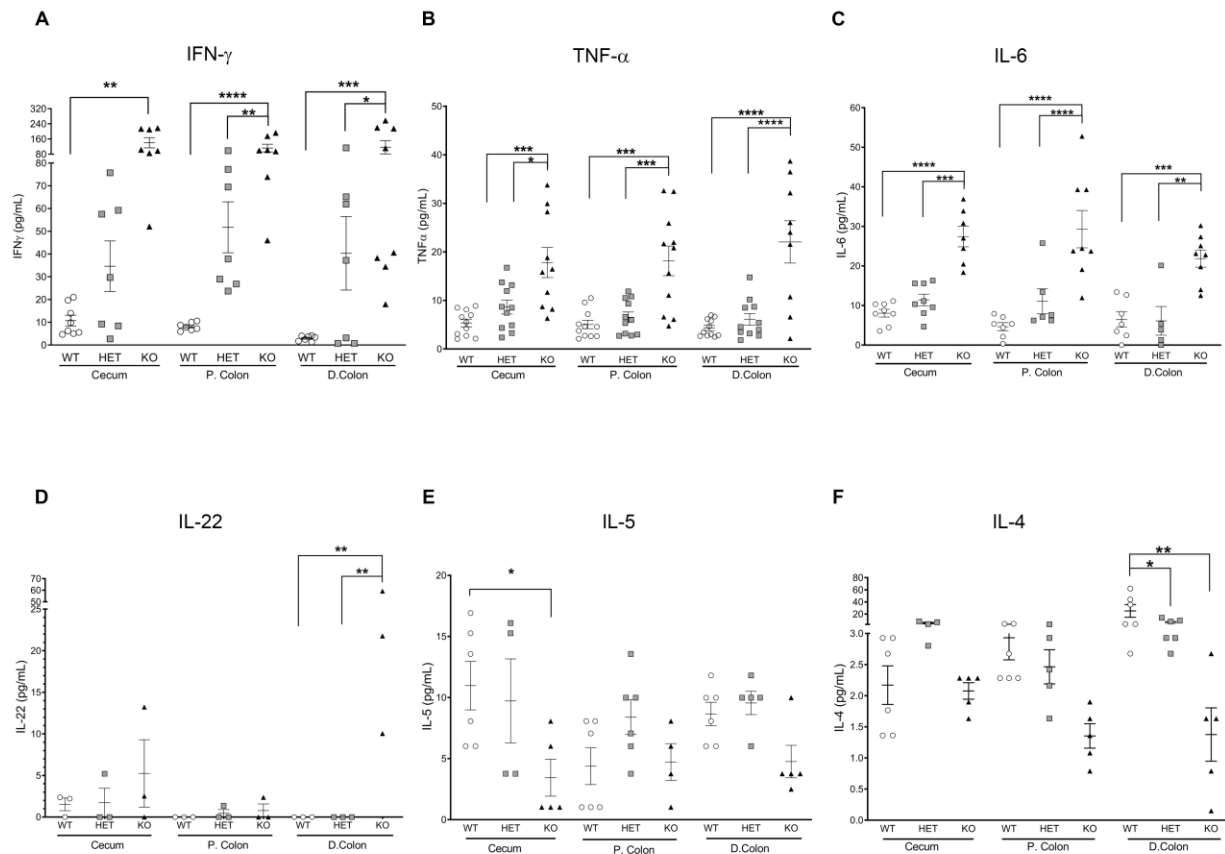
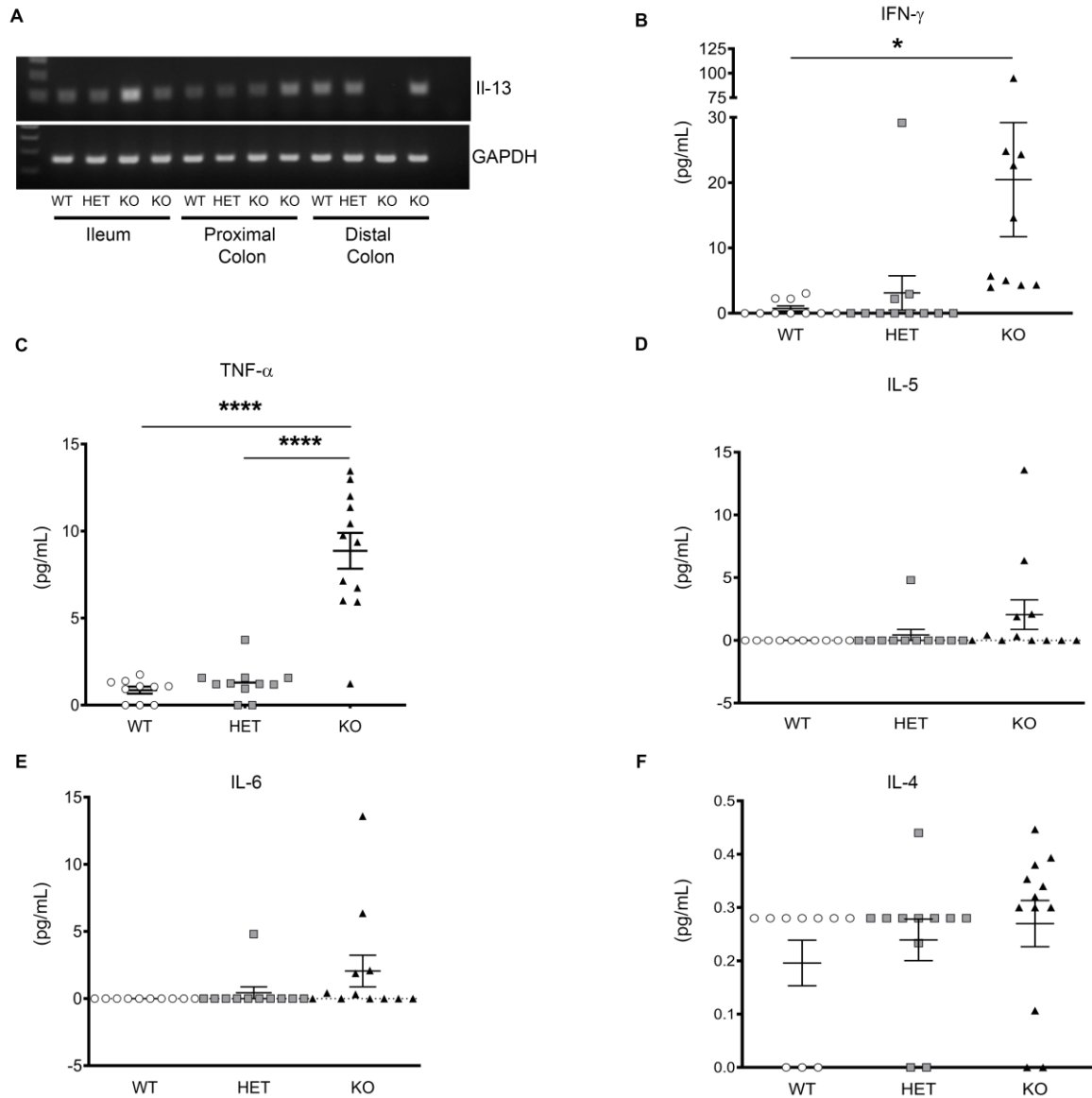


