Supplementary Figure 1. Fpn peptide competes with fpn antibody to block immunohistochemical staining of mouse enterocytes. Immunohistochemical staining of WT mouse ileum slides (**A**) without primary antibody, (**B**) with anti-ferroportin (anti-fpn) antibody 10 μg/ml (#MTP11-A, Alpha Diagnostic International, San Antonio, TX), (**C**) with anti-fpn antibody co-incubated with fpn control peptide (MTP11-P, Alpha Diagnostic International). The scale bar represents 100 microns.

Supplementary Figure 2. Effect of ipriflavone treatment on erythropoiesis in Th3+/- mice. Flow cytometry was performed to analyze erythroid development in the bone marrow (**A, C**) and spleen (**B, D**) of Th3+/- mice treated with ipriflavone 0-750 mg/kg of food. The mean percentage of immature red blood cells (**A,B**), CD71+ Ter119+ (C+T+), and mature red blood cells (**C,D**), CD71-Ter119+ (C-T+), were not significantly changed with ipriflavone treatment, $P>0.05$ by Student's t-test for each group compared to 0 mg/kg controls. N=2-4 mice per group.

Supplementary Figure 3. Effect of ipriflavone treatment on erythroferrone expression in Th3+/- mice. Transcript levels for *erythroferrone* (*ERFE*) relative to *HPRT* in Th3+/- mice treated with ipriflavone 0-750 mg/kg of food. Data shown are mean fold-change over untreated mice $\pm$ standard error. N=2-4 mice per group.

Supplementary Figure 4. Effect of ipriflavone treatment on ^{55}Fe-transferrin uptake in vitro. Human hepatocytes, hepG2 cells, were co-treated with ^{55}Fe-transferrin and 0-

100 μM ipriflavone in 1% DMSO for 4 hours, followed by assessment of transferrin-bound cellular iron uptake. N=3 biological replicates per dose.