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

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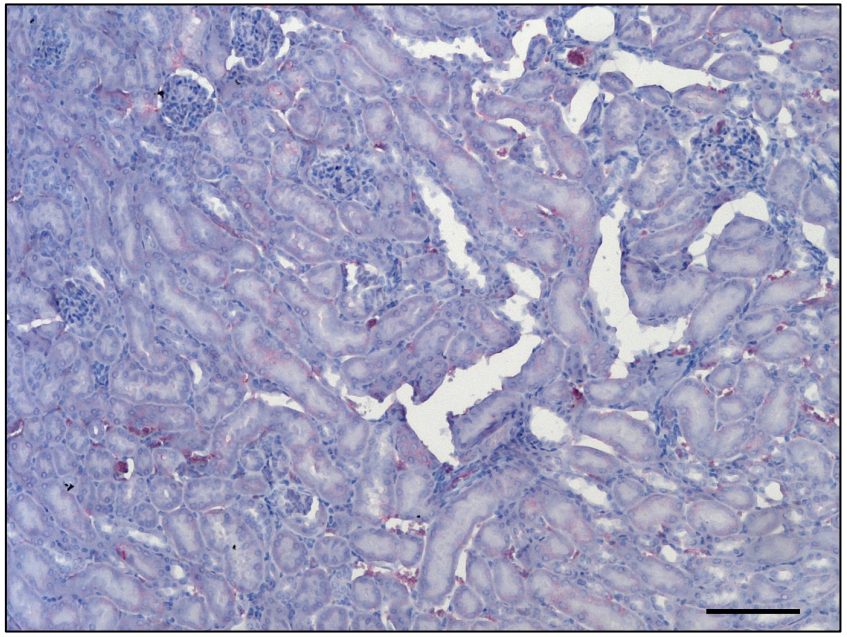
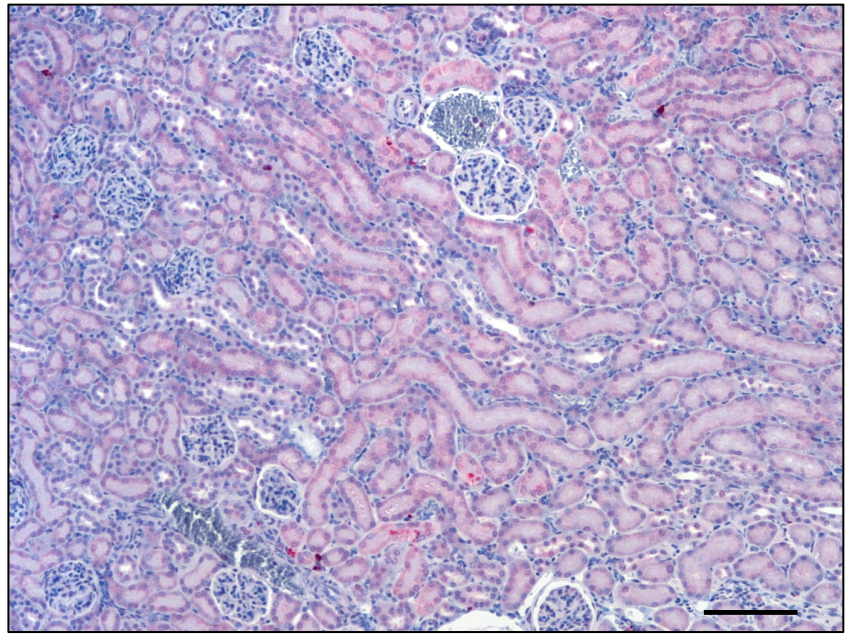
Representative photomicrographs of immunohistoichemically stained extra-intestinal paraffin sections taken from ascorbate treated, *C. jejuni* infected mice. Starting four days before peroral *C. jejuni* infection, secondary abiotic IL-10$^{-/-}$ mice were treated with synthetic ascorbate (ASCOR) or placebo (PLC) via the drinking water. Naive mice served as uninfected and untreated controls. In **(A)** kidney, **(B)** lung and **(C)** liver apoptotic cells (positive for caspase3) as well as **(D)** hepatic T lymphocytes (positive for CD3) were quantitatively assessed microscopically in immunohistochemically stained paraffin sections taken from respective compartments at day 6 post-infection. Photomicrographs shown are representative for four independent experiments.