Supplementary Figure 1. *Tcptp*-deficient mice exhibit elevated intestinal epithelial JAK-STAT activation. (A) Representative immunostaining of TCPTP expression in ileum, cecum, proximal and distal colon from *Tcptp* WT, HET and KO mice. (B) Phosphorylation of JAK3 and expression of total JAK3 were determined in proximal colon by immunofluorescence. White arrows indicate pJAK3 signal. (C) Phosphorylation of the TCPTP substrate, STAT1 was determined by immunofluorescence of whole proximal colon, and (D) Western blotting of isolated IECs from proximal colon of WT, HET and KO mice. (n=5-7 per genotype). (E) Mouse body weights (grams (g)), and (F) spleen weight relative to body weight (mg/g) were measured.

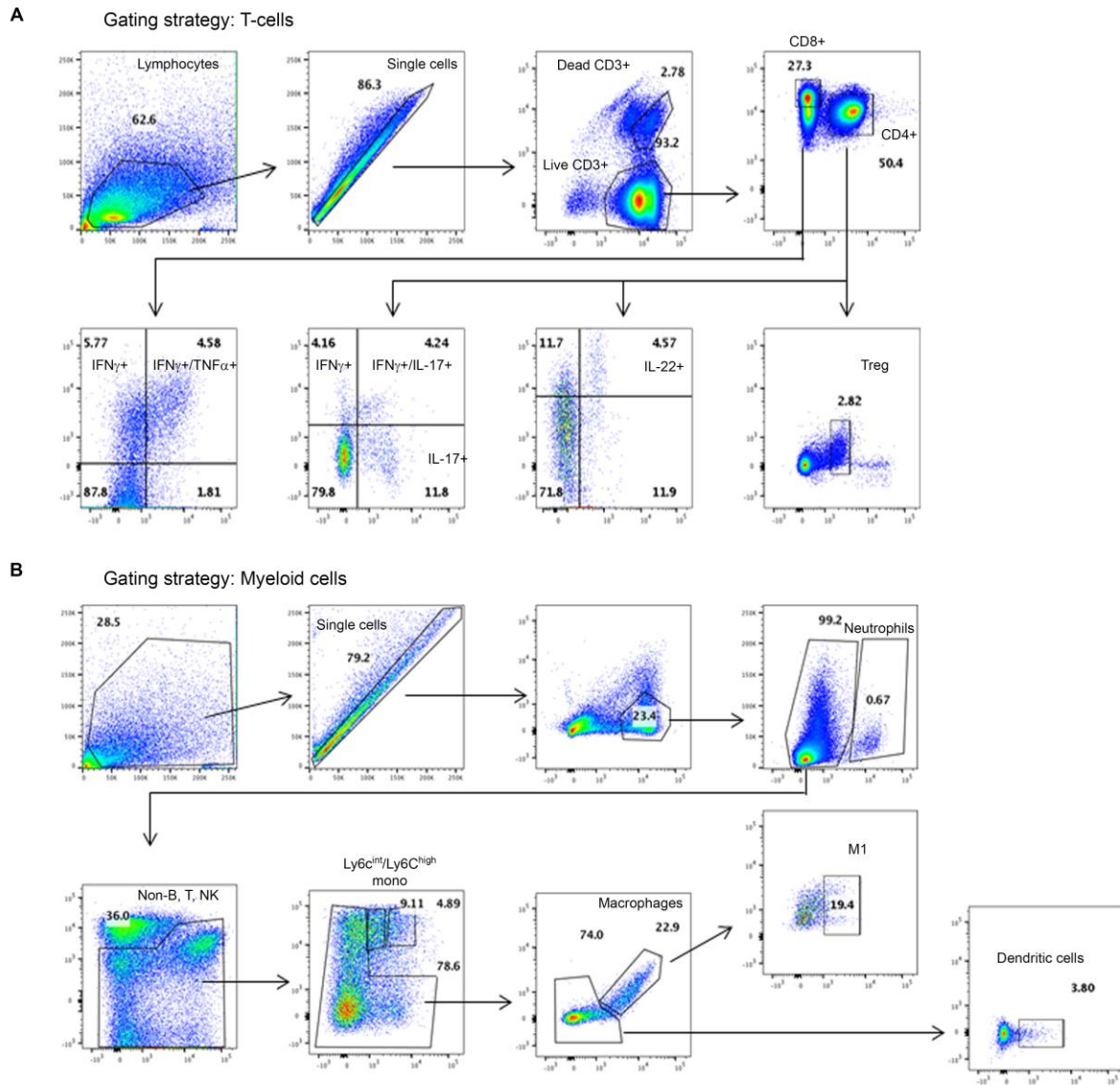
Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. ****, $P < 0.0001$.



