

Fig. S1

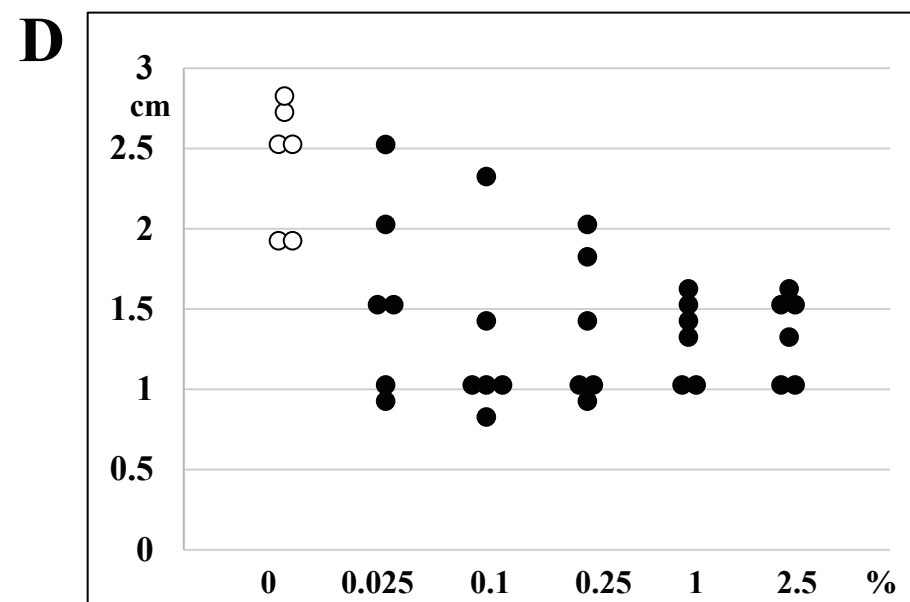
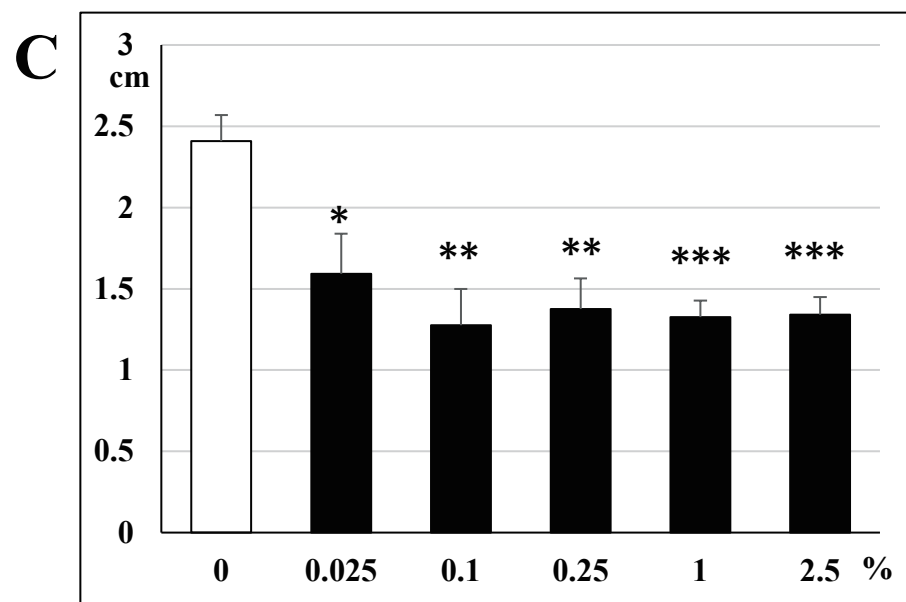
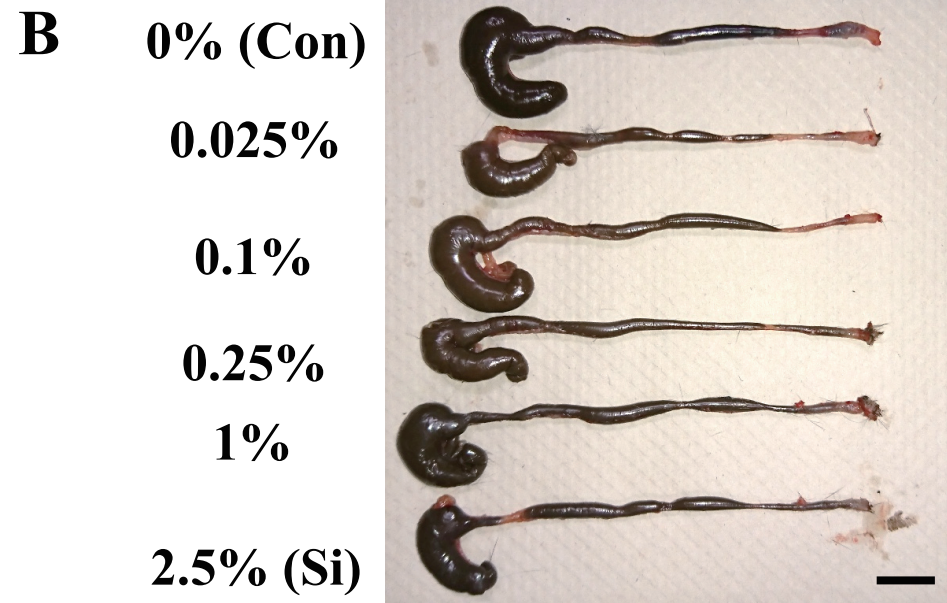
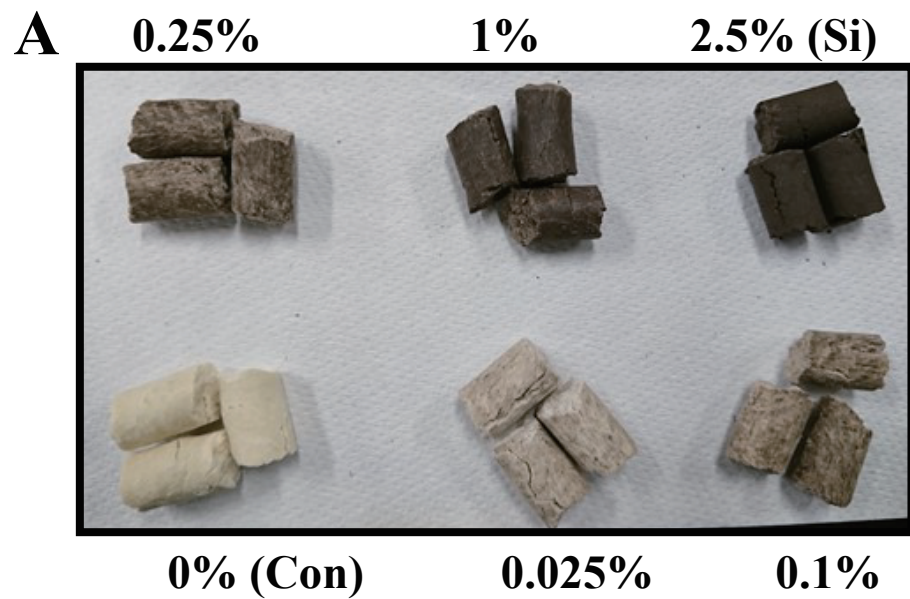


Fig. S1 The Si-based agent at a concentration of 1% or more stably alleviated the shortening of the large intestine. Measurement and pathological analysis of the large intestine of 5% DSS-treated mice. The degree of shortening was defined as the value obtained by subtracting the measured value of the length of each colitis mouse from the average measured value of the length of the large intestine of normal mice. (A, B) The representative photograph of the various concentration of Si-based agent-containing diet (A) and the large intestine of mice treated with each diet 3 days after DSS treatment (B). (C, D) The average bar graph shows the shortening values 3 days after DSS treatment (C) and the dot graph indicates the individual values (D). white: 0% (Con)-DSS group, and black: various concentrated Si-DSS groups (0.025%, 0.1%, 0.25%, 1% and 2.5%). Scale bar: 1cm (B). Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ vs. 0% (Con)-DSS, determined by Student's paired t -test.