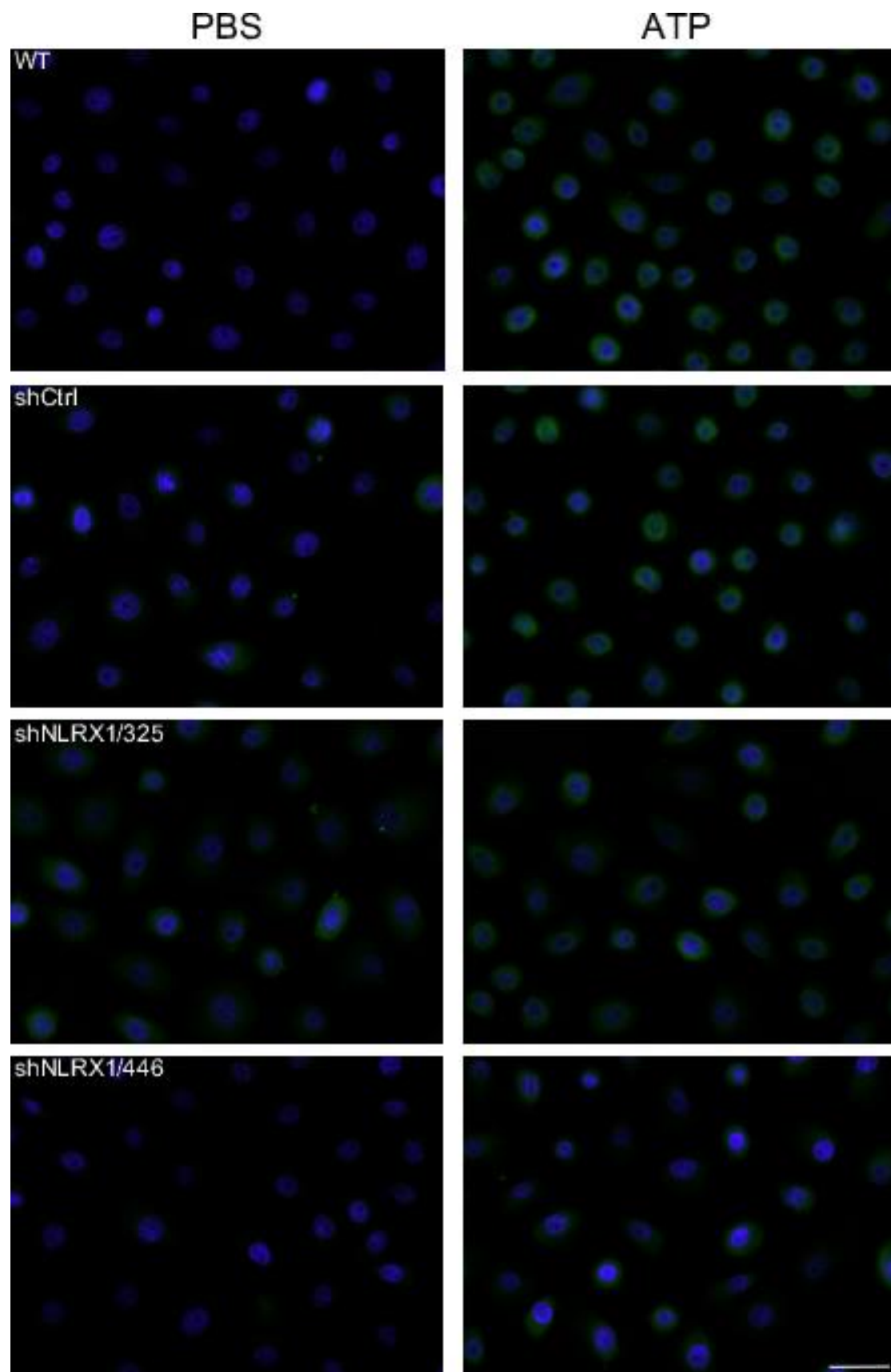
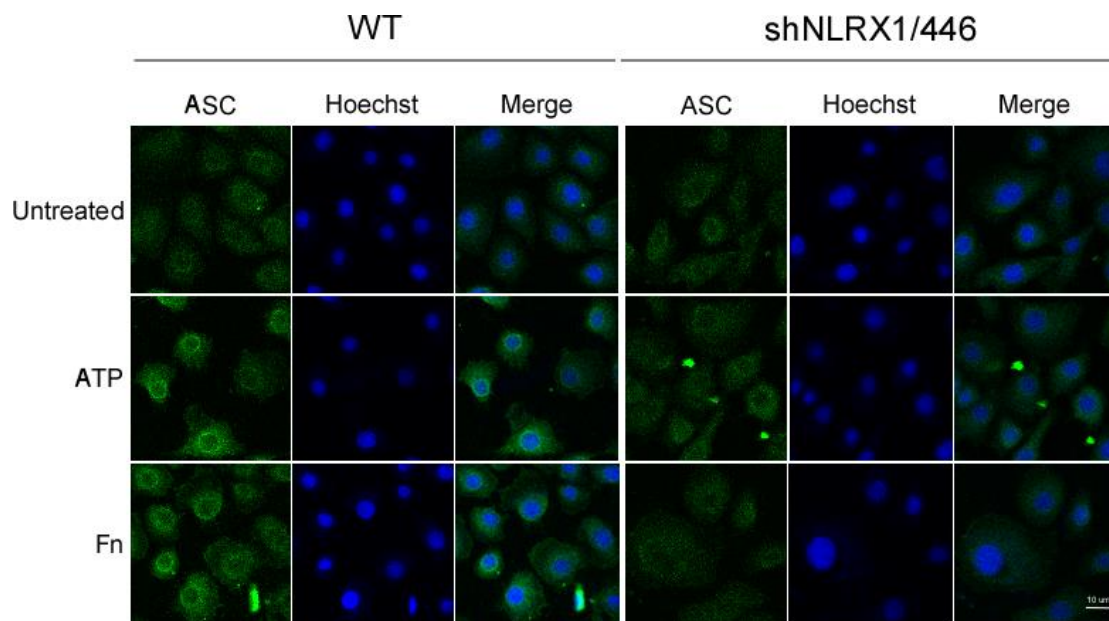


