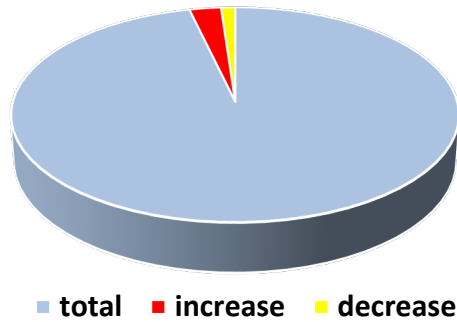
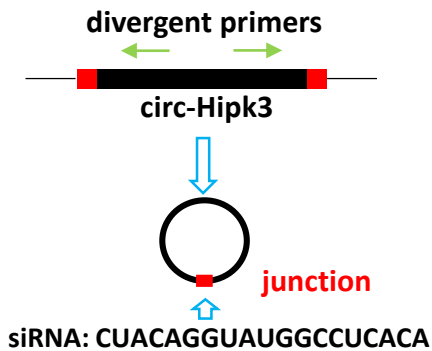
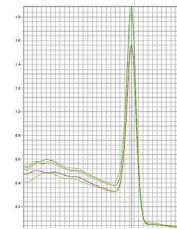
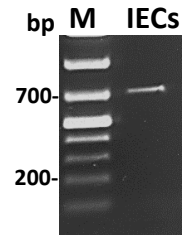
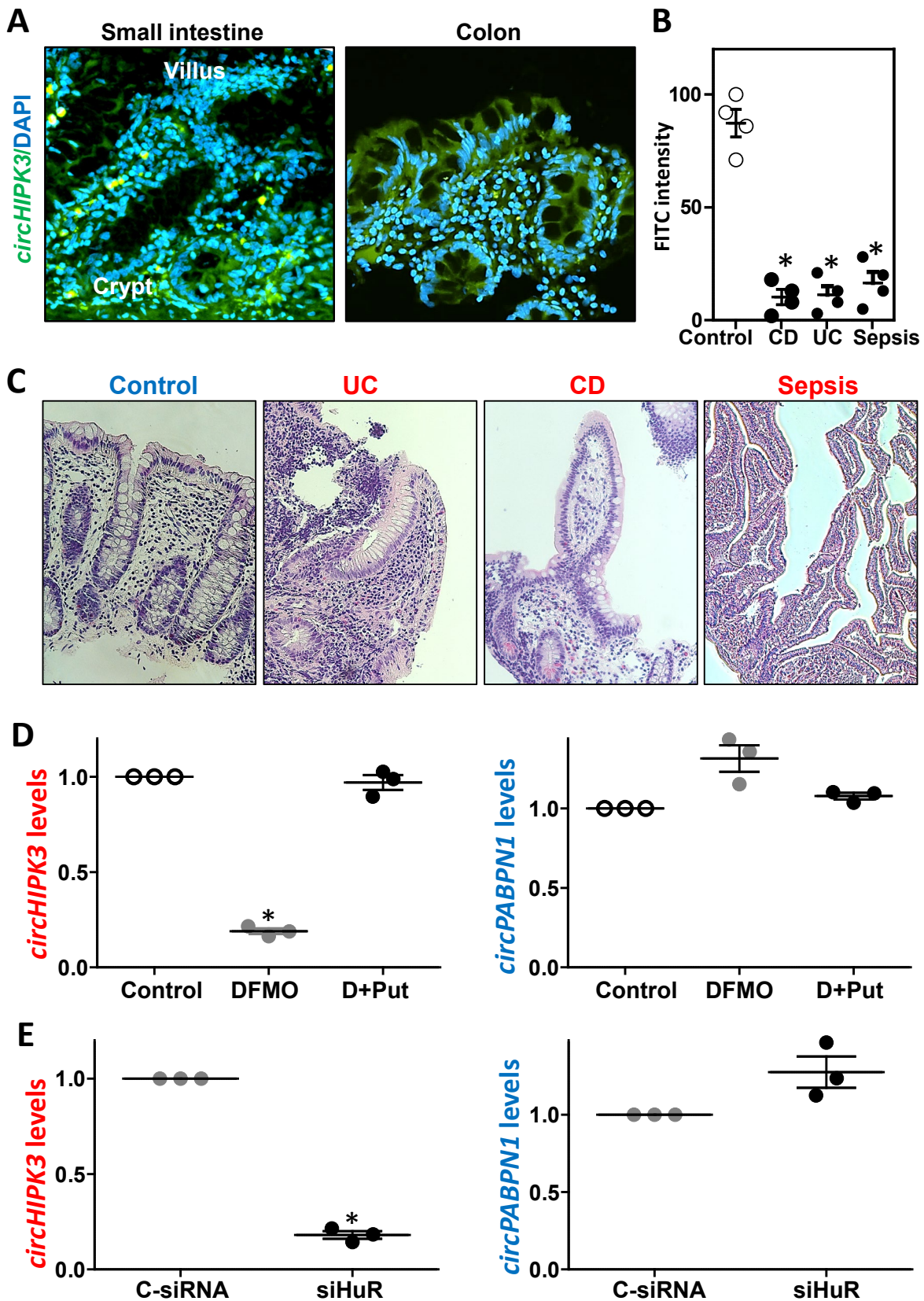
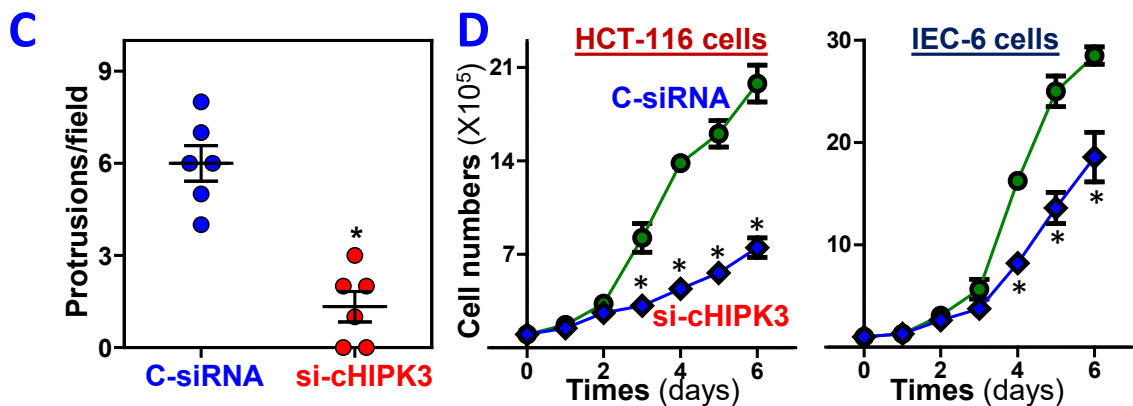