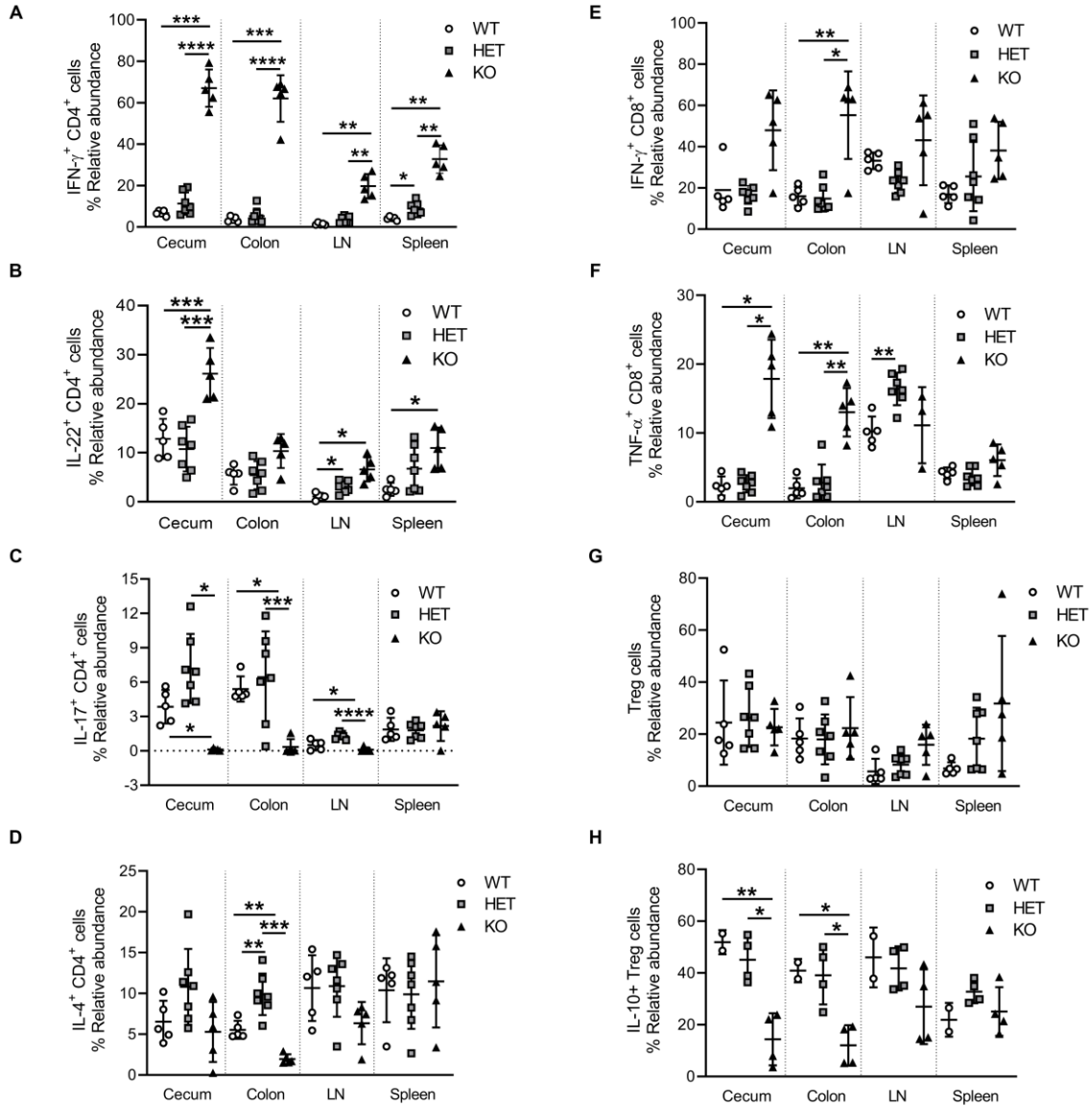
Supplementary Figure 2. *Tcptp*-deficient mice exhibit regional variation in intestinal levels of inflammatory cytokines. Protein levels of the cytokines (A) IFN- γ , (B) TNF α , (C) IL-6, (D) IL-22, (E) IL-5, and (F) IL-4 were quantified by Luminex Multiplex Array of whole tissue lysates from cecum, proximal colon (*P. Colon*) and distal colon (*D. Colon*) regions from 18-21 day old *Tcptp*-WT, HET or KO mice as indicated. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. In all panels, n = 3–11 mice per genotype. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. *P<0.05; **,P<0.01; ***,P<0.001; and ****,P<0.0001.



Supplementary Figure 3. Intestinal IL-13 mRNA and serum cytokine levels in *Tcptp*-deficient mice. (A) IL-13 mRNA levels in ileum, proximal colon and distal colon were determined by PCR (n=3-6). Quantification of serum levels of (B) IFN- γ , (C) TNF- α , (D) IL-6, (E) IL-5 and (F) IL-4 cytokines by Luminex multiplex assay (n=7-11). Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. *, P<0.05; **, P<0.01; and ****, P<0.0001.

