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

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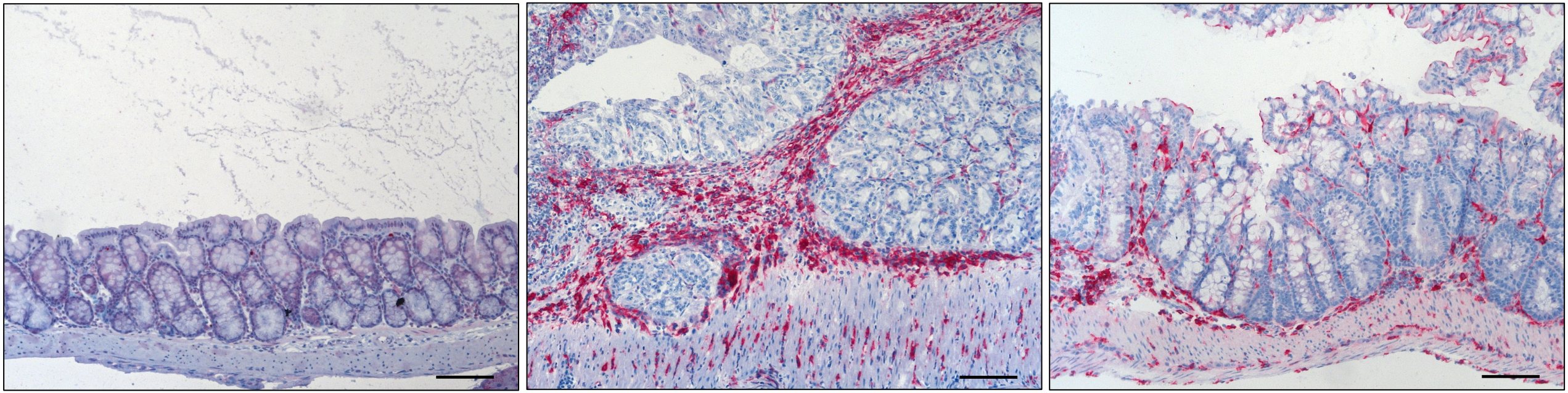
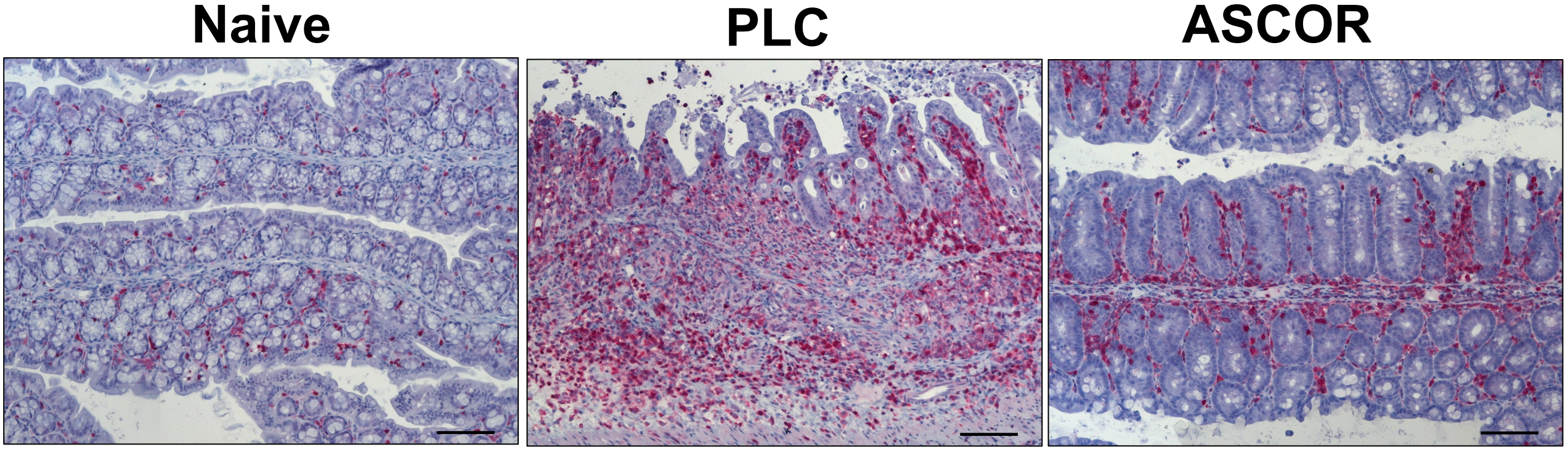
Representative photomicrographs of immunohistochemically stained colonic paraffin sections taken from ascorbate treated, *C. jejuni* infected mice. Starting four days before peroral *C. jejuni* infection, secondary abiotic IL-10$^{-/-}$ mice were treated with synthetic ascorbate (ASCOR) or placebo (PLC) via the drinking water. Naive mice served as uninfected and untreated controls. **(A)** macrophages and monocytes (positive for F4/80), **(B)** T lymphocytes (positive for CD3), and **(C)** B lymphocytes (positive for B220) in the colonic mucosa and lamina propria were quantitatively assessed microscopically in immunohistochemically stained large intestinal paraffin sections at day 6 post-infection. Photomicrographs shown are representative for four independent experiments.

