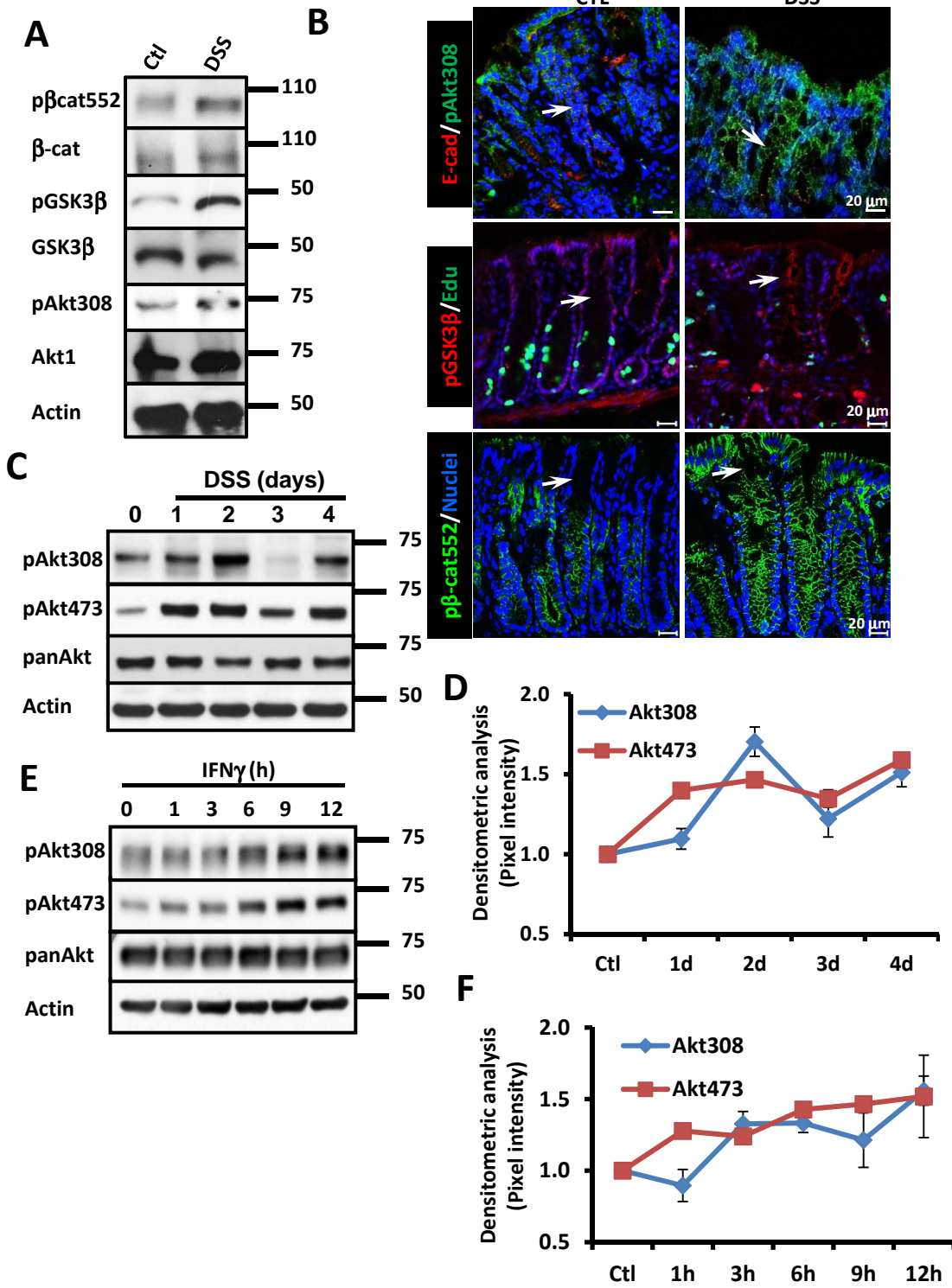
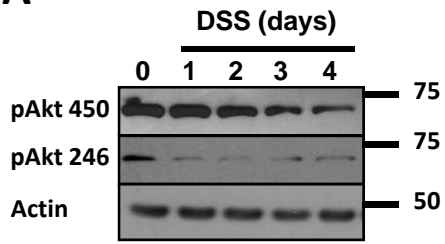