Supplementary Figures



**Fig. S1. NLRX1 depletion reduced ATP-triggered ASC redistribution.**

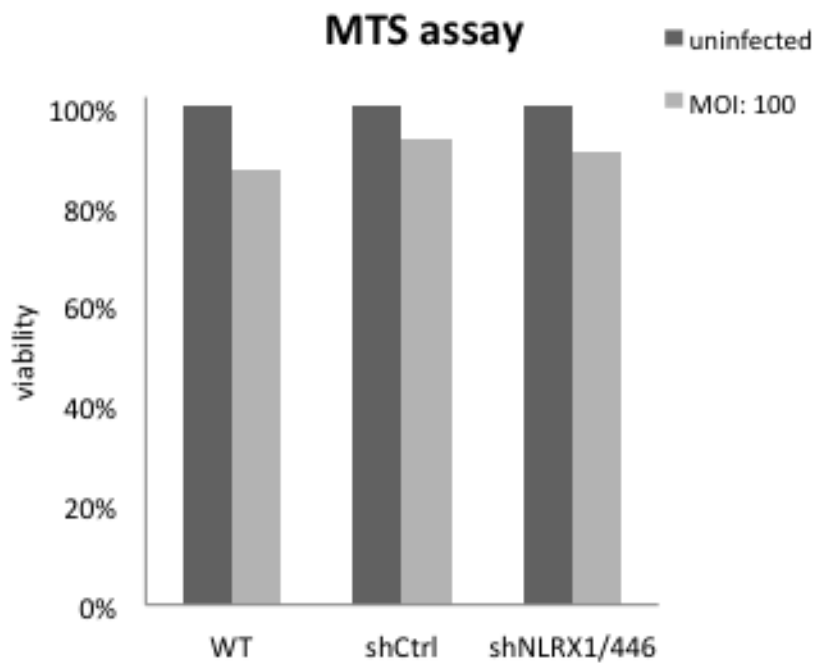
GEC were treated or left untreated with 5 mM ATP for 10 min. The cells were then stained with anti-ASC antibody (green) and DAPI (blue) followed by fluorescence microscopy imaging. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