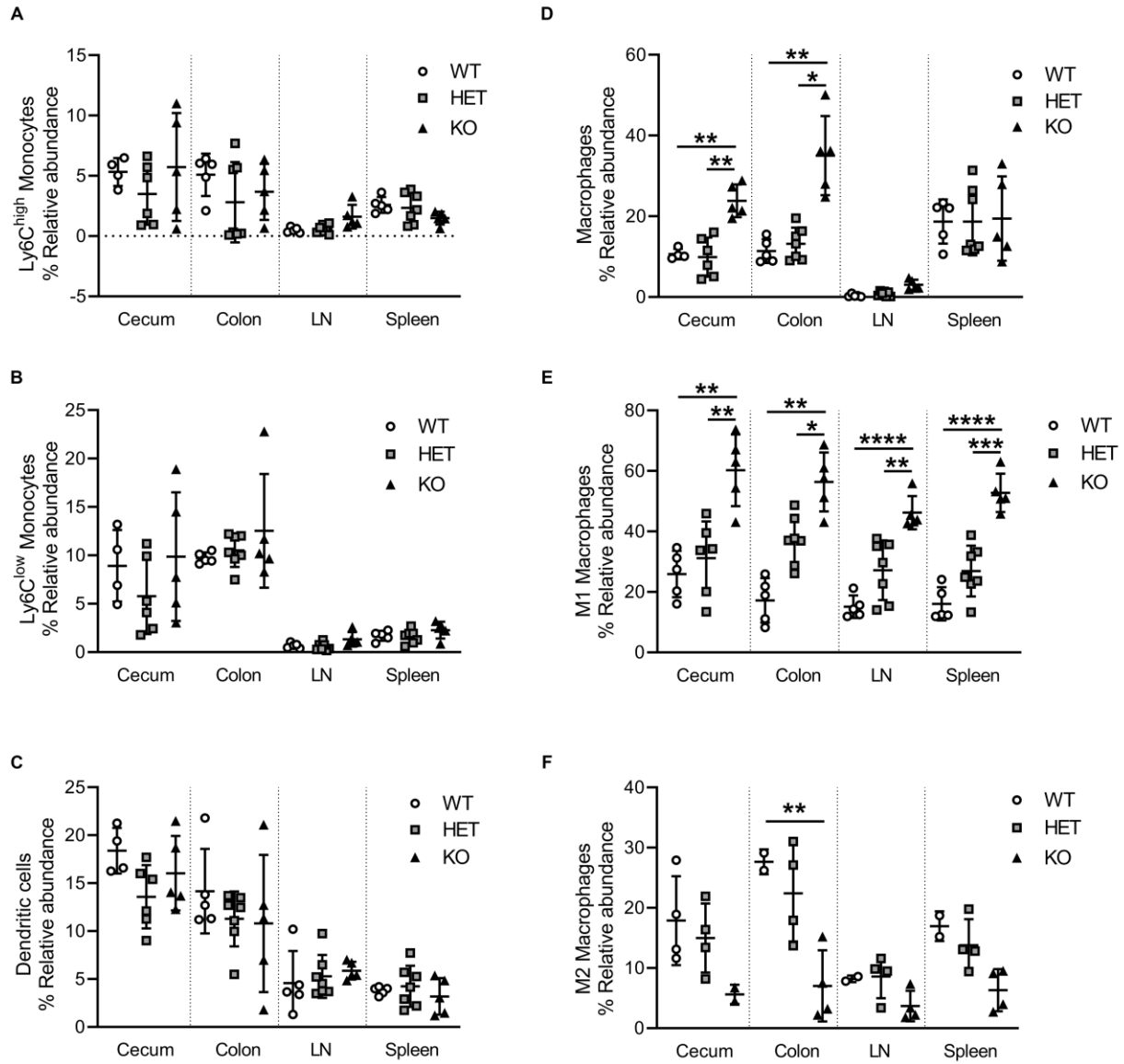


Supplementary Figure 4. Flow cytometry gating strategy for *Ptpn2*-deficient mouse tissue immune cell characterization. Depicted are representative flow cytometry dot plots showing the gating strategy for characterization of **(A)** T-lymphocyte and **(B)** myeloid immune cell populations, and analysis of the proportion of CD11c⁺MHCII⁺ dendritic cells and Foxp3⁺ CD4⁺ T cells.



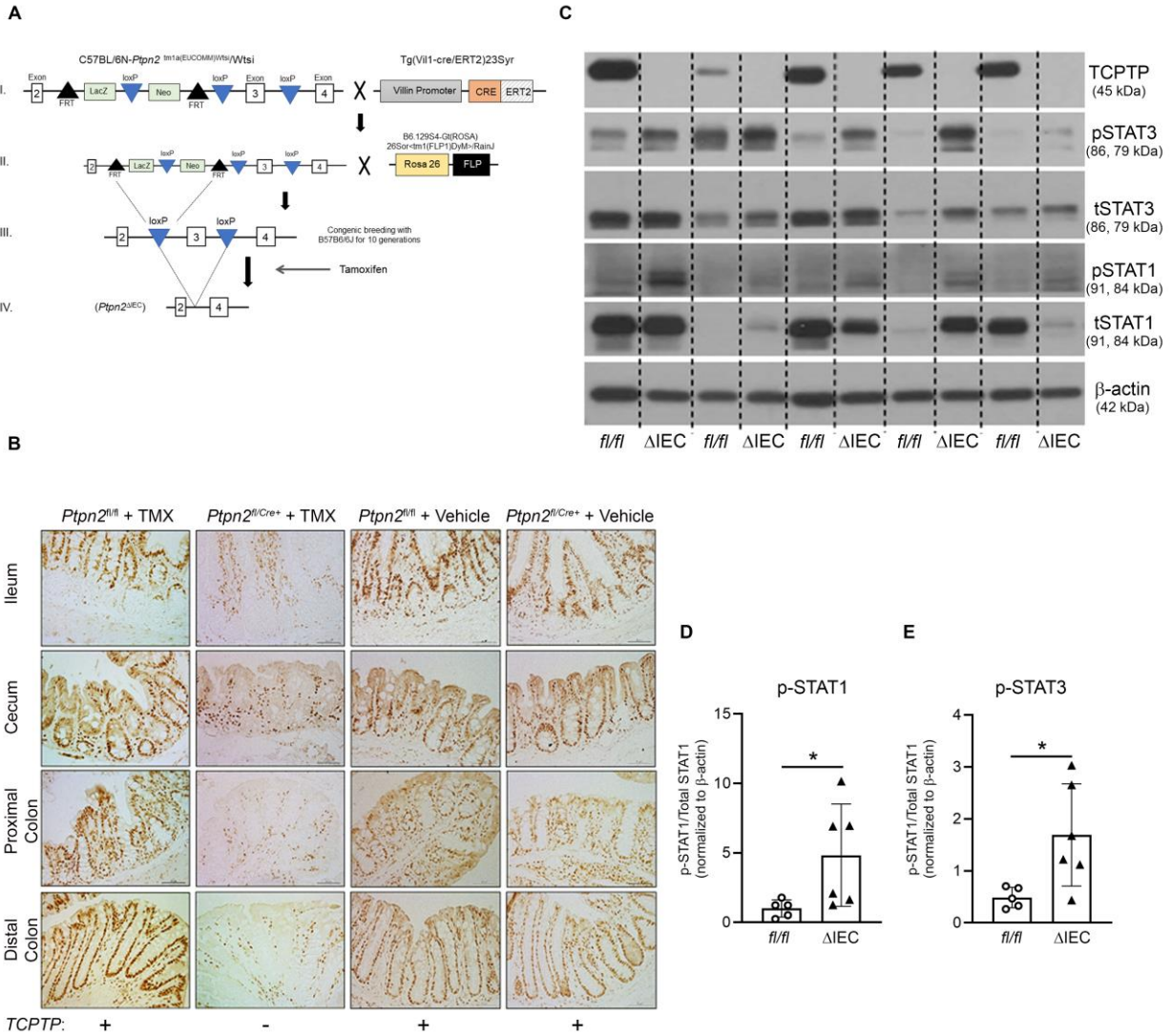
Supplementary Figure 5. Characterization of tissue T-cell populations and cytokine expression in *Ptpn2*-deficient mice by flow cytometry. Immune cells were isolated from the cecum and colon lamina propria, the mesenteric lymph nodes and the spleen of WT, HET and KO mice and analyzed for the proportion of (A) IFN γ ⁺ (B) IL-22⁺, (C) IL-17⁺, (D) IL-4⁺ CD4⁺ T cells, (E) IFN γ ⁺, and (F) TNF α ⁺ CD8⁺ T cells, (G) FoxP3⁺ cells among CD4⁺ T cells, and (H) IL-10⁺ cells among FoxP3⁺ CD4⁺ T cells. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. In all panels, n = 2–6

