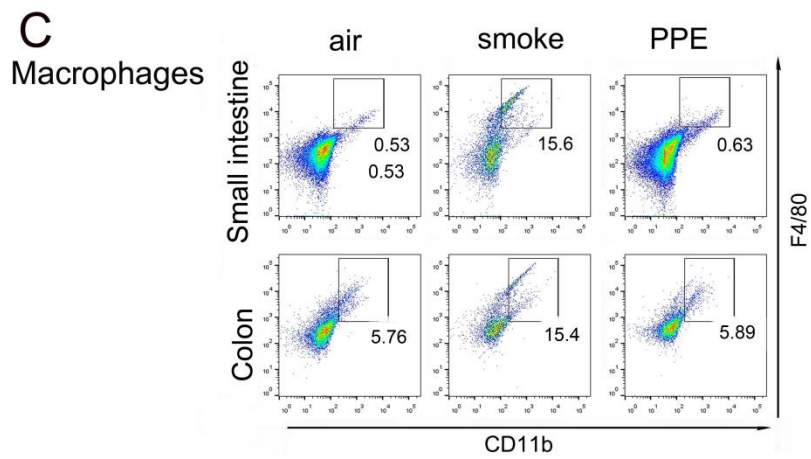
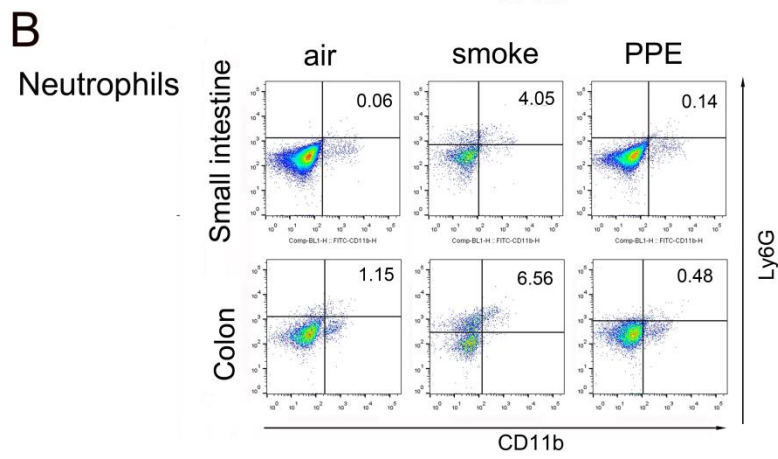
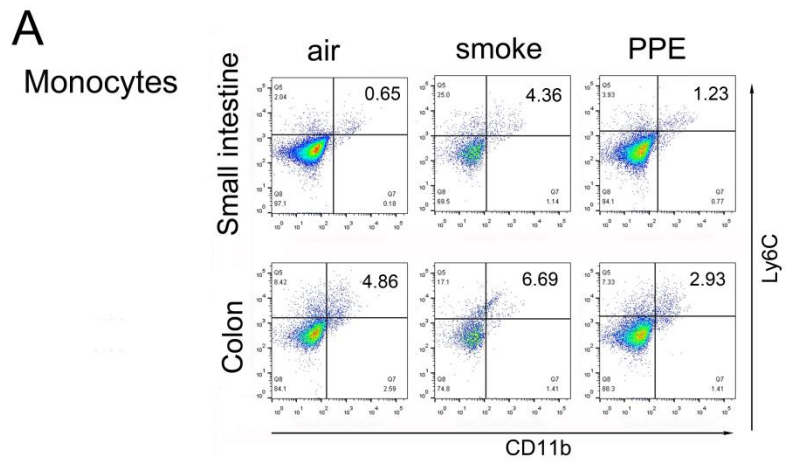
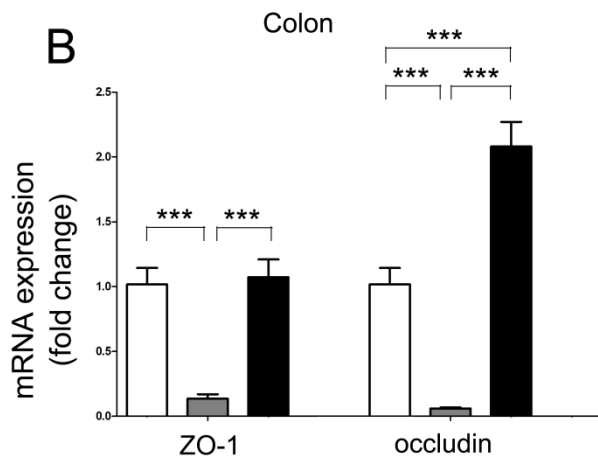
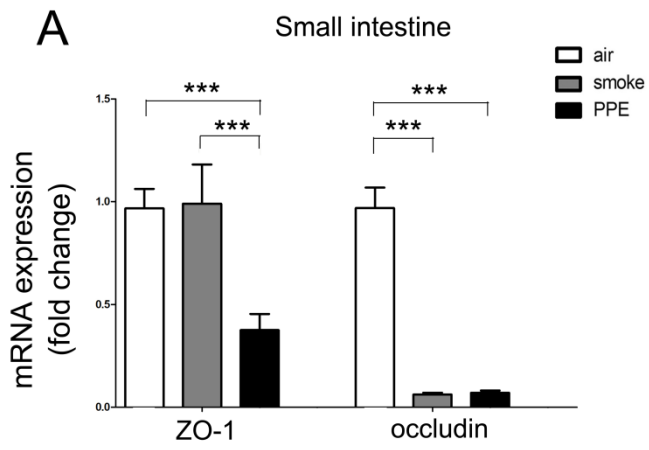


**Figure S1. Chronic whole-body CS exposure or PPE intratracheal instillation results in lung emphysema.** Experimental emphysema models were induced by chronic whole-body exposure to cigarette smoke (CS) for 24 weeks or intratracheal administration of porcine pancreatic elastase (PPE) for 21 days. **(A)** A comparison of Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining of the lung from air-exposed control mice and emphysema model mice was performed. (Scale bar, 200 $\mu$ m). **(B)** Quantification of mean linear intercept (MLI) in alveoli of air-exposed control (white histograms), CS exposure (gray histograms) and PPE administration (black histograms) mice (n=5 per group). **(C-D)** Formalin-fixed lung tissue was acid-Schiff (PAS) stained and the number of epithelial cells was evaluated. (Scale bar = 50 $\mu$ m).



**Figure S2. Representative dot plots from flow cytometric analyses.** The percentage of CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6C<sup>+</sup> monocytes **(A)**, CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup> neutrophils **(B)** and CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup> macrophages **(C)** were measured by flow cytometry in the small intestine and colon of air-exposed control and emphysema model mice.



**Figure S3. Chronic cigarette smoke and PPE treatment affects the expression of endothelial tight junction proteins ZO-1 and occludin.**

qRT-PCR was used to measure the transcripts of ZO-1 and occludin in the small intestine **(A)** and colon **(B)** of air-exposed control (white histograms), CS exposure (gray histograms) and PPE administration (black histograms) mice (n=5). Data are represented as means  $\pm$  SD by one-way ANOVA. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, \*\*\*P < 0.001.