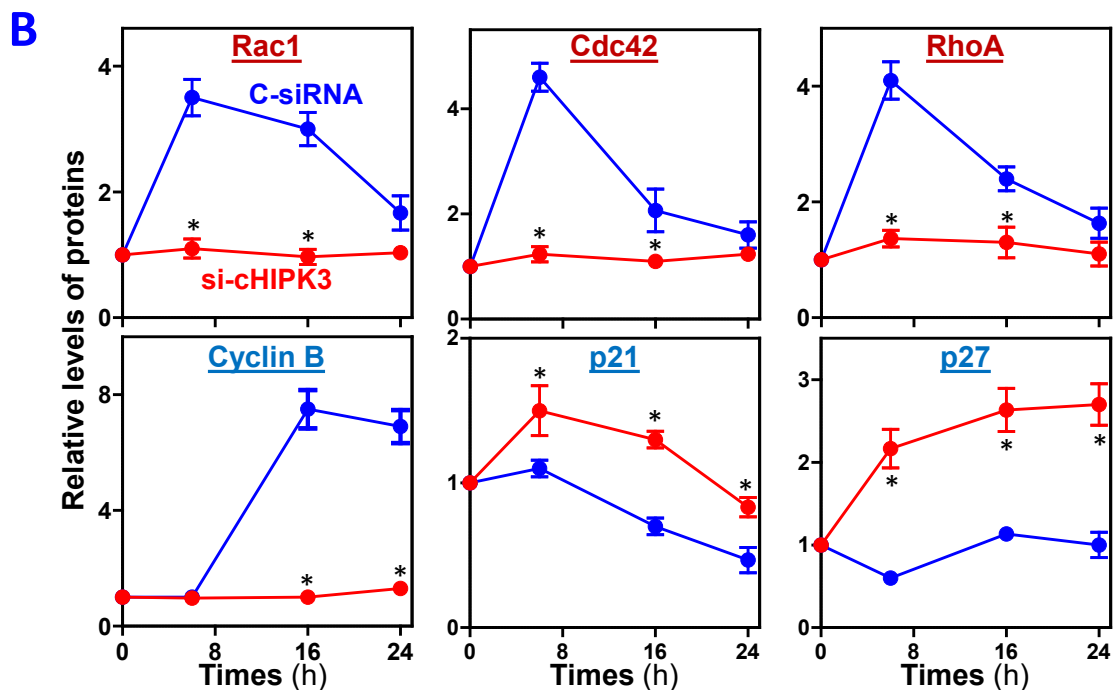
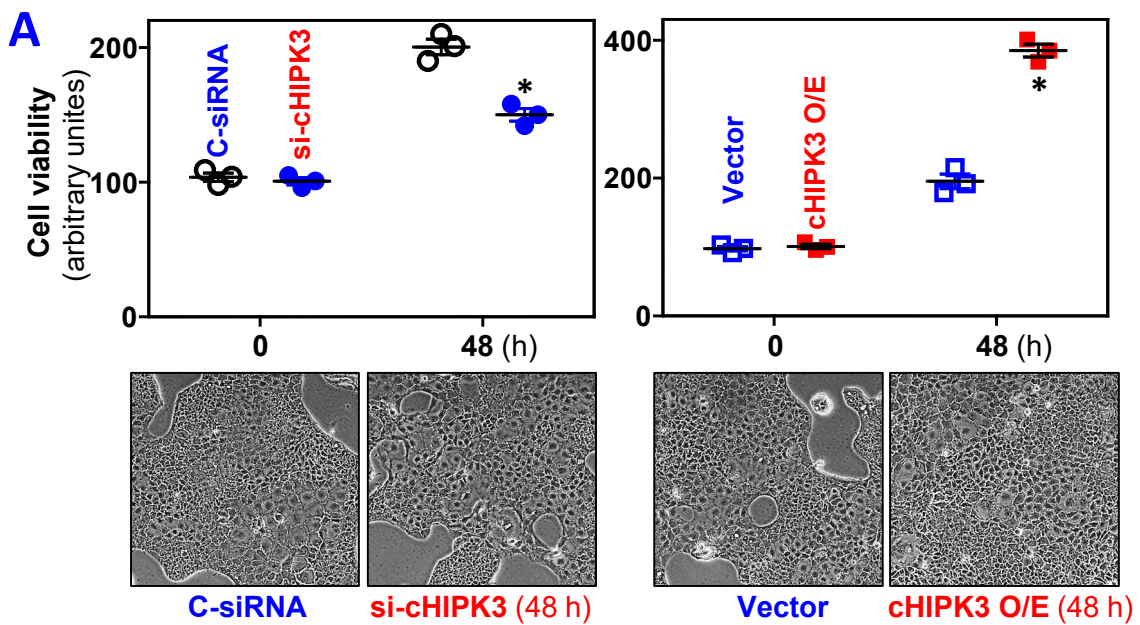


A**B a. RT-PCR primers****b. PCR results**qPCR analysisGel analysis

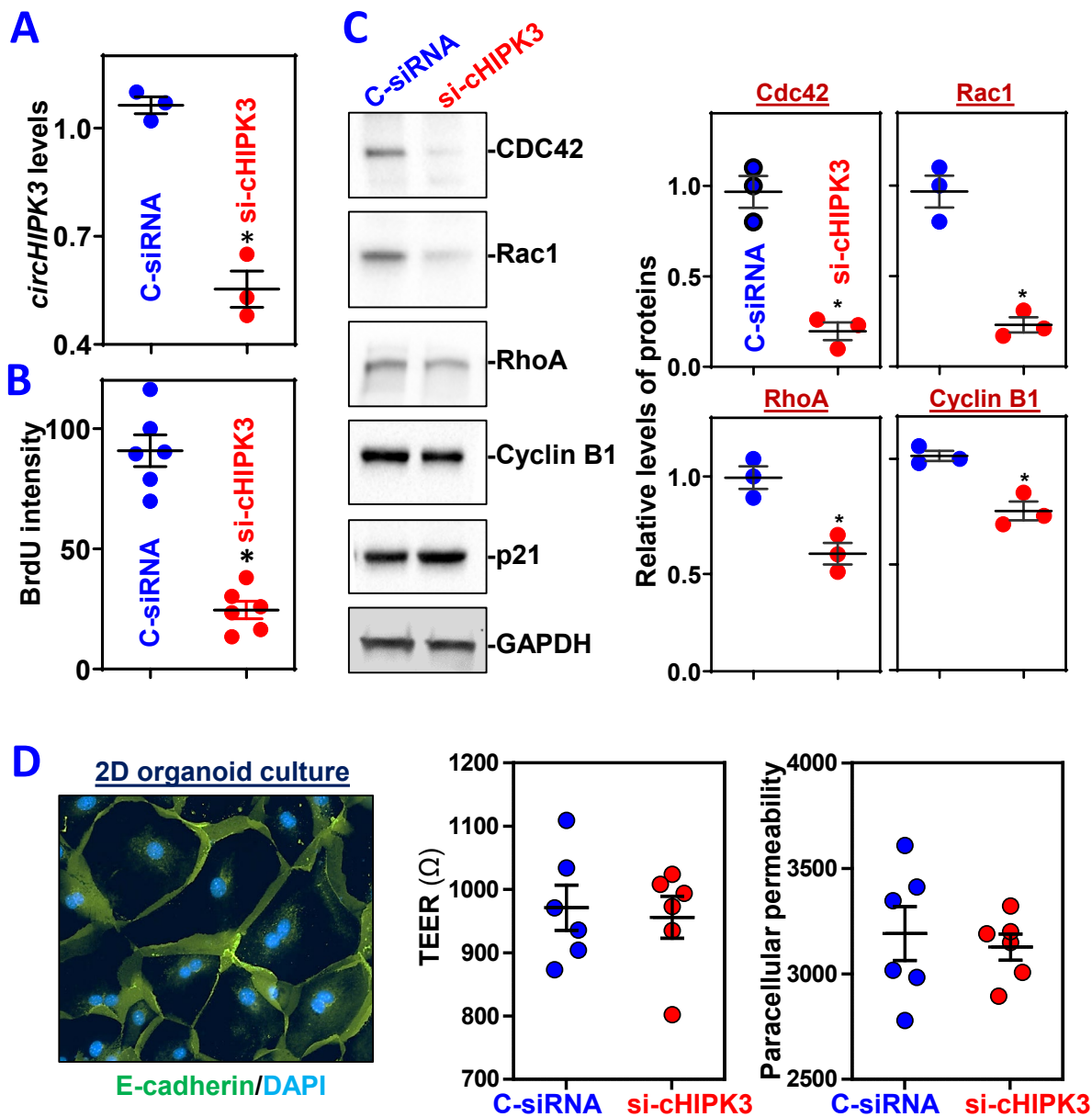
Supplementary Figure 1. Changes in circRNA expression profiles in the small intestinal mucosa of CLP-mice. **(A)** Summarized data showing changes in circRNA expression profiles in mice exposed to CLP for 48 as measured by circRNA microarray. **(B)** Methods used to confirm results obtained from microarray assays: **a)** RT-PCR primers; and **b)** PCR results. Green arrows indicates the location and direction of the divergent primers used for PCR analysis. The PCR product was analyzed in 1% agarose gel.