mice per genotype. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$, and **** $P < 0.0001$.



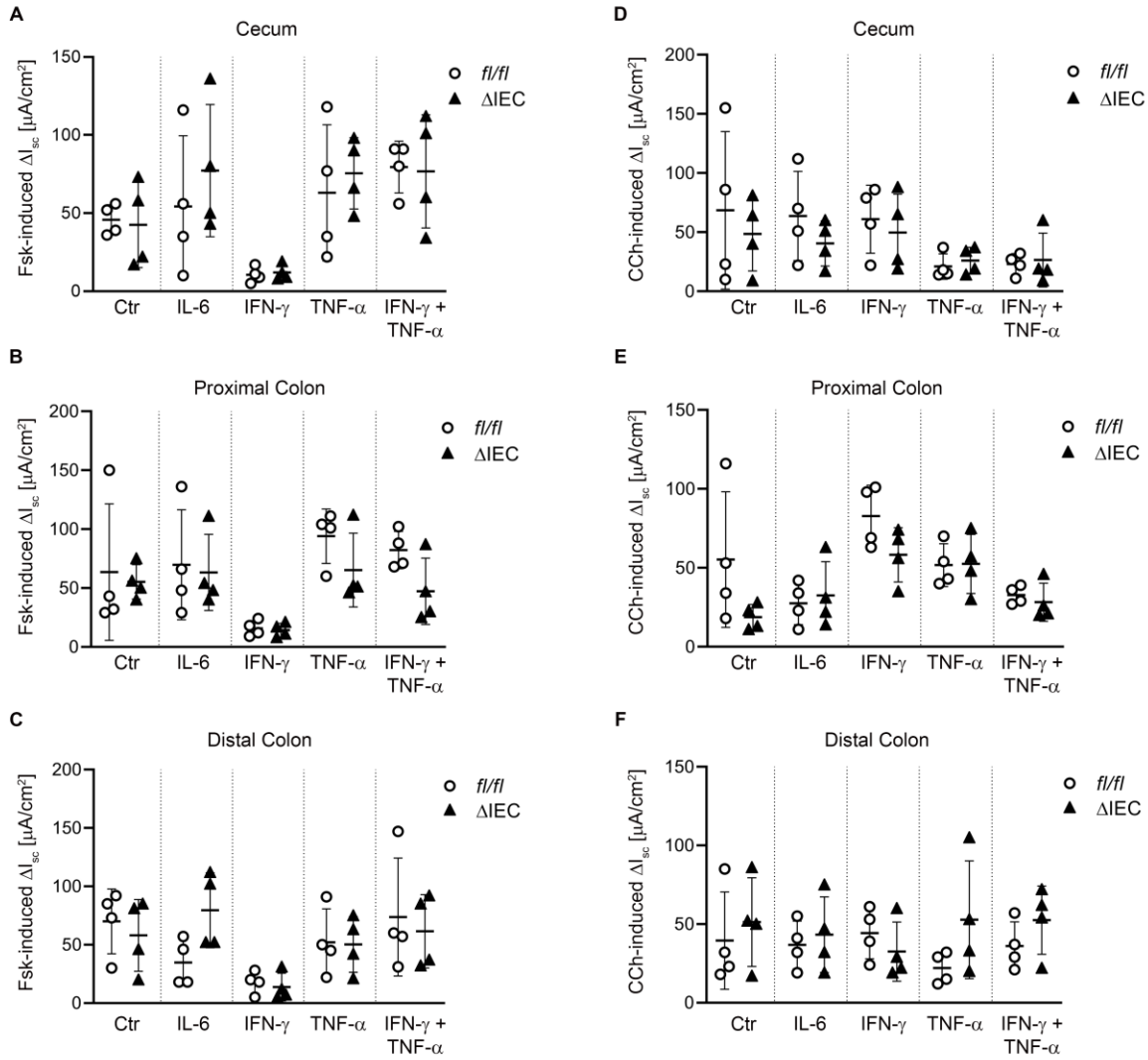
Supplementary Figure 6. Characterization of tissue myeloid immune cells in *Ptgn2*-deficient mice by flow cytometry. Immune cells were isolated from the cecum and colon lamina propria, the mesenteric lymph nodes and the spleen of WT, HET and KO mice and analyzed for the proportion of (A) Ly6C^{high} and (B) Ly6C^{low} monocytes, (C) CD11c⁺ MHCII⁺ cells (dendritic cells), (D) F4/80⁺ CD64⁺ cells (macrophages), (E) MHCII high and (F) CD206 high macrophages. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. In all panels, n = 2–7 mice per

