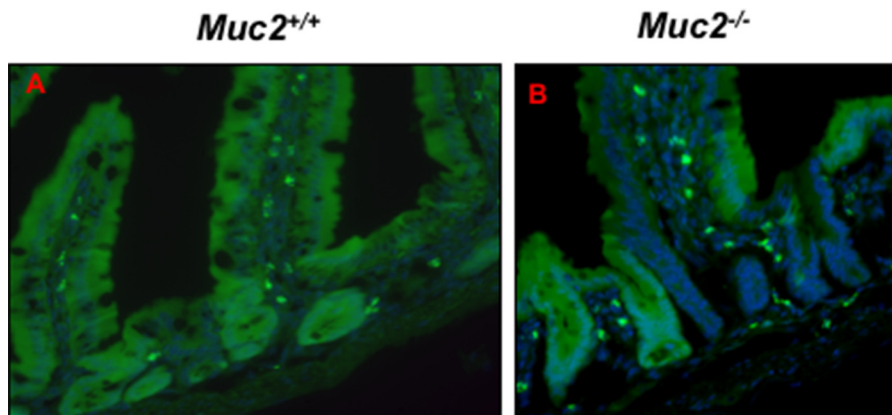
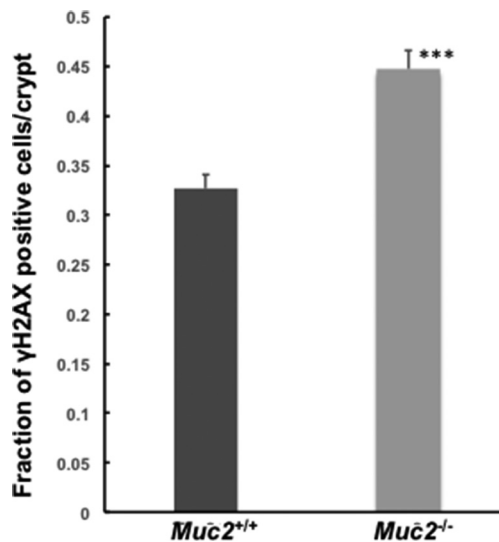


MUC2 mucin deficiency alters inflammatory and metabolic pathways in the mouse intestinal mucosa

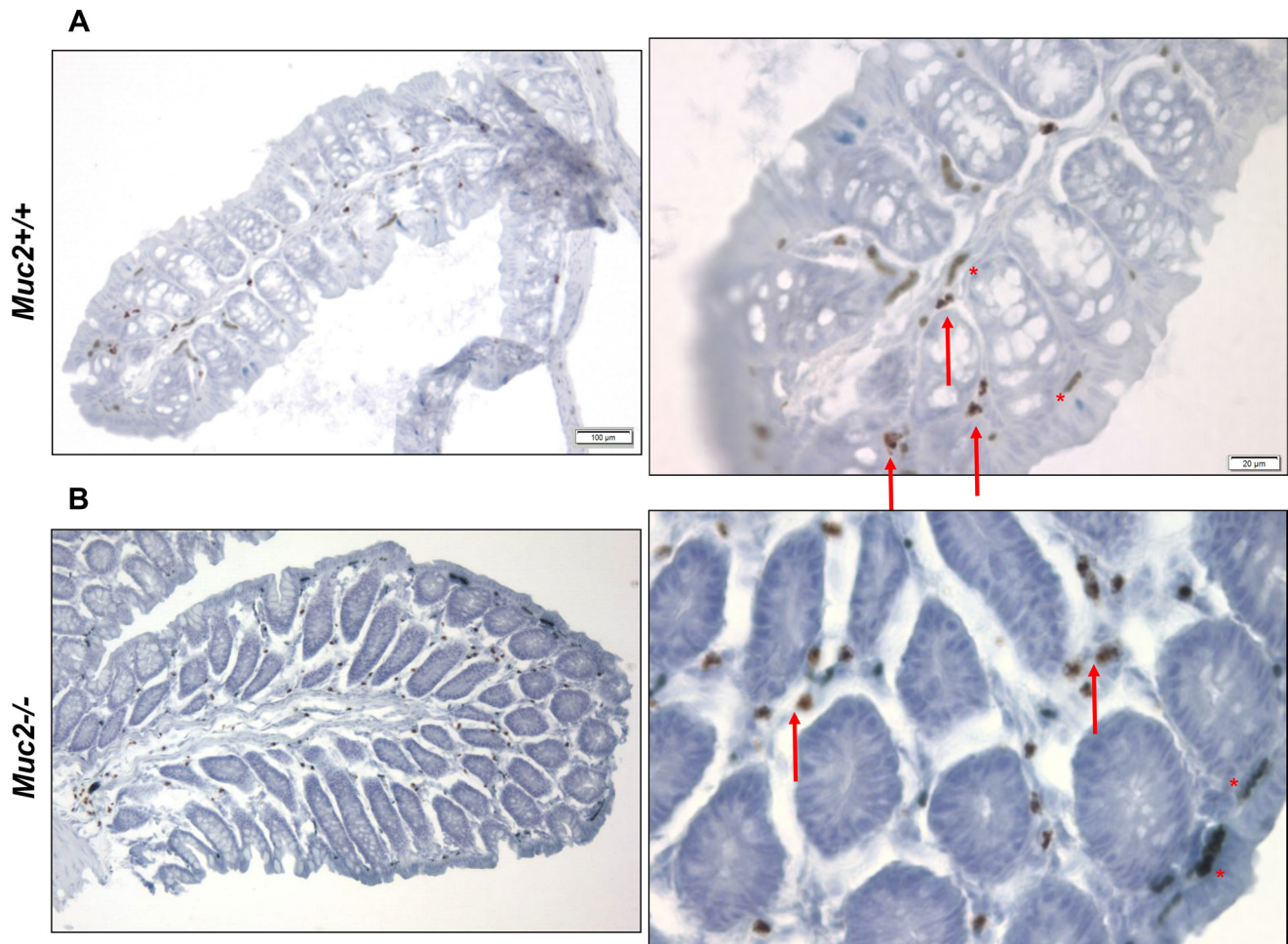
Supplementary Materials



Supplementary Figure 1: ROS producing cell detection in WT and *Muc2*^{-/-} mice. Tissue was probed by immunofluorescent detection of oxidized DCF. Magnification 400 ×



Supplementary Figure 2: Increased number of γ H2AX positive cells in *Muc2*^{-/-} crypts. Quantification of γ H2AX-positive cells in sections from *Muc2*^{+/+} and *Muc2*^{-/-} mice. The number of γ H2AX-positive cells was determined in tissue sections incubated with anti γ H2AX-antibodies, as shown in Figure 2.



Supplementary Figure 3: Increased number of ROS positive cells in the colon of *Muc2*^{-/-} mice. Representative micrographs of frozen sections of flat mucosa of colon from 3 month old *Muc2*^{+/+} (A) and *Muc2*^{-/-} (B) mice, respectively, incubated *in vitro* with DAB, as described in Material and Methods. Red arrows indicate cell positivity due to DAB polymerization in the presence of cell-generated H₂O₂. Red asterisks indicate red blood cells.