Figure 2

A



B

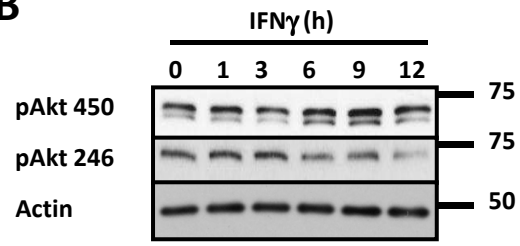


Figure 3

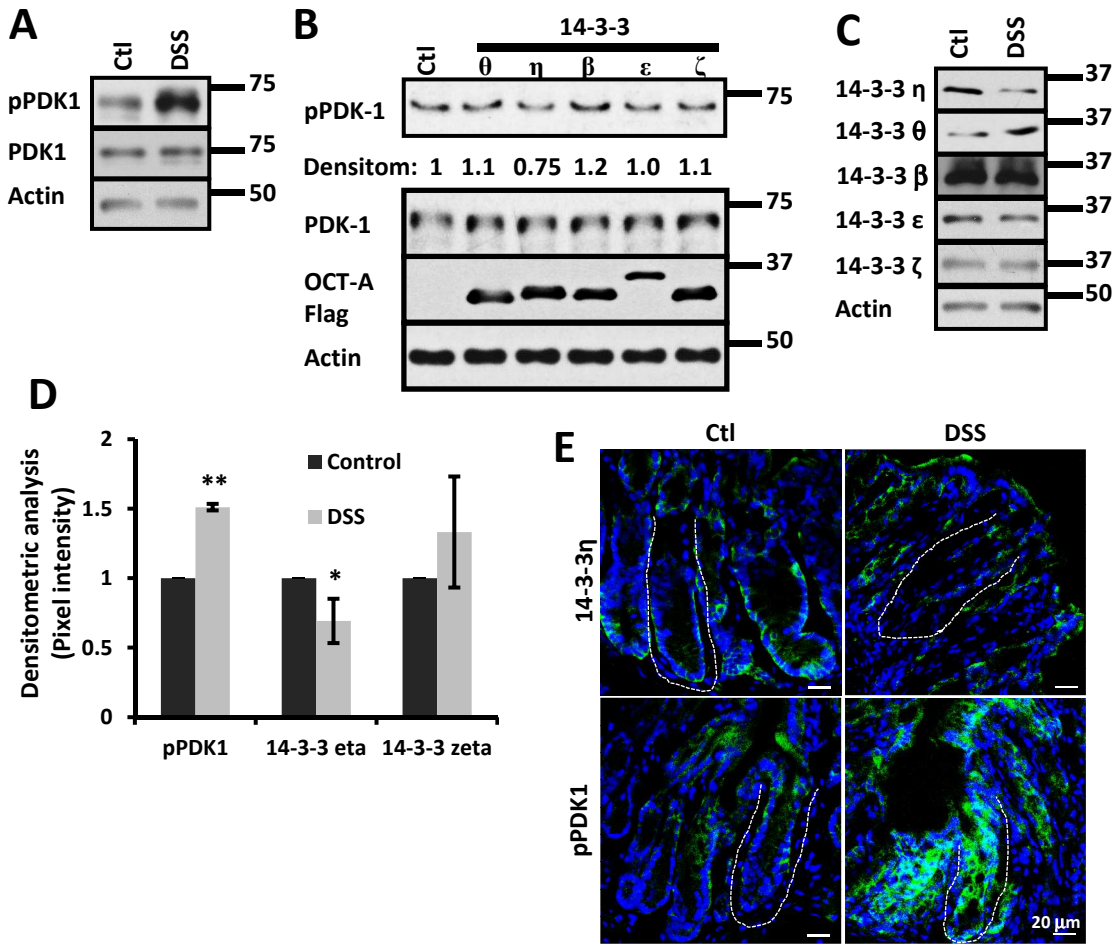


