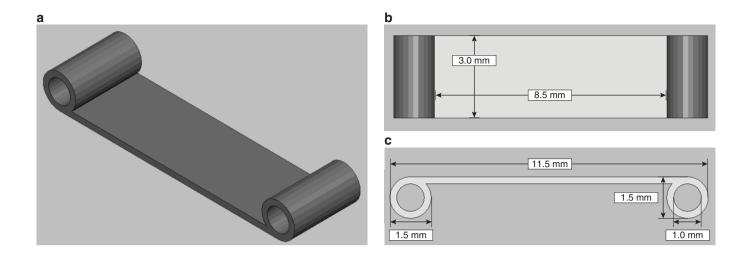
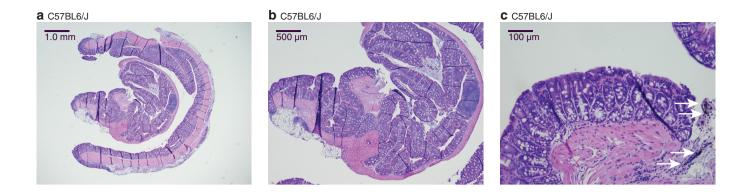
Supplementary Information An intravital window to image the colon in real time Rakhilin et al.



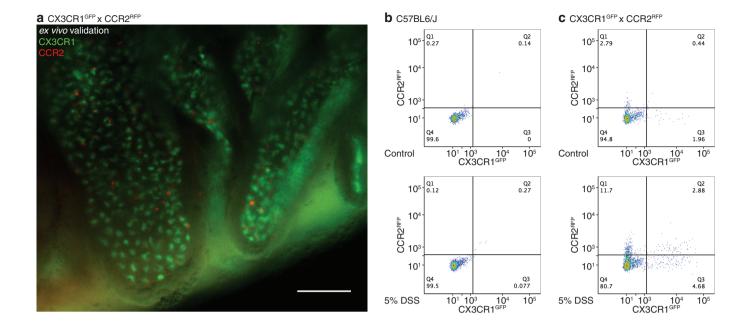
Supplementary Figure 1. 3D-render of the ferromagnetic scaffold for stabilized colon imaging. (a) Isometric view of the ferromagnetic scaffold design. Orthographic projection of the ferromagnetic scaffold design with dimensions: (b) top view and (c) front view.

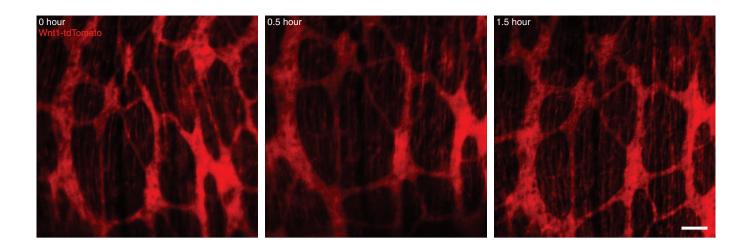


Supplementary Figure 2. Representative images of hematoxylin and eosin staining. Hematoxylin and eosin stained colon from a C57BL6/J mouse at (a) 20X, (b) 40X, and (c) 100X magnification. Arrows indicate visible tattoo regions in the tissue. All scale bars are as labeled.

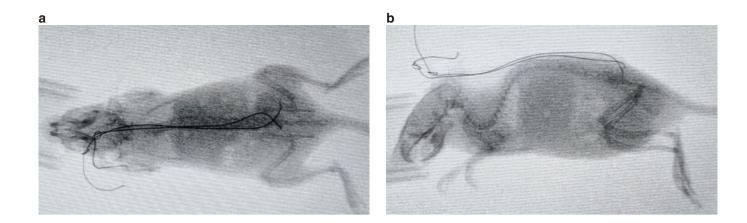


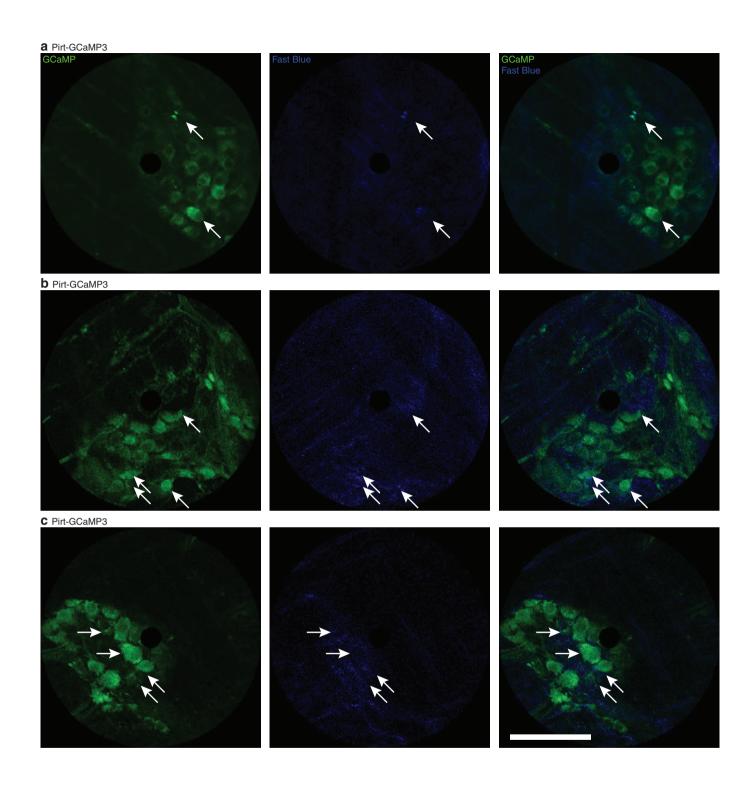
Supplementary Figure 3. Low autofluorescence in *in vivo* imaging in C57BL6/J mice. Representative images via the colonic window in C57BL6/J mice in the (a) blue, (b) red, and (c) green channels, as well as (d) the second harmonic generation. Scale bars is 100 μ m.





Supplementary Figure 5. Colonic myenteric plexus in a Wnt1-tdTomato mouse. Representative *in vivo* z-stack projections of the myenteric plexus through the colonic window. Images are captured at 0, 0.5, and 1.5 hours. Scale bar is $100 \ \mu m$.





Supplementary Figure 7. Representative images of Fast Blue labeling in Pirt-GCaMP3 mice *in vivo*. (a,b,c) Representative images of GCaMP-positive cells (green) and cells labeled with Fast Blue (blue) in three mice. Arrows indicate double-positive cells. All scale bars are $100 \ \mu m$.