genotype. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$; and **** $P < 0.0001$.



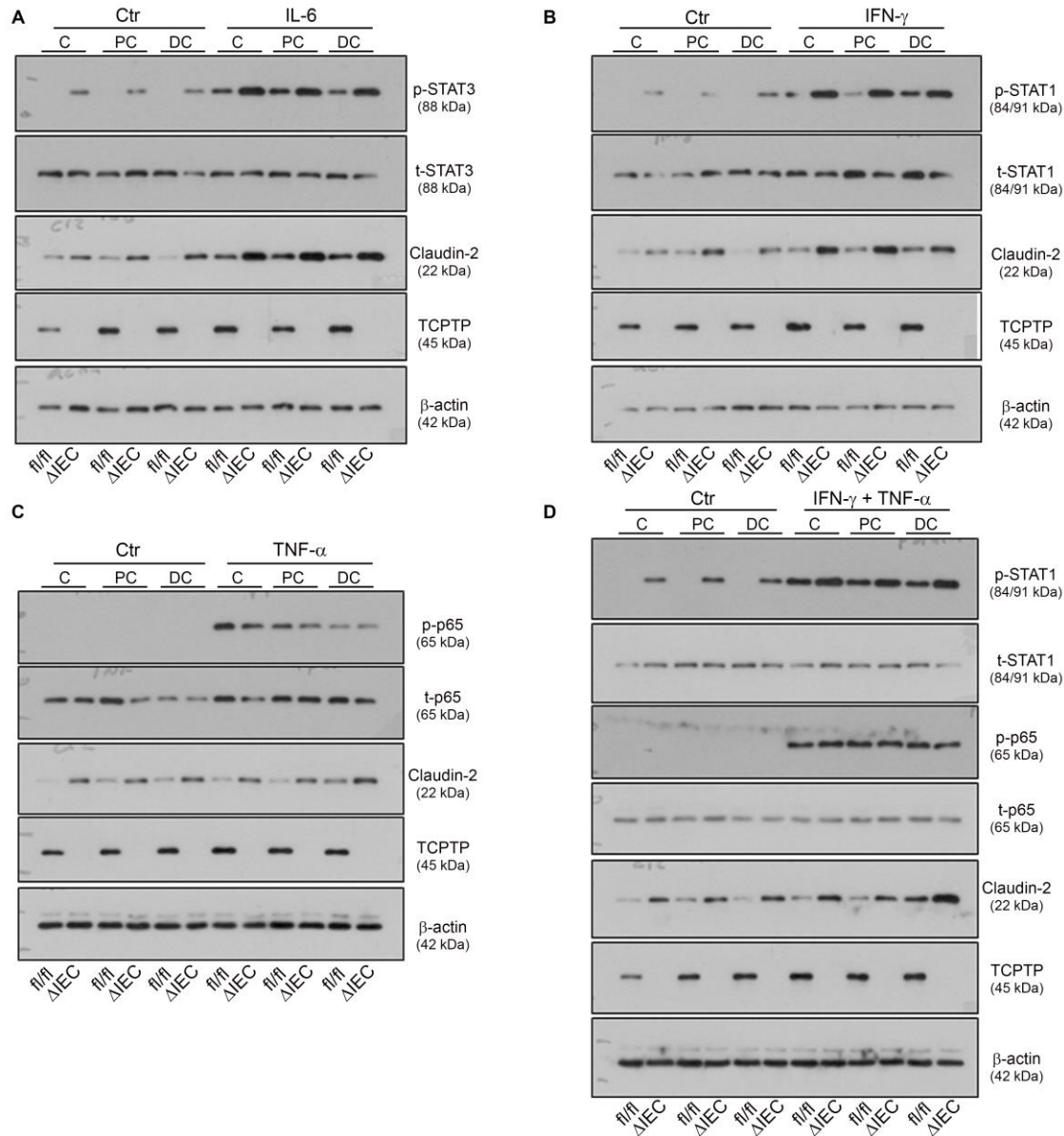
Supplementary Figure 7. Deletion of intestinal epithelial TCPTP in *Ptpn2*^{ΔIEC} knockout mice. (A) Schematic of *Ptpn2*^{ΔIEC} mouse generation. (B) Immunohistochemistry staining for TCPTP in ileum, cecum, proximal and distal colon, shows deletion of epithelial TCPTP expression in *Ptpn2*^{fl/Cre+} treated with tamoxifen (TMX) for five days and after a 28 day period to allow clearance of circulating estrogens (*Ptpn2*^{ΔIEC}). IEC staining of TCPTP was unaffected in *Ptpn2*^{ΔIEC} treated with vehicle and floxed mice (*Ptpn2*^{fl/fl}) treated with TMX or vehicle. (C) Western blots of epithelial cells isolated from ileum of *Ptpn2*^{ΔIEC} (Δ IEC) and *Ptpn2*^{fl/fl} (*fl/fl*) mice to detect TCPTP, total STAT1, STAT3 and β -actin levels, as well as phosphorylation of STAT1^(Y701)