Figure 4

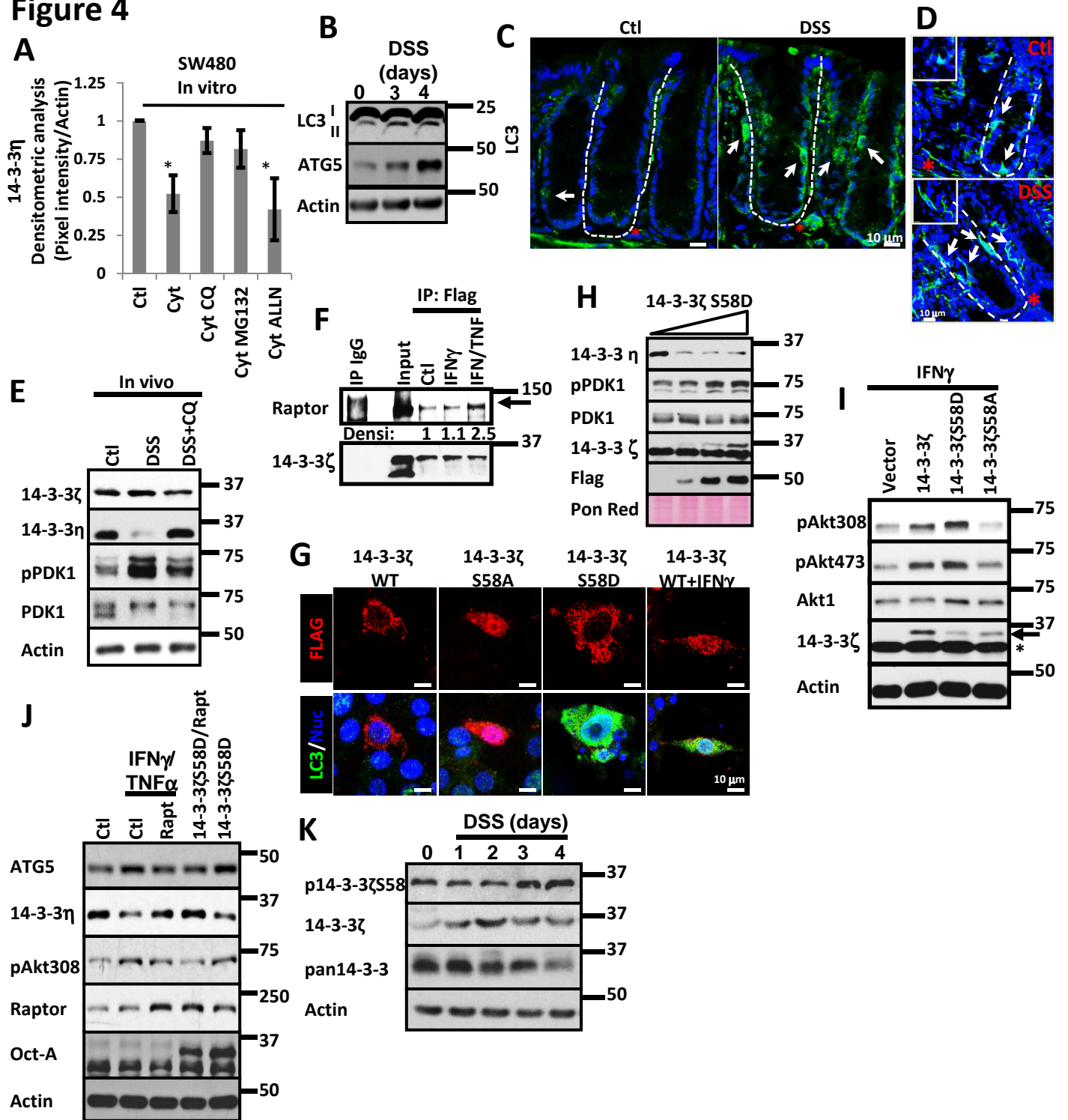


Figure 5

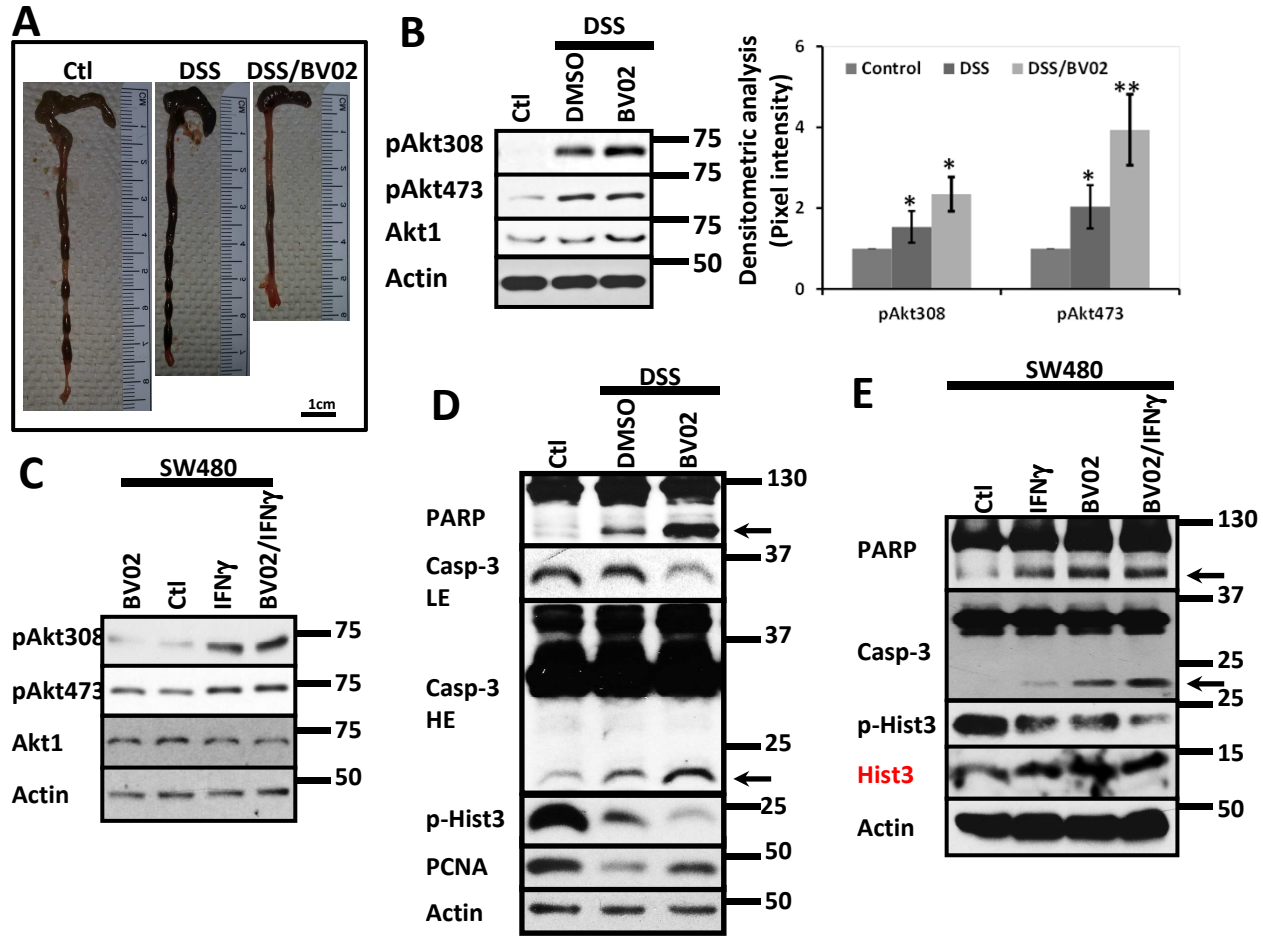