A Macrophages / Monocytes (COLON)



(100 x magnification, scale bar 100 µm)

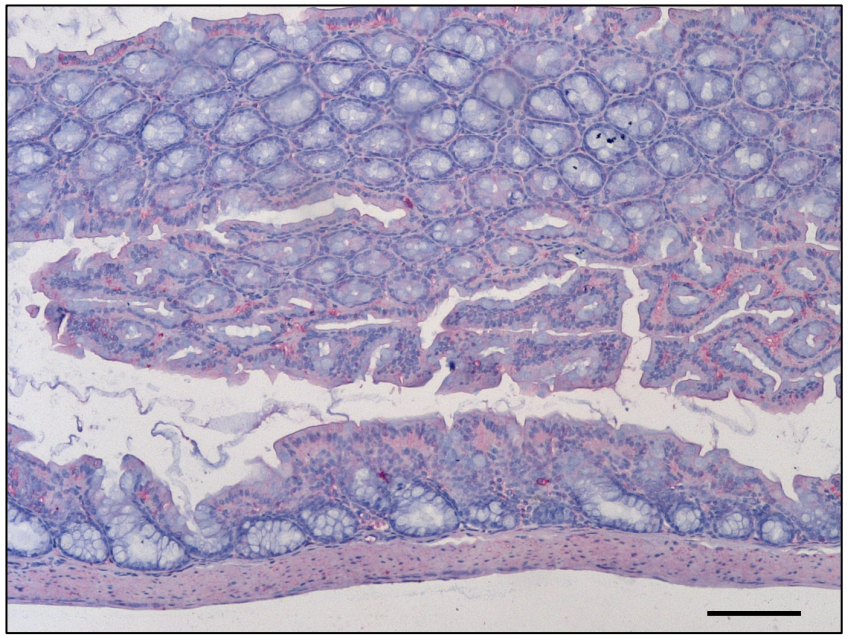
B T Lymphocytes (COLON)



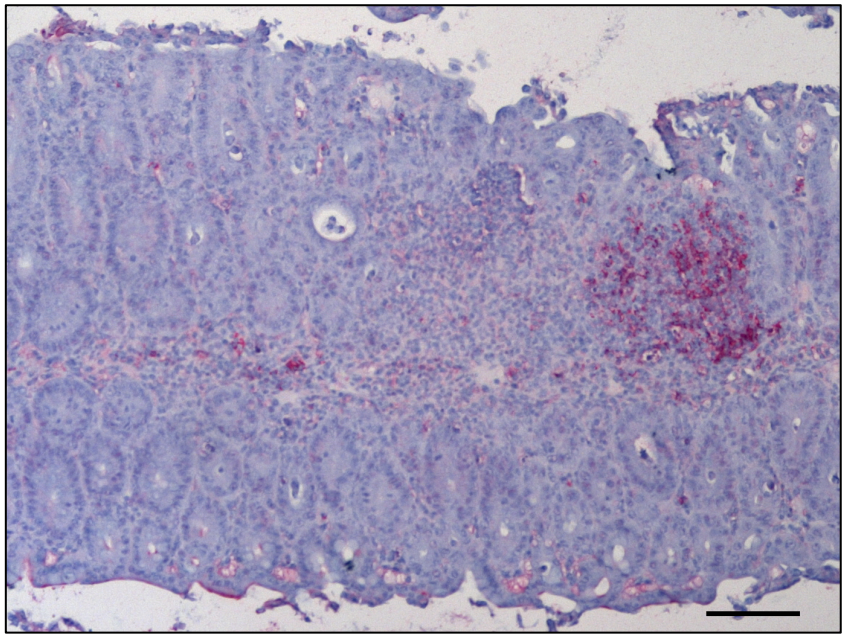
(100 x magnification, scale bar 100 μm)

C B Lymphocytes (COLON)

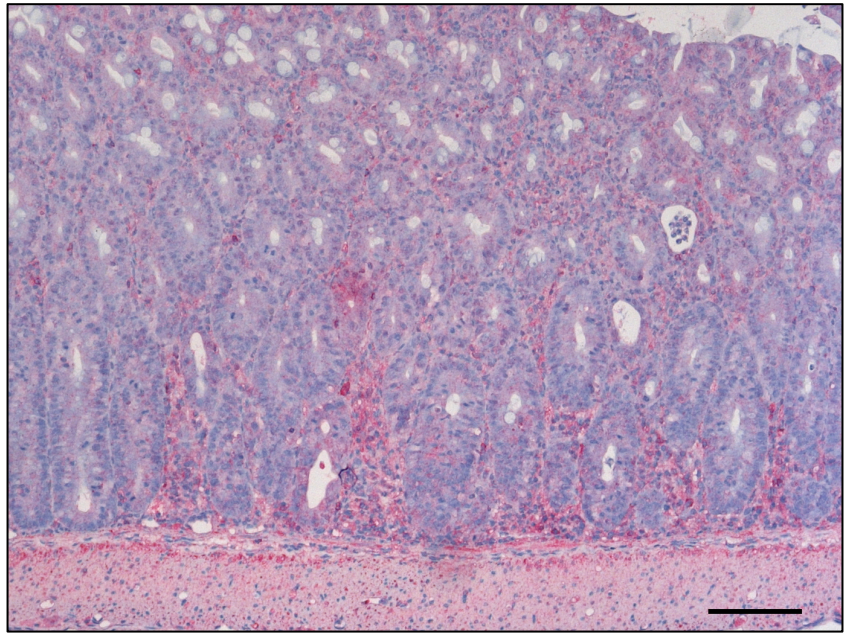
Naive



PLC



ASCOR



(100 x magnification, scale bar 100 µm)