

Supplementary Table 1

Ingredient	gr/kg	Ingredient	gr/kg
Crude protein	172,335	Zinc	0,025
Crude fat	113,587	Copper	0,0048
Crude fibre	1,461	Iodine	0,0004
Crude Ash	46,417	Molybdenum	0,0001
Moisture	76,430	Fluorine	0,0034
Disaccharide(s)	118,4	Selenium	0,0002
Polysaccharide(s)	415,63	Cobalt	0,0001
Metab. Energy	4,070	Capric acid C-10:0	0,077
Lysine	17,391	Lauric acid C-12:0	0,113
Methionine	7,216	Myristic acid C-14:0	2,613
Cystine	3,189	Pentadecanoic acid C-15:0	0,221
Threonine	7,142	Palmitic acid C-16:0	1,731
Tryptophan	1,974	Palmitoleic acid C-16:1	3,389
Arginine	9,813	Margaric acid	0,077
Histidine	5,266	Stearic acid C-18:0	4,728
Isoleucine	7,210	Oleic acid C-18:1	24
Phenylalanine	7,156	Linoleic acid C-18:2	49,243
Valine	3,281	Linolenic acid C-18:3	9,495
Alanine	2,502	Arachidic acid C-20:0	0,873
Aspartic acid	3,561	Eicosaenoic acid C-20:1	1,680
Glutamic acid	23,615	Eicosadienoic acid C-20:2	0,729
Glycine	3,123	Arachidonic acid C-20:4	0,545
Proline	12,733	Eicosapentaenoic acid C-20:5	7,493
Serine	5,251	Behenic acid C-22:0	0,498
Tyrosine	9,271	Acetic acid C-2:0	0,077
Vitamin A	15	Docosahexaenoic acid C-22:6	2,777
Vitamin D3	0,5	Ricosanic acid	0,077
Vitamin E	0,183	Nervonic acid C-24:1	0,077
Vitamin K3	0,01	Erucic acid C-22:1	1,008
Vitamin B1	0,023	Aluminium	0,0239
Vitamin B2	0,023		
Vitamin B6	0,015		
Vitamin B12	0,0004		
Nicotinic acid	0,501		
Pantothenic acid	0,504		
Folic acid	0,1		
Biotin	0,002		
Choline Chloride	1,011		
Inositol	1,11		
Vitamin C	0,2		
Calcium	7,782		
Phosphorus	6,522		
Digest. Phosphorus	6,250		
Magnesium	0,570		
Sodium	2,070		
Potassium	5,908		
Sulfur	2,657		
Chlorine	3,025		
Iron	0,148		
Manganese	0,084		

Table S1: Composition of the anti-inflammatory diet (AID). AID diet was designed by a dietitian. It was enriched with fish oil (3,6%), linseed oil (2%) and corn oil (7,7%), for a total of 13,3% of fats (PUFAs ω 3: ω 6 ratio 1:3 with specifically 20000mg/kg ω 3 and 60000mg/kg ω 6) and 8% of fiber (100% Inulin).

