Supporting information for:

Hypoxanthine is a checkpoint stress metabolite in colonic epithelial energy modulation and barrier function

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Running title: *Epithelial adenylate metabolites and barrier function*

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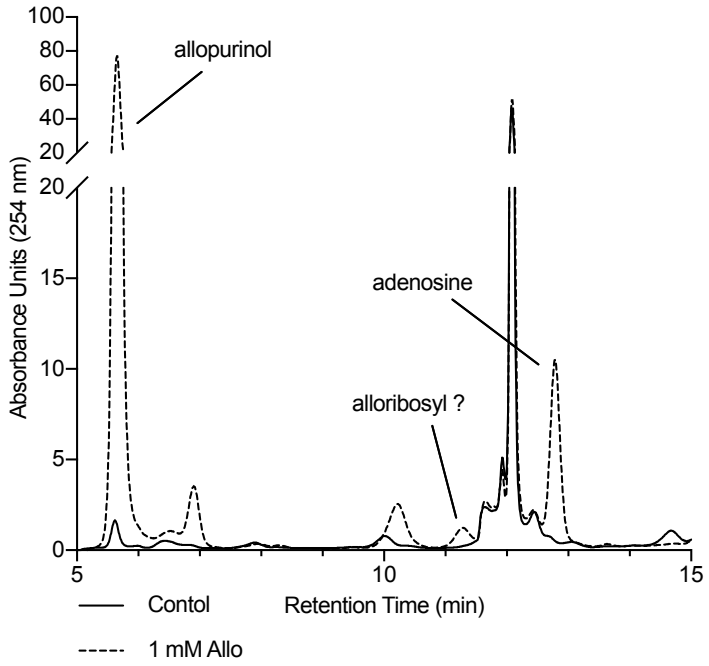

Figure S1. HPLC traces of sub-confluent control and 1 mM allopurinol-treated cells. Indicated are retention times for allopurinol, adenosine, and the proposed alloribosyl. For comparison, retention time for inosine is ~8 min.

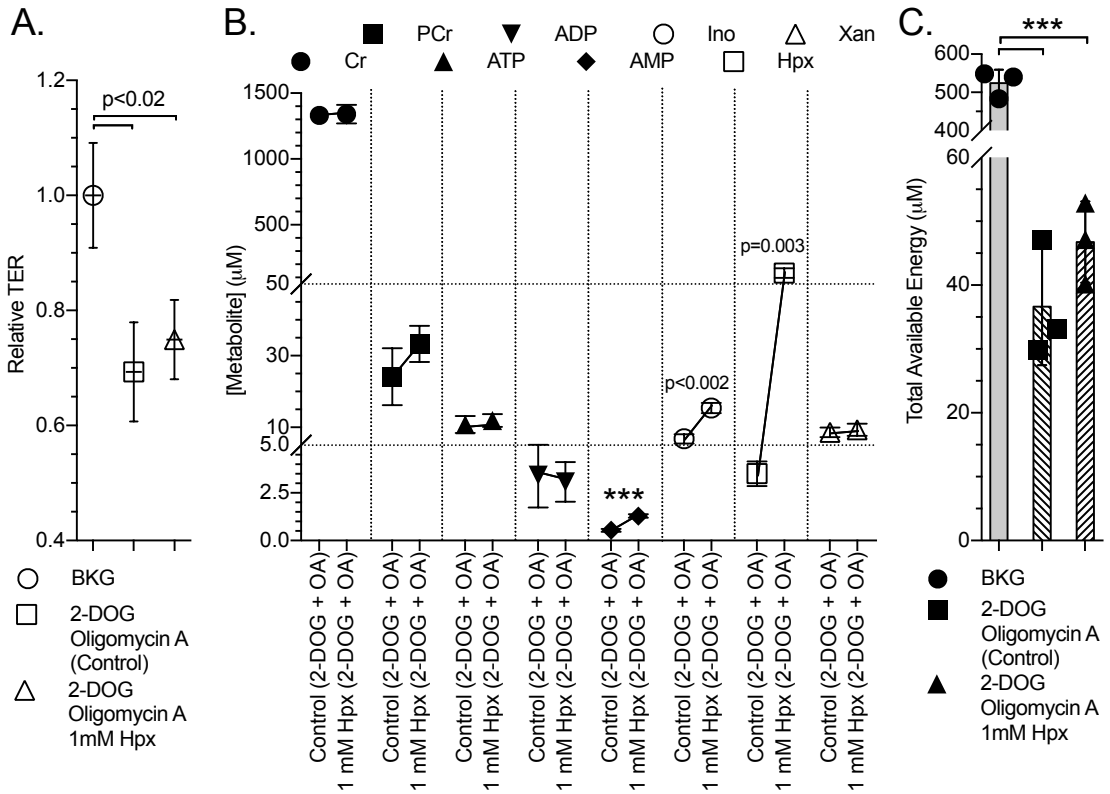

Figure S2. Barrier and metabolite responses to 2-deoxyglucose + oligomycin A treatments. (A and B) Barrier and metabolite responses of T84 cells to 2-deoxyglucose (20 mM) + oligomycin A (2 μM) with and without hypoxanthine (1 mM) as measured by HPLC; n = 3, t = 30 min. (C) Total available energy of results depicted in panel B. Data presented as mean ± SD; TER, transepithelial resistance; 2-DOG, 2-deoxyglucose; BKG, background (untreated); Total available energy = PCr + ATP + (0.5•ADP); Cr, creatine; PCr, phosphocreatine; ATP, adenosine triphosphate; ADP, adenosine diphosphate; AMP, adenosine monophosphate; Ino, inosine; Hpx, hypoxanthine; Xan, xanthine; *** indicates p<0.001.