Figure 6

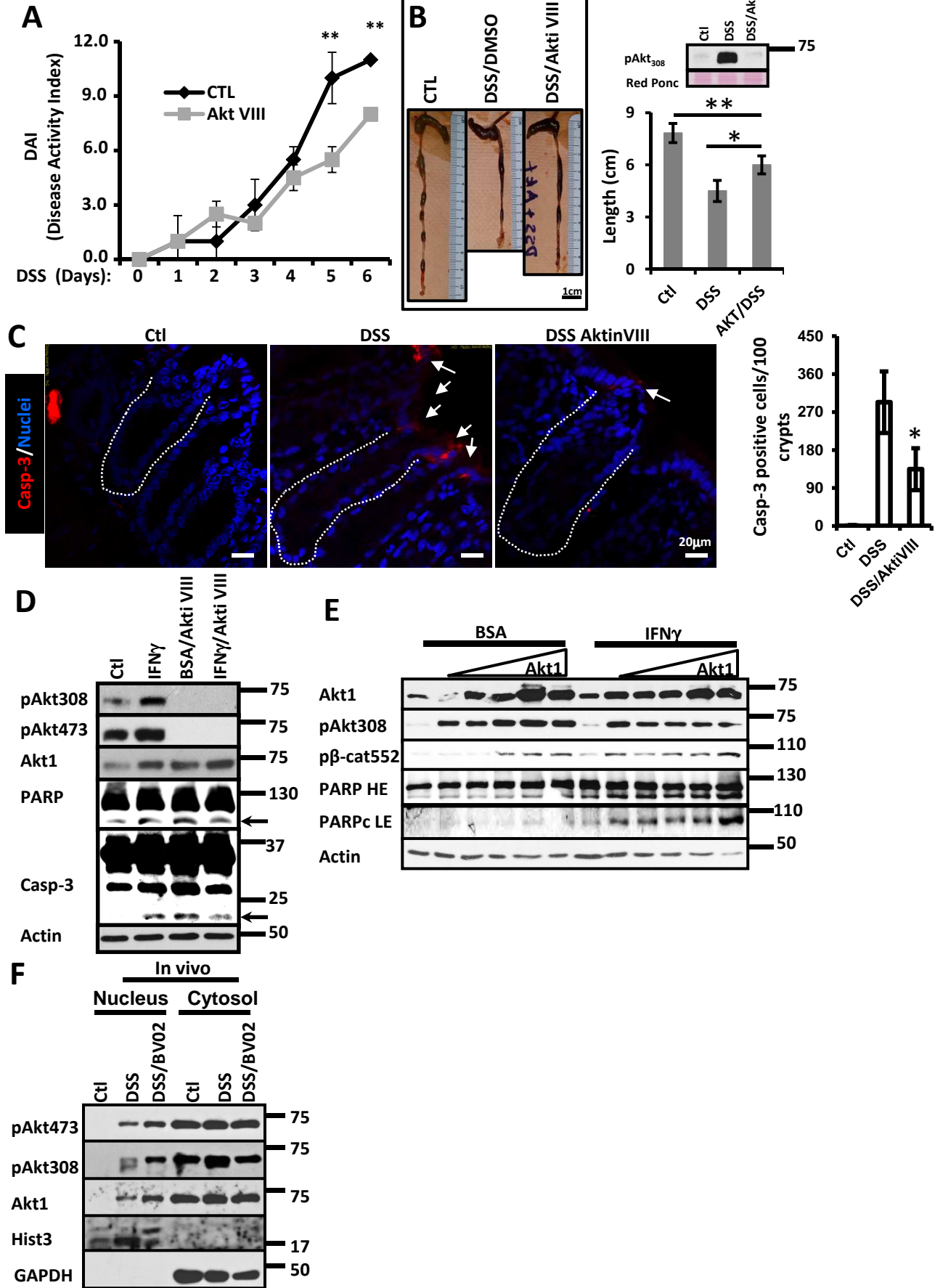
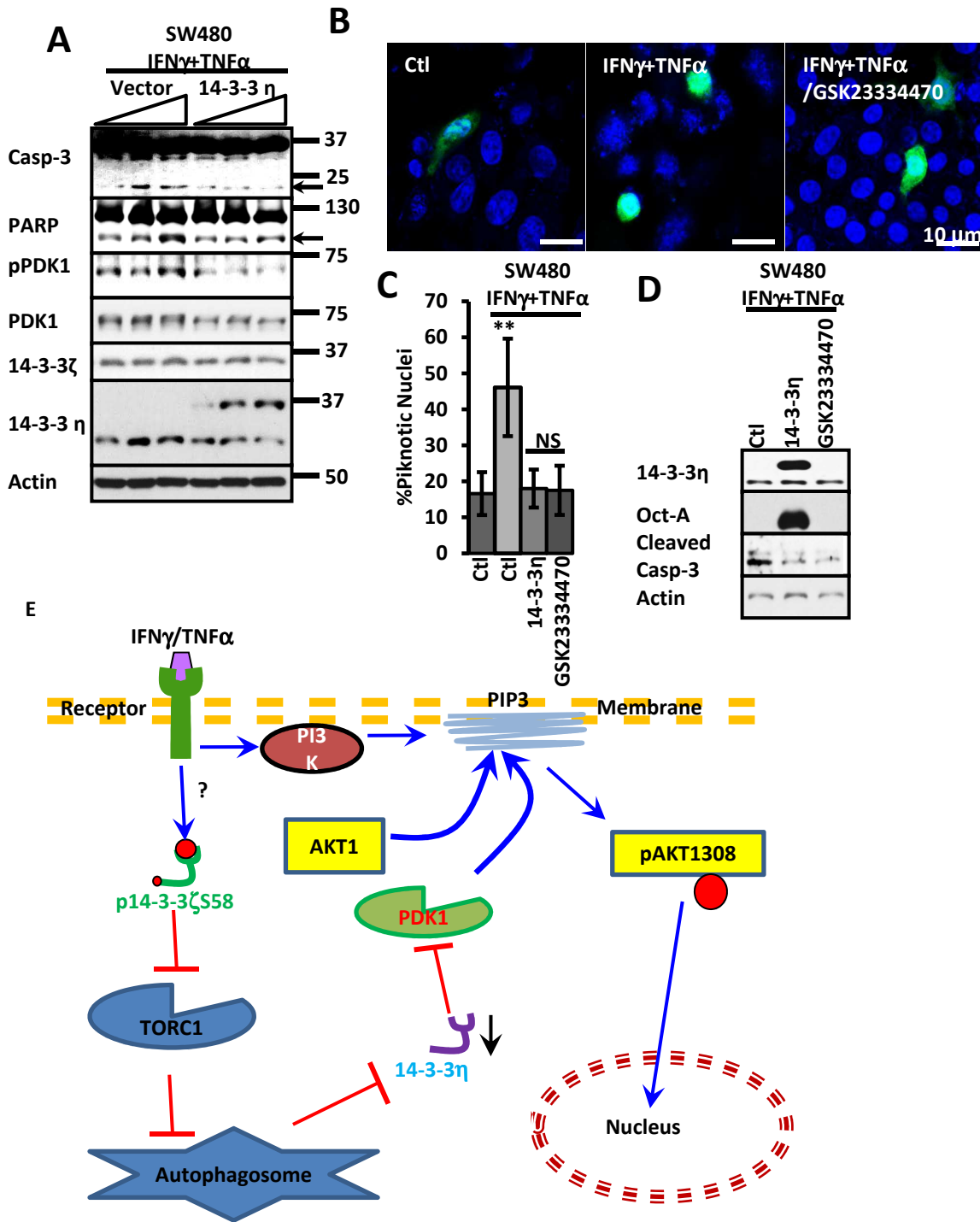
