

Fig. S1. PFOS does not alter *il17a* or *il22* expression in zebrafish larvae during TNBS-induced inflammation. (A-B) Violin plots showing relative expression of *il17a*, *il22*, *lyz*, *mpeg1.1*, *lck*, *trac*, and *tjap1* analyzed by qPCR in dissected intestines or carcasses at 120 hpf following exposure to TNBS (70 µg/mL) and PFOS (200 nM). n = 11-12, 4 experiments. Data show transcript levels as A. U. respect to *eef11a1*. The black line represents the median. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001. One-way ANOVA with Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD).



Fig. S2. PFOS exposure does not alter intestinal epithelial architecture or mucin production. (A) Representative images of hematoxylin & eosin (H&E) stained 5 days post-fertilization larvae following 48 hours exposure to TNBS (70 μ g/mL) and PFOS (200 nM). (B) Whole-mount alcian blue staining of zebrafish embryos treated with TNBS+PFOS. The graph represents the quantification of the alcian blue positive area per intestinal area, as described in the cartoon. *n* = 18-21, 1 experiment. Each data point represents one 120 h post fertilization zebrafish larvae. The black line represents the median. One-way ANOVA with Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD).



Fig. S3. PFOS does not alter neutrophils numbers at hematopoietic sites nor macrophages intestinal numbers during TNBS-induced inflammation in zebrafish larvae. (A) Quantification of DsRed2-positive cells (neutrophils) in the hematopoietic regions (AGM; aorta-gonad-mesonephros, and CHT; caudal hematopoietic tissue) as described in the cartoon. n = 32-35, 5 experiments. Each data point represents one 120 h post fertilization zebrafish larvae. (B) Quantification of mCherry-positive cells (macrophages) in the gastrointestinal tract of 120 h post fertilization *mpeg1:mCherry-F* larvae. Representative images are 7x magnification. The dash line demarks the gastrointestinal tract area. n = 19-23, 2 experiments. Each data point represents one 120 h post fertilization zebrafish larvae. The black line represents the median. * p < 0.05. One-way ANOVA with Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD).



Fig. S4. Myeloid cell characterization of PFOS exacerbated colitis in the colon. (A-C) Violin plots showing frequencies out of CD45⁺ cells and absolute numbers of myeloid cells in the colon lamina propria, analyzed by flow cytometry. n = 5-11, 3 experiments. (D) Violin plots showing colon length of mice treated with PFOS and TNBS as described in Figure 3D. The black line represents the median. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001. One-way ANOVA with Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test.



Fig. S5. PFOS exposure results in reduced abundance of Bacteroides. (A) Violin plots showing relative abundance of Bacteroides (Mouse Intestinal Bacteroides, MIB), Gamma Proteobacteria, Firmicutes, *Lactobacillus*, and segmented filamentous bacteria (SFB) relative to universal 16S levels analyzed by qPCR. Bacterial DNA was isolated from stool obtained from the colon. n = 5-11, 3 experiments. The black line represents the median. * p < 0.05. One-way ANOVA with Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test.



Fig. S6. PFOS does not alter neutrophil numbers or frequencies in the colon 1 day after TNBS-induced colitis and these are efficiently depleted with anti-Ly6G antibody treatment. (A) Experimental scheme of the FITC-Dextran permeability assay. (B) Experimental outline. (C) Absolute numbers of neutrophils isolated from the colon lamina propria at day 1 and 3 following TNBS administration. n = 7-9, 3 experiments for day 1. Data for day 3 corresponds to the data shown in Figure **3F**, n = 5-11, 3 experiments. Veh; vehicle group from the experiment performed at day 1, thus the same values are used for both TNBS and TNBS+PFOS. (D) Representative dot plots of flow cytometry analysis of neutrophils isolated from the colon lamina propria at day 3 following neutrophil depletion in TNBS+PFOS treated mice. Neutrophils are gated as Ly6C^{int} and Ly6G⁺. Monocytes are gated as Ly6C⁺ and Ly6G⁻. * p < 0.05. One-way ANOVA with Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test.



Fig. S7. PFOS exposure after TNBS-induced colitis results in increased CD4⁺ T cells in the MLN. (A-D) Flow cytometry analysis of MLN FOXP3⁺ and ROR γ t⁺ CD4⁺ T cells, following TNBS, PFOS and/or neutrophil depletion as in the scheme shown in Figure 5A. Violin plots represent the absolute numbers and frequencies of these populations out of CD45⁺ cells. n = 4-8, 4 experiments. The black line represents the median. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001. One-way ANOVA with Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test.

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Target	ENSEMBL accession	Forward	Reverse sequence
gene	number	sequence (5' -> 3')	(5' -> 3')
il1b	ENSDARG00000098700	ATCAAACCCCAATC	GGCACTGAAGACAC
		CACAGAGT	CACGTT
tnfa	ENSDARG0000009511	GGAGAGTTGCCTTT	TTGCCCTGGGTCTT
		ACCGCT	ATGGAG
eef1a1l1	ENSDARG00000020850	ACCTACCCTCCTCT	GGAACGGTGTGATT
		TGGTCG	GAGGGAA
il17a/f3	ENSDARG00000041976	CGCCTTGGACATAC	AGTAAATGGGTTGG
		ACAACTT	GACTCCA
il22	ENSDARG00000045673	CGATGACTGATACA	TGTGCTCGTCTGAT
		GCACGA	TCCAAG
cldn15la	ENSDARG00000016081	TGTTTGATCGGCTG	AGCCTGAATGTGAA
		GGTTCT	CTGGCAA
lyz	ENSDARG00000114098	AGCAGGTTTAAGAC	AGCAAGTCTGAACA
		CCACCG	GGCCAC
mpeg1.1	ENSDARG00000055290	ATGTCGTGGCTGGA	ATGGTTACGGACTT
		ACAGAA	GAACCC
lck	ENSDARG00000102525	GCCGAAGAAGATCT	TCCCCATGTTTACG
		CGATGGT	TATTTTGTCG
trac	ENSDARG00000104132	CTGCGAGGAGACAG	GCCAGAAGATGCCC
		GCGTTT	AGTGAC
tjap1	ENSDARG00000010681	СТСАССААТАААСТ	TGTCGATAGCGTTC
		TGTGGACGC	GTTCAGC

Target group	Forward sequence (5' -> 3')	Reverse sequence (5' -> 3')
Universal 16S rRNA	ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGT	ATTACCGCGGCTGCTGGC
Bacteroides (MIB)	CCAGCAGCCGCGGTAATA	CGCATTCCGCATACTTCTC
Gamma Proteobacteria	GCTAACGCATTAAGTRYCCCG	GCCATGCRGCACCTGTCT
Firmicutes	GGAGYATGTGGTTTAATTCGA	AGCTGACGACAACCATGCAC
	AGCA	
Lactobacillus	AGCAGTAGGGAATCTTCCA	CACCGCTACACATGGAG
Segmented filamentous	GACGCTGAGGCATGAGAGCAT	GACGGCACGGATTGTTATTCA
bacteria (SFB)		

Table S2. List of primers used in this study to analyze bacterial abundance