Fig. S6


Fig. S6: NM-R lymphoid nodules show typical $B$ and $T$ cell areas.
(A) Representative image of axillary lymph node (aLN) from NM-R and mouse (top panel) and schematic representation of a lymph node showing the $B$ cells follicles, the $T$-cell zone, high endothelial venules (HEV) and the migration of lymphocytes (dashed lines) directed by cytokines (bottom panel). (B) H\&E staining of aLN and mesenteric lymph node (mesLN) of NM-R and mouse. (C) Immunostaining of T cells in LN with CD3e antibody (brown labelled-cells) in NM-R and mouse. (D) Representative images of the colon and small intestine (SI) of NM-R and mouse showing Peyer's patches (arrows and inset) in the mouse SI but not in the NM-R SI. (E) Number of Peyer's patches/cm of small intestine in NM-Rs ( $n=8$ ), injured NM-Rs $(n=6)$ and mice ( $n=17$ ). (F-G) Length of small intestine (F) and colon (G) in NM-Rs $(n=9)$ and mice ( $n=17$ ). (H) H\&E staining of small intestine lymphoid nodule from NM-R and mouse. (I) Immunostaining of T cells with CD3e antibody (brown labelled cells) in the small intestine lymphoid nodule from NM-R and mouse. Note that CD3e+ T cells are found in $T$ cell and $B$ cell zones of aLN, mesLN and small intestine lymphoid nodule from NM-R and mouse ( $C$ and $I$ ). Follicles: F, germinal center (GC or arrows), P: paracortex. Graphs represent mean $\pm$ s.e.m. One-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test for multiple comparisons in E; Unpaired $t$ test in F and G: p value ${ }^{* * *<0.001 ~ a n d ~}$ ${ }^{* * * *<0.0001}$. Scale bars $=5 \mathrm{~mm}(A), 50 \mu \mathrm{~m}(B, H$ and $I), 30 \mu \mathrm{~m}(C)$ and $1 \mathrm{~cm}(D)$.