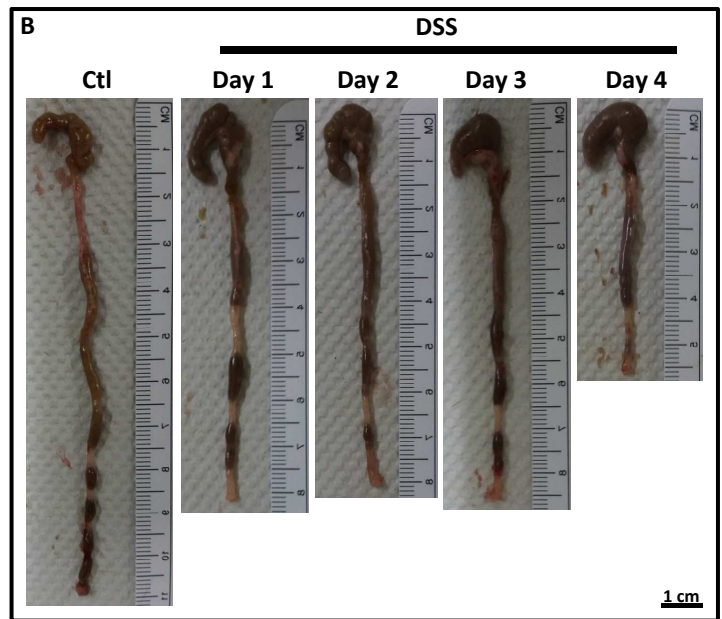
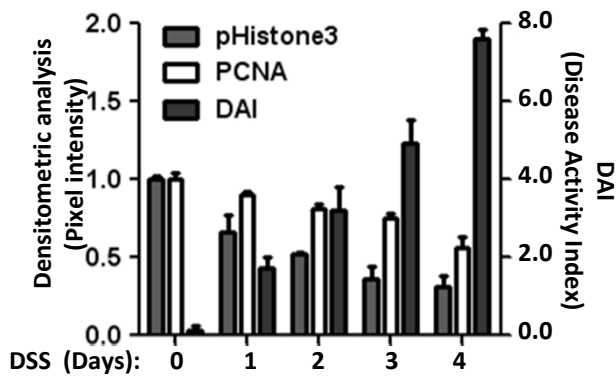