Supplementary Figure 1

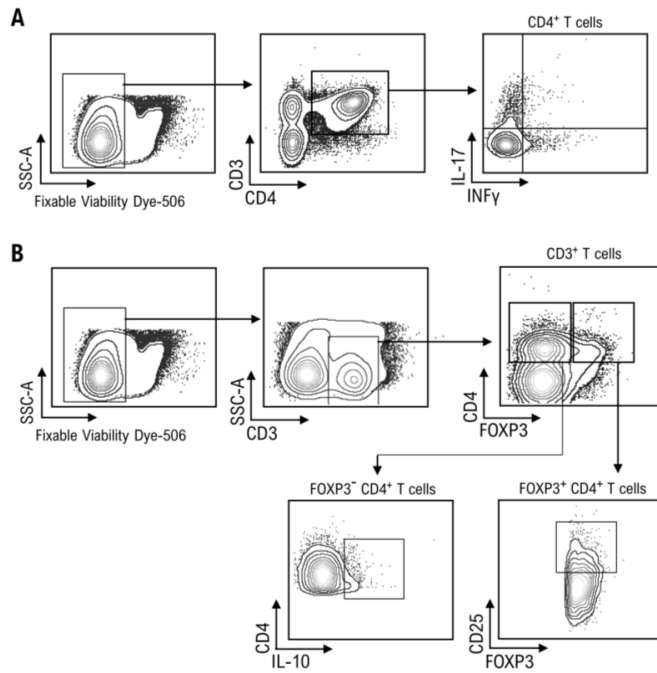


Figure S1: A. Flow cytometry gating strategy used to define the following T helper cells subsets used in the study: Th1 cells (Dye-506⁺CD3⁺CD4⁺INF- γ ⁺), Th17 cells (Dye-506⁺CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17⁺) and double positive IL-17⁺ INF- γ ⁺ T cells (Dye-506⁺CD3⁺CD4⁺INF- γ ⁺ IL-17A⁺). **B.** Flow cytometry gating strategy used to define the following T regulatory cells subsets used in the study: FOXP3⁺ regulatory T cells (Dye-506⁺CD3⁺CD4⁺FOXP3⁺CD25⁺) and type 1 regulatory T cells (Dye506⁺CD3⁺CD4⁺FOXP3⁻IL-10⁺).

Supplementary Table 2

Target	<i>Forward primer</i>	<i>Reverse primer</i>
<i>Il1b</i>	CAA CCA ACA AGT GAT ATT CTC CAT G	GAT CCA CAC TCT CCA GCT GCA
<i>Il17a</i>	TCA TCC CTC AAA GCT CAG CG	TTC ATT GCG GTG GAG AGT CC
<i>Il23</i>	GTG ACA TGT GGG TTG AGC CT	GGC ATG AGG TTC CGA AAA GC
<i>Muc1</i>	TAC CCT ACC TAC CAC ACT CAC G	CTG CTA CTG CCA TTA CCT GC
<i>Muc2</i>	CAC CAA CAC GTC AAA AAT CG	GGT CTC TCG ATC ACC ACC AT
<i>Muc3</i>	CTT CCA GCC TTC CCT AAA CC	TCC ACA GAT CCA TGC AAA AC
<i>Muc4</i>	GAG AGT TCC CTG GCT GTG TC	GGA CAT GGG TGT CTG TGT TG
<i>Rpl32</i>	AAG CGA AAC TGG CGG AAA C	TAA CCG ATG TTG GGC ATC AG
<i>Tjp1</i>	ACC CGA AAC TGA TGC TGT GGA TAG	AAA TGG CCG GGC AGA ACT TGT GTA
<i>Cldn1</i>	GAT GTG GAT GGC TGT CAT TG	CCT GGC CAA ATT CAT ACC TG
<i>Ocln</i>	TCC GTG AGG CCT TTT GAA	GGT GCA TAA TGA TTG GGT TTG

Table S2: List of primers' sequences used in the study.

Supplementary Figure 2

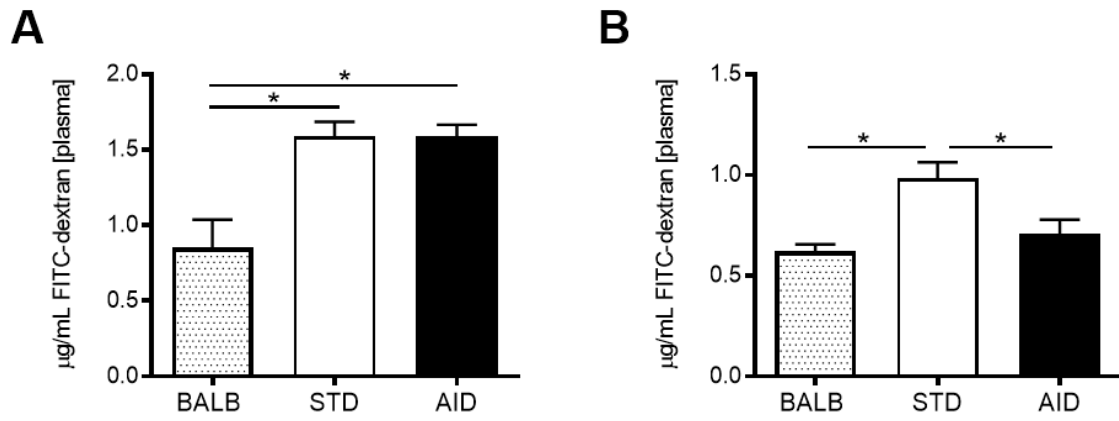


Figure S2. Gut permeability test in AID and STD diet-fed NOD mice and non-autoimmune mice. A-B. FITC-dextran in vivo permeability assay in female NOD mice fed with AID or STD diet at 14 weeks (A) and 24 weeks (B) of age; age-matched female BALB/c mice were used as control mice. All data are presented as mean percentages \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$.