A Apoptotic Cells (KIDNEY)

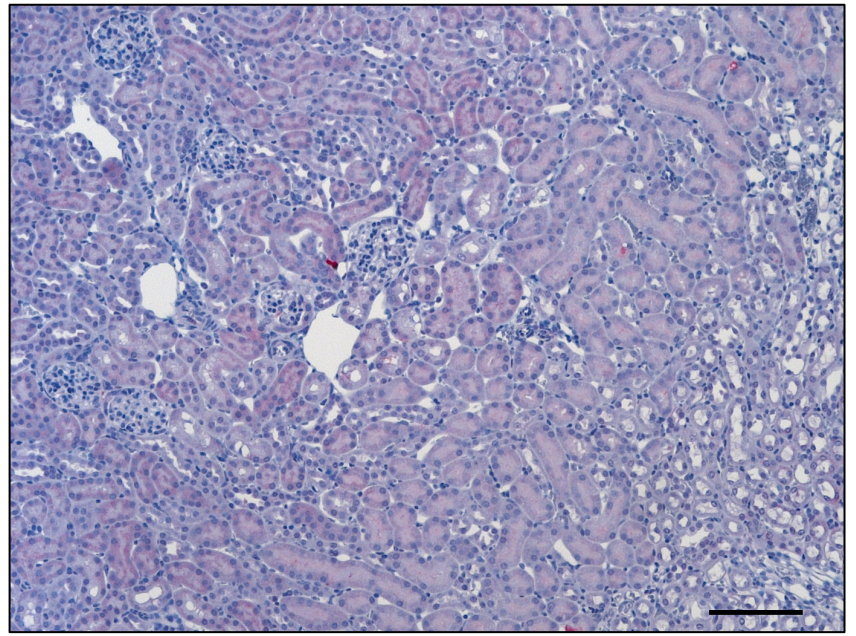
Naive



PLC

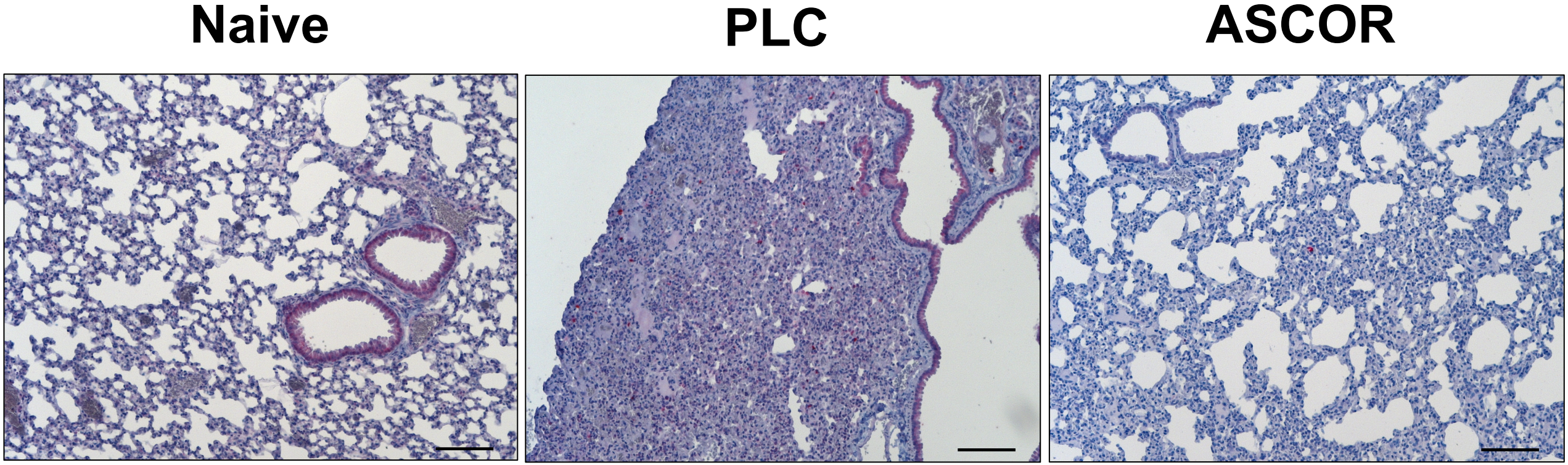


ASCOR



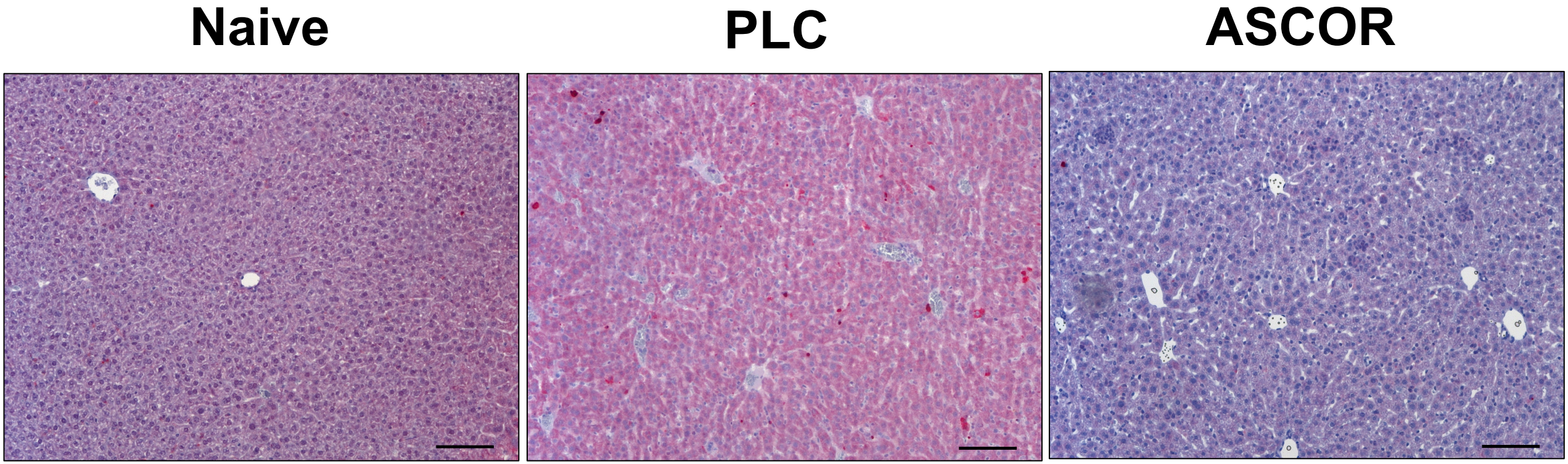
(100 x magnification, scale bar 100 µm)

B Apoptotic Cells (LUNG)



