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

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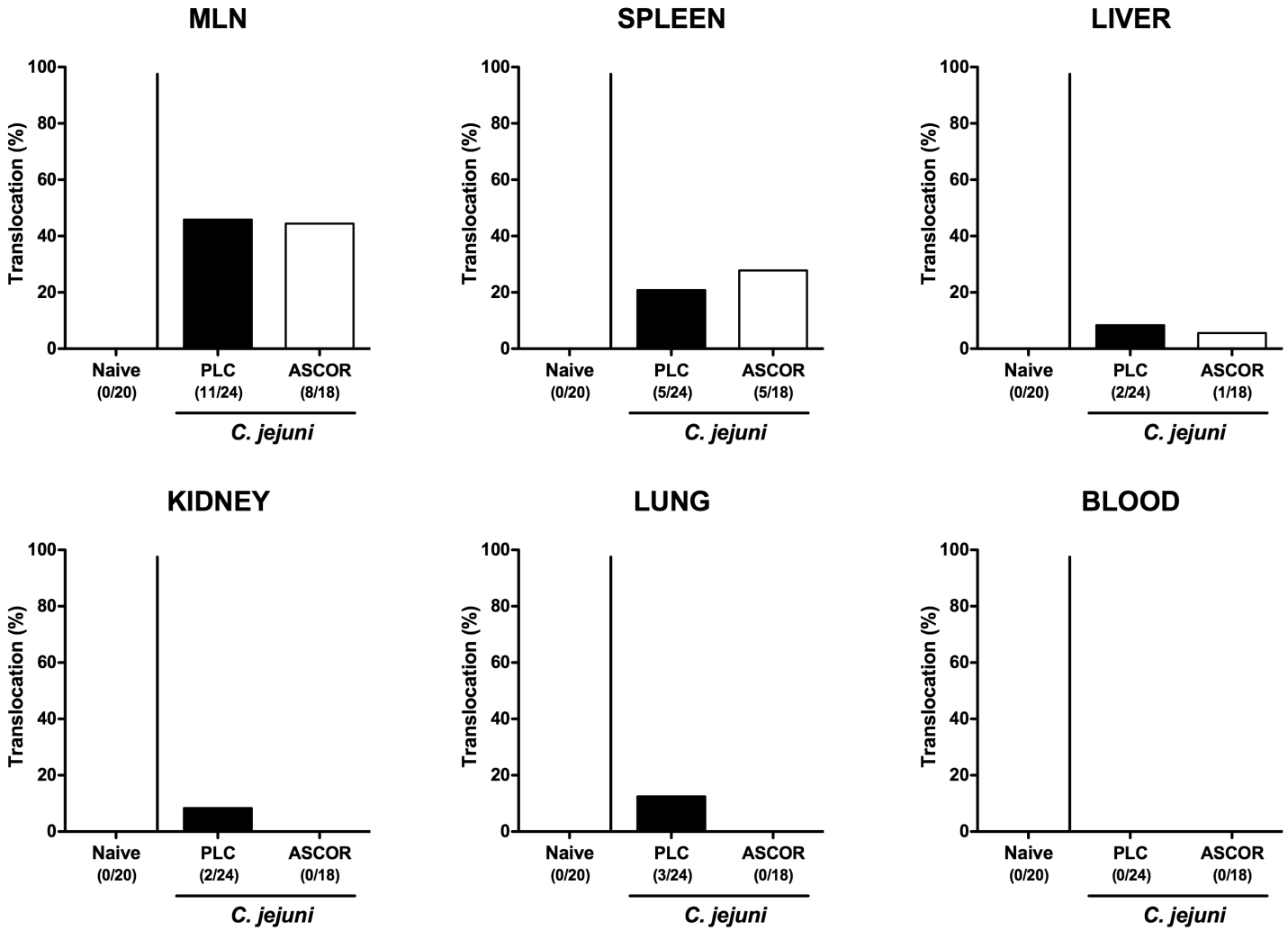

Bacterial translocation in ascorbate treated mice following *C. jejuni* infection. Starting four days before peroral *C. jejuni* infection, secondary abiotic IL-10$^{-/-}$ mice were treated with synthetic ascorbate (ASCOR; open circles) or placebo (PLC; filled circles) via the drinking water. At day 6 post-infection, the abundance of *C. jejuni* was assessed in *ex vivo* biopsies derived from mesenteric lymph nodes (MLN), spleen, liver, kidney, lung, and cardiac blood as indicated by culture. The cumulative relative translocation rates of viable pathogens into the respective compartment as assessed from four independent experiments are indicated (in %).