Supplementary Figure 3

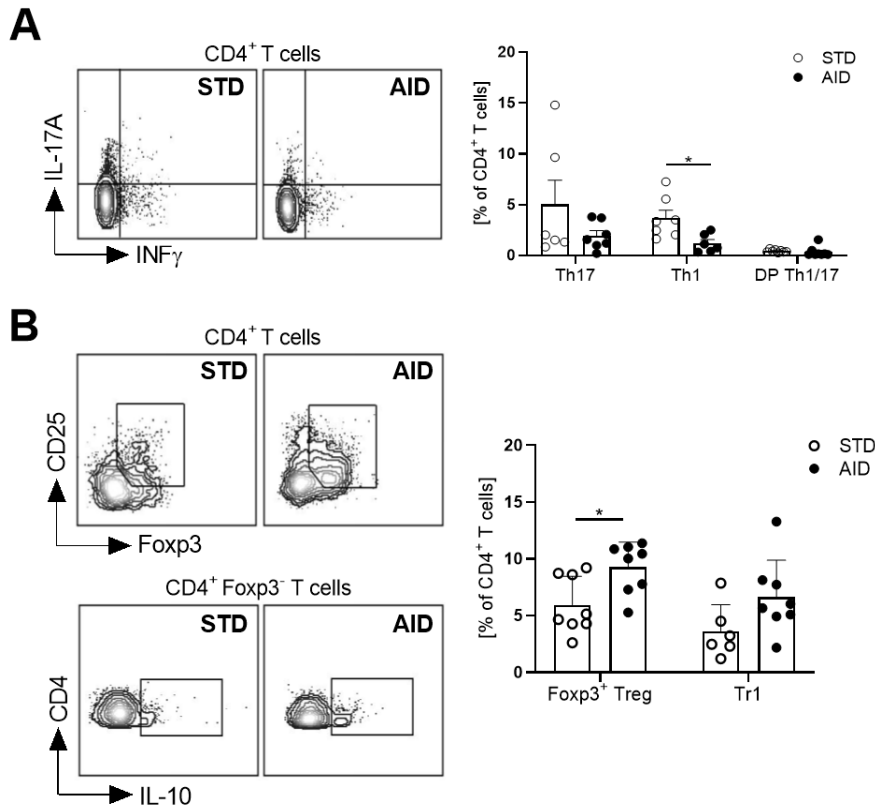


Figure S3: Immunological profiles in the intestine of AID or STD diet-fed NOD mice. A. Representative flow cytometry plots (*Left*) and percentages (*Right*) of INF- γ ⁺CD4⁺ (Th1), IL-17⁺CD4⁺ (Th17) and INF- γ ⁺IL-17⁺CD4⁺ (DP Th1/17) cells out of total CD4⁺ T cells in the large intestinal lamina propria of 12-week-old NOD mice fed with AID or STD diet starting at weaning (4 weeks of age). **B.** Representative flow cytometry plots (*Left*) and percentage (*Right*) of FoxP3⁺CD25⁺CD4⁺ (Treg) and IL-10⁺FOXP3⁻CD4⁺ (Tr1) cells out of total CD4⁺ T cells in the large intestinal lamina propria of 12-week-old NOD mice fed with AID or STD diet. All data are presented as mean percentages \pm SEM (n=7-8 mice/group). *p<0.05.

Supplementary Table 4

Metabolite	Pathway	Immune regulatory role (pathway)
Docosapentaenoic acid (DPA)	ω 6/ ω 3 PUFA	Anti-inflammatory in models of colitis
Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)	ω 6/ ω 3 PUFA	Anti-inflammatory in models of colitis
Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)	ω 6/ ω 3 PUFA	Anti-inflammatory in models of colitis
Eicosanoic acid/Arachidic acid	Arachidonic acid	Regulation of mucosal immunity and epithelial gut barrier function

Table S4. List of metabolites increased in the intestine (stools) of AID-fed vs STD diet-fed NOD mice. The associated pathway and immune regulatory/anti-inflammatory function are indicated.