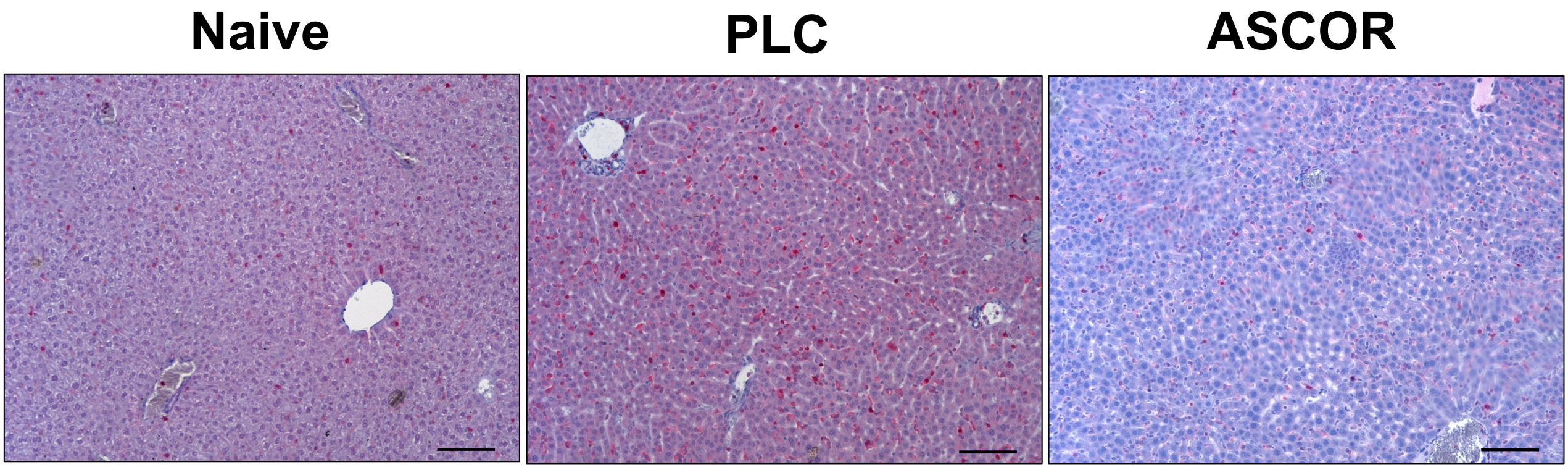
(100 x magnification, scale bar 100 μm)

C Apoptotic Cells (LIVER)



(100 x magnification, scale bar 100 μm)

D T Lymphocytes (LIVER)



(100 x magnification, scale bar 100 µm)