Figure 7



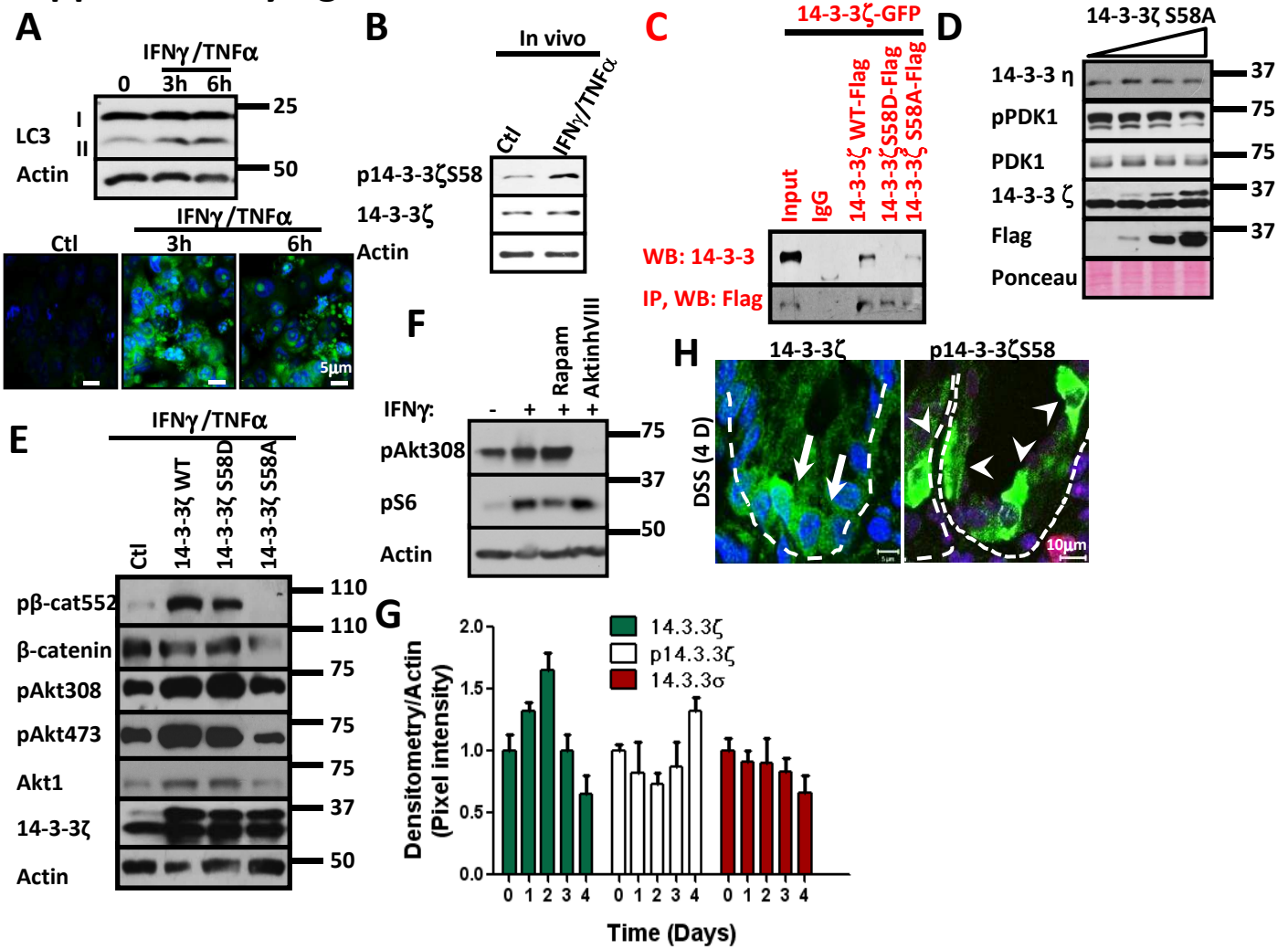
Supplementary figure 1

A



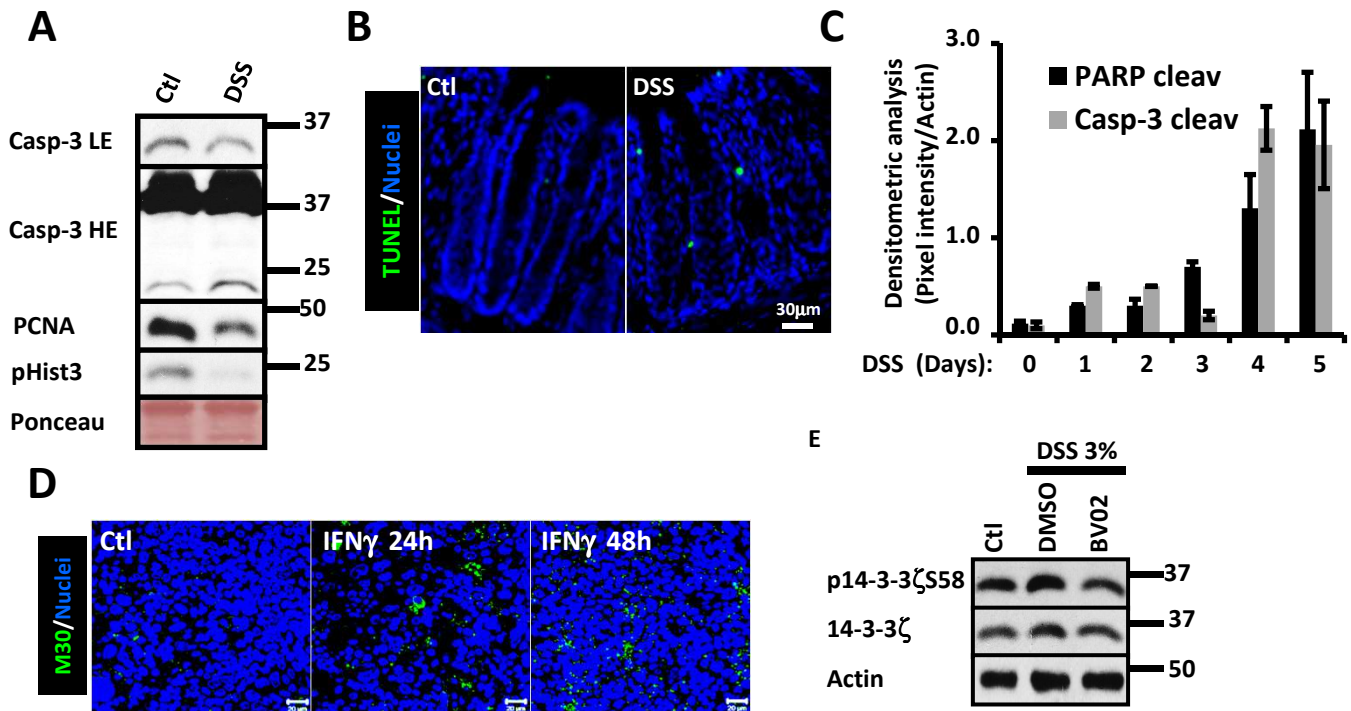
DSS induced inflammation decreases cell proliferation and colon length. (A) Effects of DSS-induced inflammation on cell proliferation markers (PCNA, pHistone3) and disease activity (Disease Activity Index (DAI)). C57BL/6J were treated with DSS 3% dissolved in drinking water for 1-4 days. Relative values for PCNA and pHistone3 obtained from densitometric analysis were normalized to actin. DAI was analyzed as previously reported (Laukoetter et al, 2007). n=6. (B) Representative image of colon tissue obtained from control and colitic mice. C57BL/6J mice were treated with DSS 3% dissolved in drinking water for 1-4 days. n=6. Bar= 1cm.

