Vitamin C alleviates acute enterocolitis in *Campylobacter jejuni* infected mice

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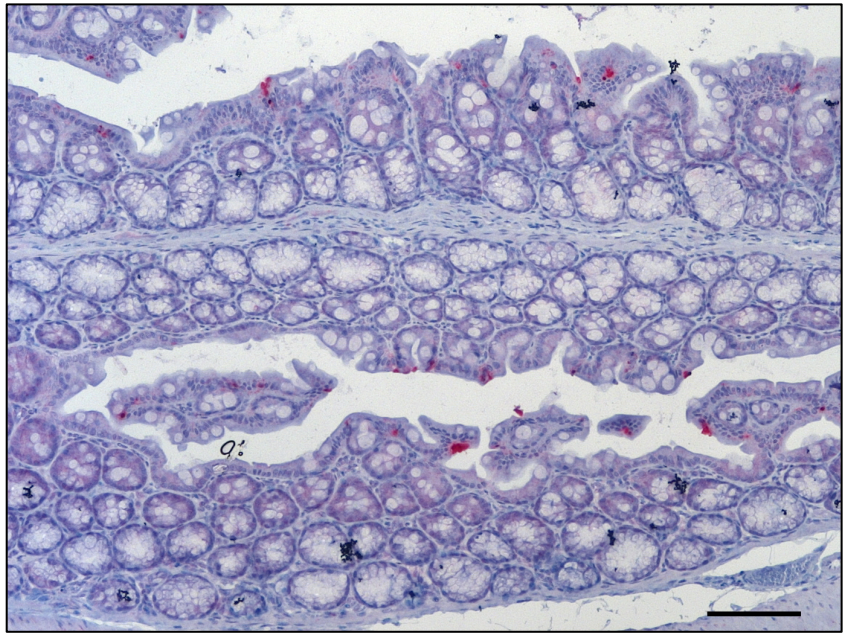
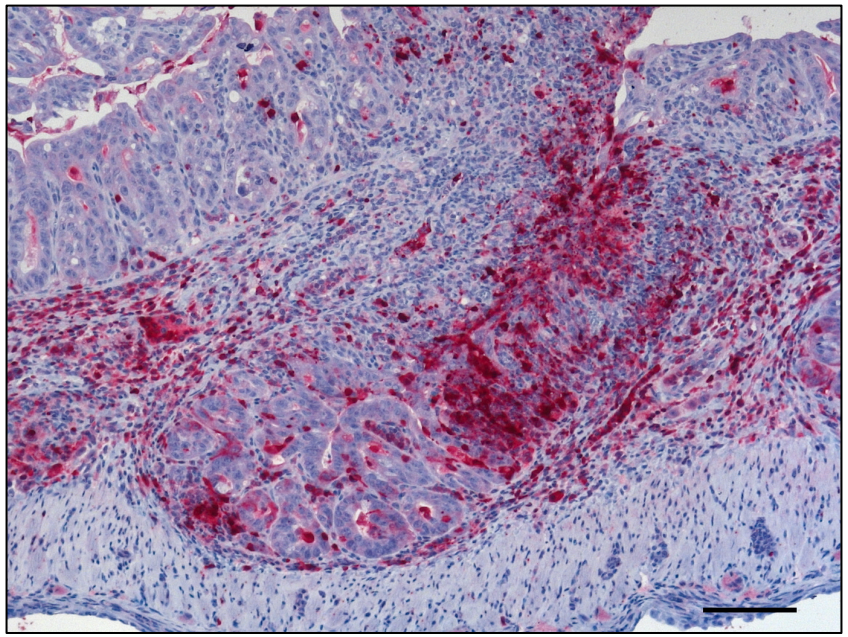
Representative photomicrographs of immunohistochemically stained colonic paraffin sections taken from ascorbate treated, *C. jejuni* infected mice. Starting four days before peroral *C. jejuni* infection, secondary abiotic IL-10$^{-/-}$ mice were treated with synthetic ascorbate (ASCOR) or placebo (PLC) via the drinking water. Naive mice served as uninfected and untreated controls. Apoptotic colonic epithelial cells (positive for cleaved caspase3) were quantitatively assessed microscopically in immunohistochemically stained large intestinal paraffin sections at day 6 post-infection. Photomicrographs shown are representative for four independent experiments.

Apoptotic Cells (COLON)

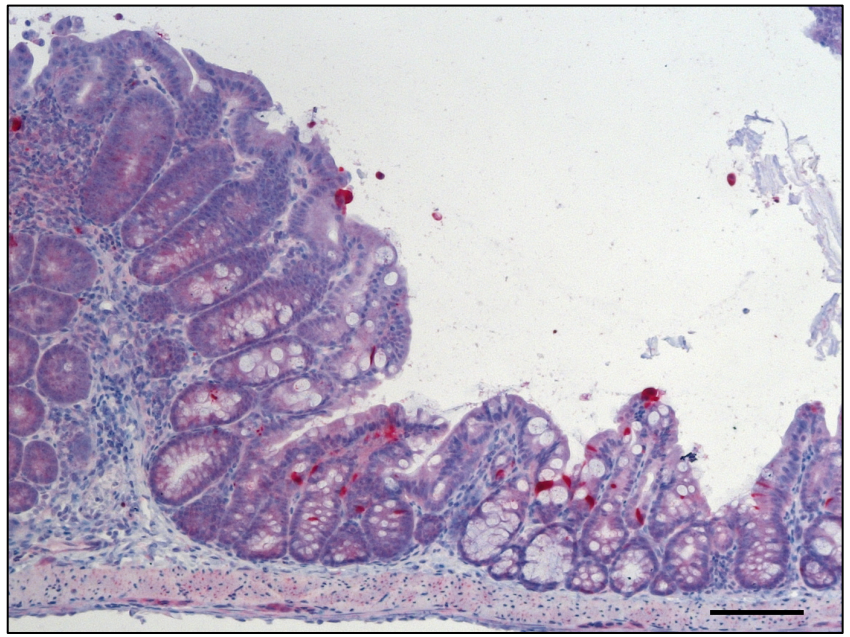
Naive



PLC



ASCOR



(100 x magnification, scale bar 100 µm)