

Supplementary Figure Legends:

Figure S1: H&E stained intestine tissue sections from *Igf2bp1^{IEC-Ind KO}* and control mice.

- A. H&E stained colon sections of *Igf2bp1^{IEC-Ind KO}* had shown loss of crypts with increased cellularity in lamina propria having mild to medium patchy to diffuse neutrophilic, lymphocytic infiltration and abscess formation, when compared to control mice.
- B. H&E stained small intestine sections of *Igf2bp1^{IEC-Ind KO}* showing mild active enteritis when compared to control mice section.
- C. H&E stained colon sections from chronic DSS treated *Igf2bp1^{IEC-Ind KO}* mice showing increased marked disruption of colonic mucosa along with crypt abscesses, loss of colonic surface epithelium and crypts, and diffuse infiltration of inflammatory cells, when compared to control mice colon sections in the left panel.

Figure S2-A, B and C: mRNA expression of Myc, β -TrCP and Fbxw11 were analyzed from the IECs isolated from control and *Igf2bp1^{IEC-Ind KO}* mice. The data are means \pm SD (n=5)

Figure S3-A: mRNA degradation assay in Caco-2 cells transduced with doxycycline-inducible scramble or *Igf2bp1*-specific shRNA. Cells were grown for 4 days with doxycycline treatment to induce knockdown of IGF2BP1. Actinomycin D was added at time 0 and cell samples were collected at 0, 2, 4 and 8 hrs time point from the same plate. *Claudin2* mRNA levels were evaluated via RT-qPCR. **B:** The mRNA degradation assay in RKO cells transduced with control or IGF2BP1 overexpression (*Igf2bp1*-OE) constructs to show the stabilization of *Claudin2* mRNA upon IGF2BP1 overexpression. Actinomycin D was treated at 0 hrs. and cells were collected at 0, 2, 4, 8 hrs from the same plate. Total RNA was isolated followed by RT-qPCR to analyze the *Claudin2* mRNA levels. The data are means \pm S.D. of two independent experimental repeats.

Fig. 1S

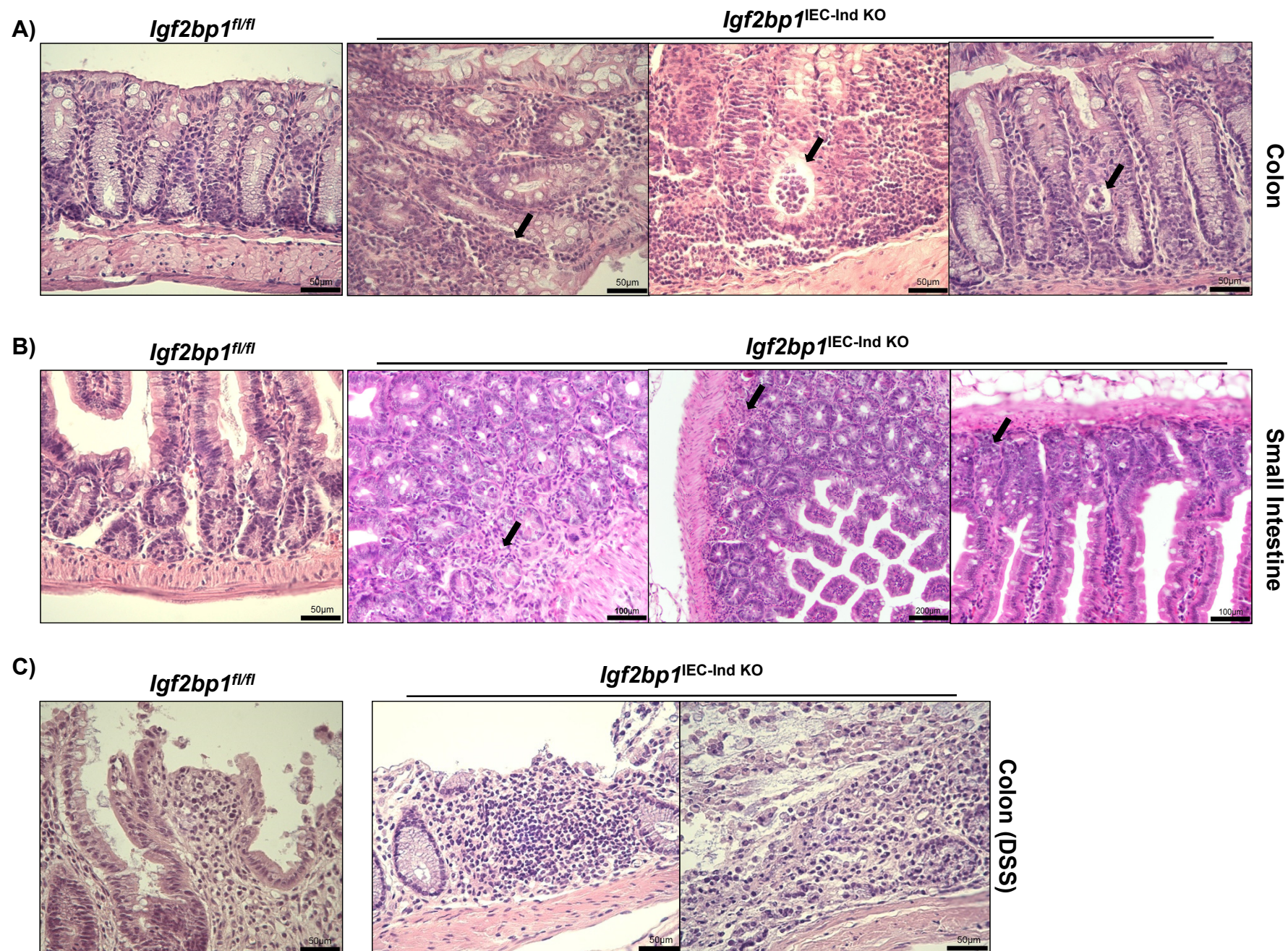
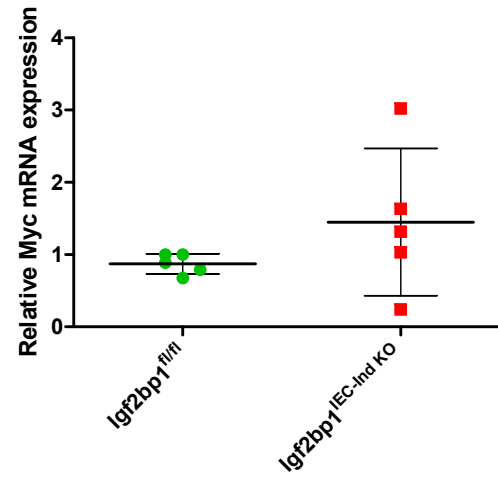
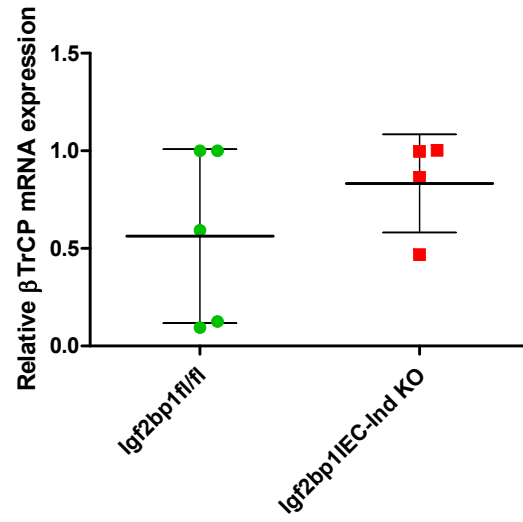