Supplementary figure 2



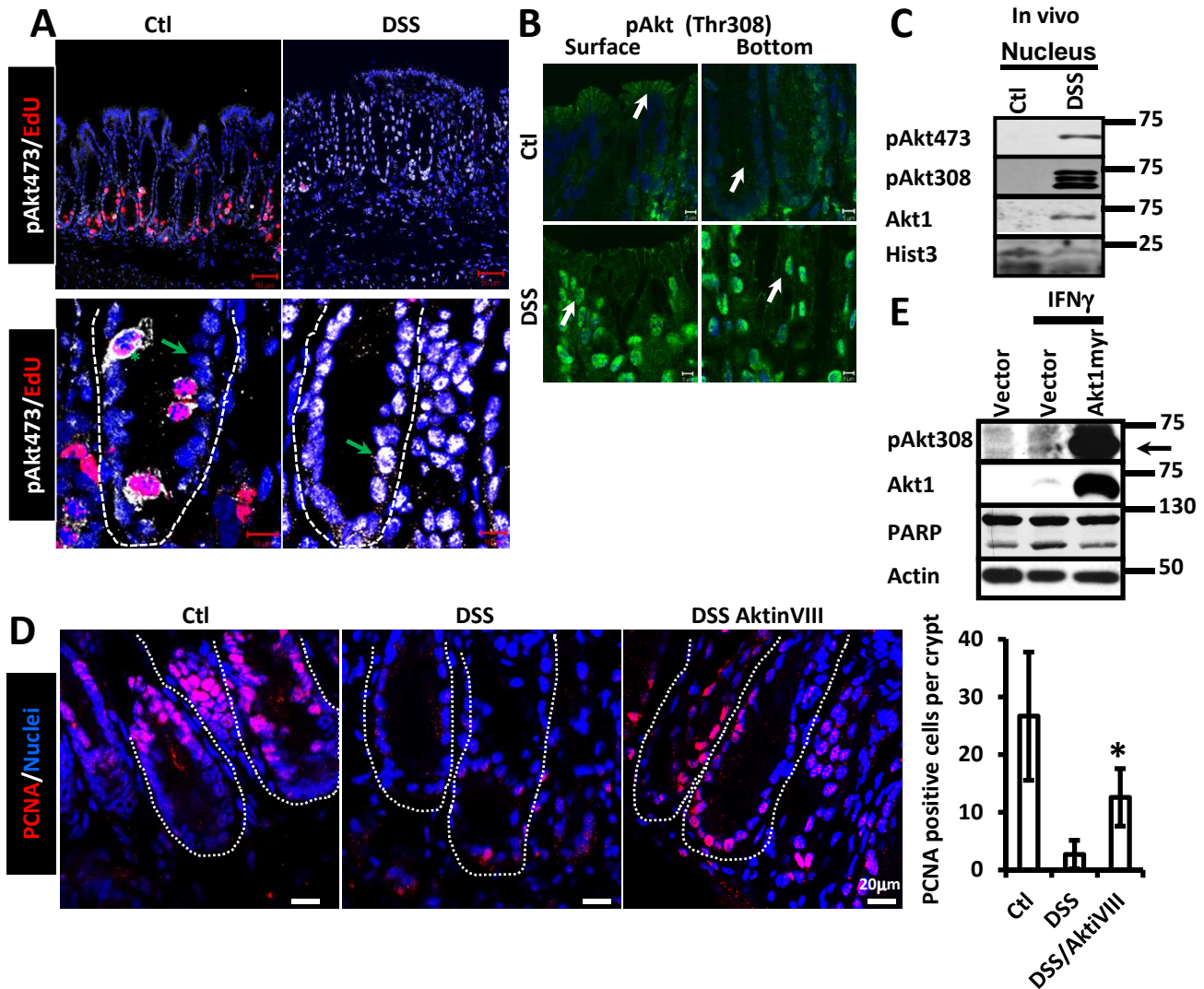
14-3-3 ζ and p14-3-3 ζ S58 increased in the mucosa of colitic mice and regulate Akt activation. (A, upper panel) LC3I and LC3II were analyzed in SW480 cells treated with cytokines. Actin was used as loading control. (A, lower panel) Acridine orange (green) was used to analyze the presence of autophagosomes. Nuclei blue. Bar= 5 μ m. (B) p14-3-3 ζ S58 and p14-3-3 ζ were analyzed in colonic cell lysates of C57BL/6J mice injected intraperitoneally with IFN γ /TNF α . Actin was used as loading control. (C) 14-3-3 ζ WT-Flag, 14-3-3 ζ WT-Flag and 14-3-3 ζ WT-Flag were precipitated from cells cotransfected with a plasmid expressing 14-3-3 ζ -GFP plus 14-3-3 ζ WT-Flag, 14-3-3 ζ S58D-Flag or 14-3-3 ζ S58A-Flag. Westernblot against pan-14-3-3 and Flag were performed. (D) 14-3-3 η , pPDK1, PDK1, 14-3-3 ζ and Flag were analyzed in SW480 cells expressing increasing concentrations of 14-3-3 ζ S58A. Ponceau read was used as loading control. (E) p β -cat552, β -catenin, pAkt308, pAkt473, Akt1 and 14-3-3 ζ were analyzed in SW480 cells transfected with 14-3-3 ζ WT, 14-3-3 ζ S58D and 14-3-3 ζ S58A and treated with IFN γ (12h). Actin was used as loading control. (F) pAkt308 and pS6 were analyzed in SW480 cells treated with IFN γ , IFN γ plus rapamycin (200 nM) and IFN γ plus Akt Inhib VIII (2.12 μ M). IFN γ was carried out for 12h. Actin was used as loading control. (G) 14-3-3 ζ , p14-3-3 ζ S58 and 14-3-3 σ were analyzed in the mucosa of mice treated with DSS 1-4 days. Densitometric analysis is shown. n=6. (H) The distribution of 14-3-3 ζ and p14-3-3 ζ S58 was analyzed in the mucosa of colitic mice by immunofluorescence. 14-3-3 ζ and p14-3-3 ζ S58, green. Highly enriched cells are marked by arrow (14-3-3 ζ) and arrowhead (p14-3-3 ζ S58). Discontinuous line denotes crypt shape. Nuclei, blue. EdU= red Bar= 10 μ m.