Supplementary Figure 2. (A) Distribution of *circHIPK3* in the mucosa of small intestine and colon as measured by RNA-FISH assay. (B) Quantification of *circHIPK3*-FITC intensity in the mucosa from patients with CD, UC, or sepsis as described in Fig. 1E. * $P < 0.05$ compared with controls ($n = 4$). (C) H&E staining of intestinal mucosa from control individuals and patients with UC, CD or sepsis. (D) Levels of *circHipk3* (left) and *circPabpn1* (right) in Caco-2 cells treated with DFMO (5 mmol/L) with or without exogenous putrescine (Put, 10 μ mol/L) for 6 days. Values are the means \pm SEM ($n = 3$). * $P < 0.05$ compared with control or DFMO plus Put. (E) Levels of *circHipk3* (left) and *circPabpn1* (right) in cells transfected with siRNA targeting HuR (siHuR) or control siRNA (C-siRNA) for 48 h. * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA ($n = 3$).



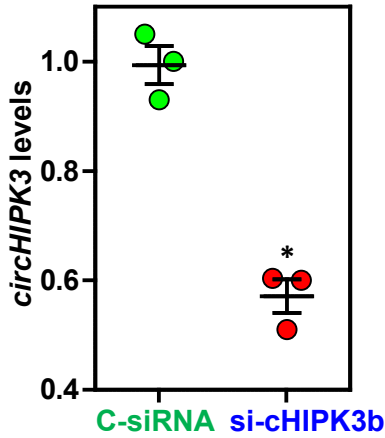
Supplementary Figure 3. (A) Cell viability 48h after transfection with si-chHIPK3 or circHIPK3 expression vector, as measured by MTT assay. * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA or control vector ($n = 3$). (B) Semi-quantitative analysis of immunoblots of various proteins after wounding as described in Fig. 3A. * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA. (C) Quantification of cell plasma protrusions 6 h after wounding in cells treated as described in Fig. 3B. * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA. (D) circHIPK3 silencing by transfection with si-chHIPK3 inhibits growth of HCT-116 and IEC-6 cells. * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA ($n = 3$).



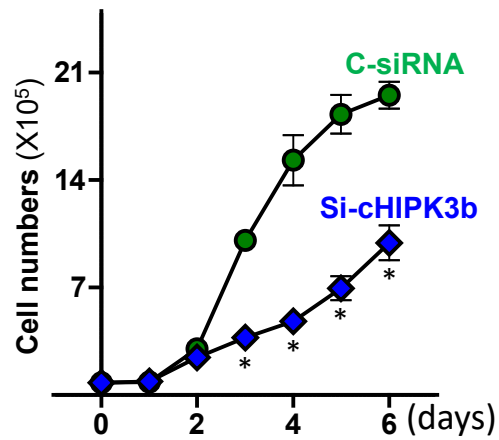
Supplementary Figure 4. (A) Levels of *circHIPK3* in primarily cultured intestinal organoids on day 3 after transfection with si-cHIPK3 or C-siRNA. Values are the means \pm SEM ($n = 3$). * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA. (B) BrdU intensity of the intestinal organoids treated as described in A. * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA ($n = 6$). (C) Levels of various proteins in intestinal organoids treated as described in A. *Left, representative immunoblots; right, semi-quantitative analysis of immunoblots.* * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA ($n = 3$). (D) Epithelial barrier function in 2D organoid culture model (*left*) as indicated by transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER) (*middle*) and FITC-dextran paracellular permeability (*right*) after *circHIPK3* silencing as described in A ($n = 6$).