Fig. 2S

A)



B)



C)

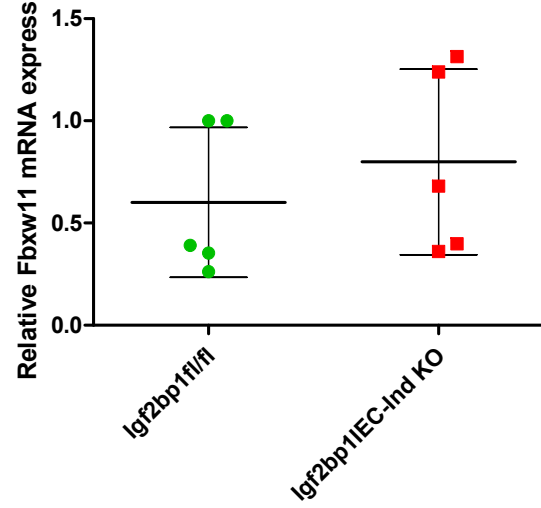
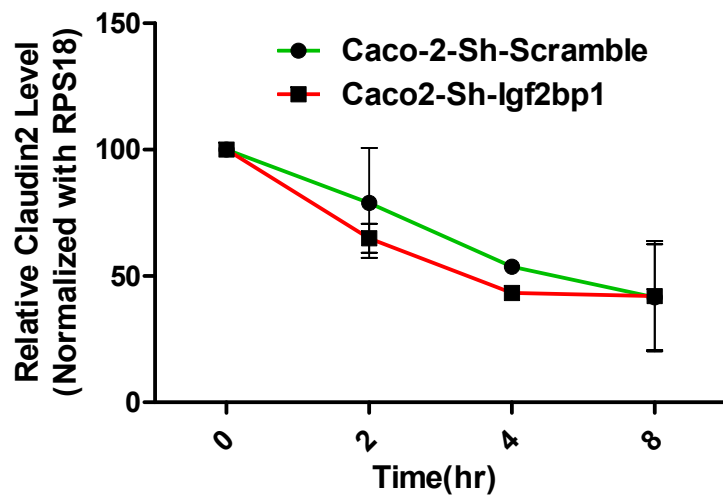


Fig. 3S

A)



B)