Supplementary figure 3



Inflammation enhances apoptosis in IECs. (A) Caspase-3, PCNA and pHist3 were analyzed in control and DSS treated mice. C57BL/6J were treated with DSS 3% dissolved in drinking water for 4 days. Low Exposure (LE) and High Exposure (HE) for caspase-3 are shown. Ponceau red was used as loading control. (B) Apoptosis was analyzed in the mucosa of control and DSS treated mice by TUNEL staining (green). Nuclei, blue. Bar=30µm. (C) Graph shows relative densitometric values for PARP and Casp3 cleavage in the mucosa of DSS treated animals. C57BL6/J mice received 3% DSS in drinking water for 1-5 days. (D) Apoptosis was analyzed in SW480 cells treated with 100U/ml of IFN γ by M30 staining (green). Nuclei, blue. Bar=20µm. (E) 14-3-3 ζ and p14-3-3 ζ S58 levels were analyzed in the mucosa of mice treated with DSS/DMSO or DSS/BV02. C57BL6/J mice received 3% DSS in drinking water for 4 days. Mice were injected daily with 10 mg/Kg of weight of BV02 via peritoneum. Actin was used as loading control.

Supplementary figure 4



Akt accumulates in the nucleus of IECs and regulates cell proliferation during inflammation. (A) pAkt 473(White) was analyzed by immunofluorescence in samples of mice exposed to DSS 4 days. pAkt473 is observed in cytosol in proliferating cells green star and nuclear staining is observed in non-proliferating cells green arrow. EdU, red. Nuclei, Blue. Bar= 10 μ m. (B) pAkt 308 (Green) was analyzed by immunofluorescence in samples of mice exposed to DSS 2 and 4 days. pAkt308 is observed at membrane (White arrow) and nucleus. Nuclei, Blue. Bar=10 μ m. (C) pAkt 473, pAkt308 and Akt1 presence were analyzed in nuclear fractions of IECs obtained from mice exposed to DSS 4 days. pAkt473, pAkt308 and Akt1 were enriched in nuclear fractions of colitic mice. Histone 3 was used as marker for nuclear fraction. (D) Cell proliferation was analyzed in the mucosa of control and mice treated with DSS/DMSO or DSS/Akt inhibitor VIII by PCNA staining (red). Crypts are marked by dotted line. C57BL6/J mice received 3% DSS in drinking water for 4 days. Mice were injected daily with 10 mg/Kg of weight of Akt inhibitor VII via peritoneum. Nuclei, blue. Bar=20 μ m. Quantification is showed in the graph. **p<0.05; ***p<0.001 (E) pAkt308, Akt1 and PARP cleavage were analyzed in SW480 cells expressing Akt1 myristoylated (Akt1.myr) that were exposed to IFN γ for 36h. Actin was used as loading control.