A a. 2nd siRNA (si-cHIPK3b): GGUACUACAGUAUGGCCUCACAAGUC

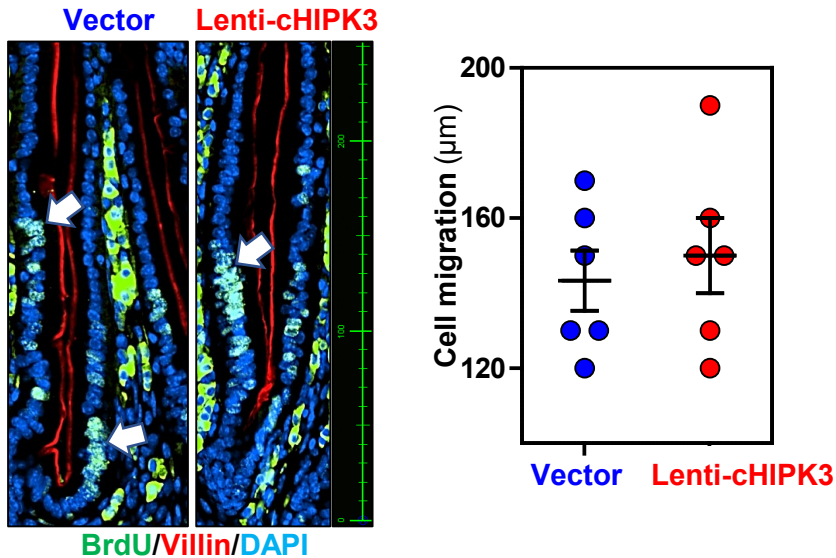
b. *circHIPK3* levels



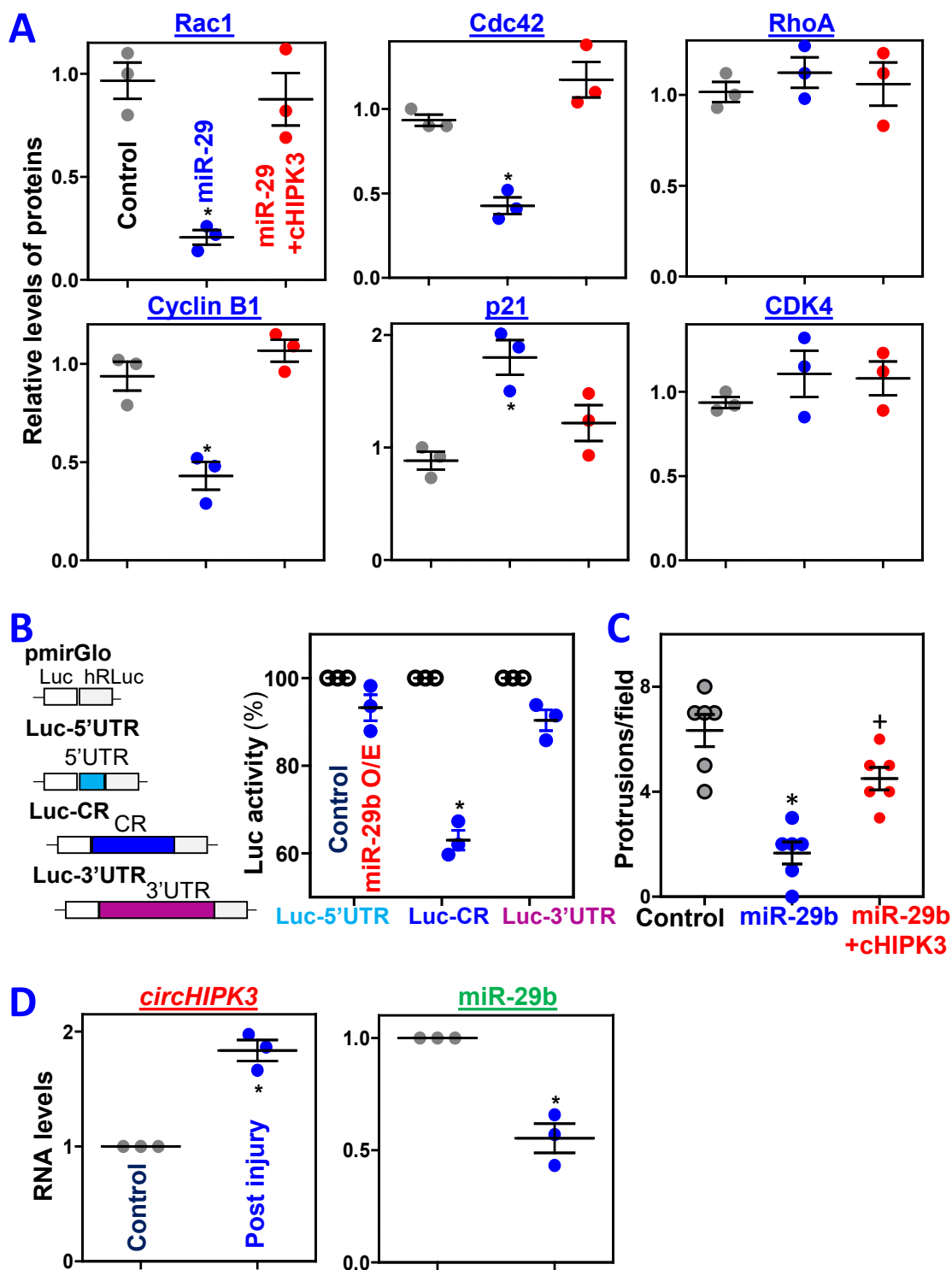
c. Cell growth



B



Supplementary Figure 5. (A) Effect of transfection with second siRNA targeting *circHIPK3*, si-cHIPK3b (a), on levels of *circHIPK3* (b) and cell growth (c). Levels of cellular *circHIPK3* were examined 48 h after the transfection. * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA ($n = 3$). (B) Intestinal epithelial cell migration in the small intestinal mucosa after *circHIPK3* overexpression. Mice were intraperitoneally injected with the recombinant *circHIPK3* lentiviral vector (Lenti-cHIPK3) or control lentiviral vector (Vector), and BrdU was given on day 5 after the injection. Cell migration was examined 24 h after administration of BrdU ($n = 6$).



Supplementary Figure 6. (A) Quantitative results of immunoblots from densitometry analysis in cells transfected with miR-29b alone or co-transfected with miR-29b and cHIPK3 as described in Fig. 6C. * $P < 0.05$ compared with control or miR-29b+cHIPK3 ($n = 3$). (B) Ectopically expressed miR-29b inhibits activity of the Rac1 luciferase reporter in Caco-2 cells. *Left*, schematic of firefly luciferase reporter constructs containing fragments of the Rac1 5'-untranslated region (UTR), coding region (CR), and 3'-UTR. *Right*, levels of Rac1 luciferase reporter activity in cells transfected with the miR-29b expression vector for 48 h. Values are the means \pm SEM ($n = 3$). * $P < 0.05$ compared with control. (C) Quantification of cell plasma protrusions 6 h after wounding in cells treated as described in Fig. 6D. *+ $P < 0.05$ compared with control and miR-29b alone, respectively ($n = 6$). (D) Levels of *circHIPK3* and miR-29b after wounding (6 h) in Caco-2 cells. * $P < 0.05$ compared with C-siRNA.