**Fig. S2. Effect of *F. nucleatum* infection on ASC redistribution.**

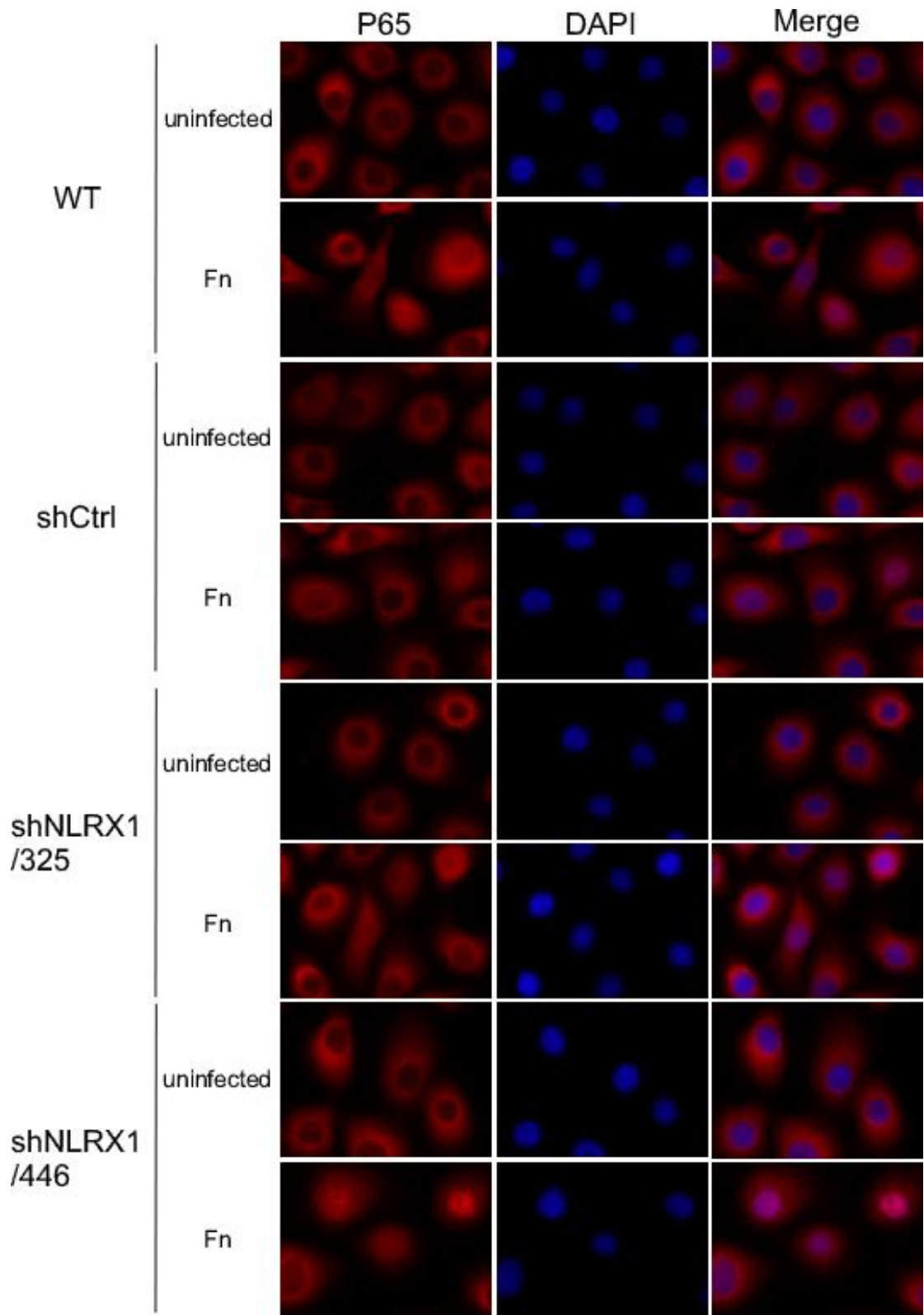
GEC were treated with 5 mM ATP for 10 min, or infected with *F. nucleatum* at an M.O.I of 100 for 6h, or left untreated. The cells were then stained with anti-ASC antibody (green) and Hoechst (blue) followed by confocal fluorescence microscopy imaging.

Scale bar: 10  $\mu$ m.



**Fig. S3. Effect of *F. nucleatum* infection on cell viability.**

GECs were uninfected or infected with *F. nucleatum* at an M.O.I. of 100 for 24 h. Cell viability was determined by the MTS assay.



**Fig. S4. NLRX1 modulates NF- $\kappa$ B nuclear translocation in *F. nucleatum*-infected GECs.**

GECs were infected with *F. nucleatum* at an M.O.I of 50 for 1 h, followed by immunostaining with anti-p65 (red) and DAPI counterstain (blue). Cells were viewed using a Leica DMI6000B inverted fluorescence microscope.