and STAT3^(Y705). **(D)** Densitometric analysis of STAT1 phosphorylation relative to total STAT1 and **(E)** STAT3 phosphorylation relative to total STAT3. Total STAT1 and STAT3 normalized to β -actin levels (n=5-6). Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance calculated by Student's t-test. *P<0.05.



Supplementary Figure 8. cAMP- and Ca^{2+} -stimulated ion transport responses of intestinal tissues from cytokine-treated *Ptpn2* ^{Δ IEC} knockout mice. Following *ex vivo* measurements of TER and FD4 permeability across intestinal tissue regions mounted in Ussing chambers in Figure 4B-G - isolated from mice 24 h after i.p. injection of IL-6, IFN- γ , TNF- α or IFN- γ + TNF- α and mounted in Ussing chambers – electrogenic ion transport responses to the Ca^{2+} stimulus, carbachol (300 μ M) or the cAMP agonist, forskolin (20 μ M) were measured in (A,D) cecum, (B,E) proximal colon, (C,F) and distal colon (n=4). Ion transport responses expressed as the

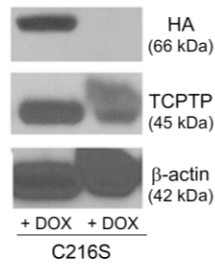
change in short-circuit current (ΔI_{sc}) in $\mu A/cm^2$. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Comparisons between genotypes and within treatment groups were by unpaired Student's t-test.



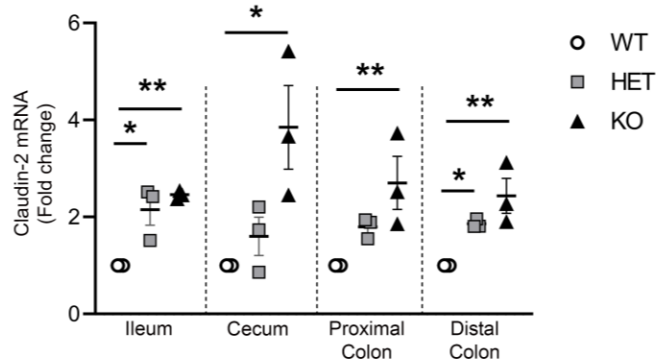
Supplementary Figure 9. Western blots of claudin-2 and signaling mediators in isolated IECs from cytokine-treated *Ptpn2*^{ΔIEC} knockout mice. Mice were injected i.p. with (A) IL-6, (B) IFN-γ, (C) TNF-α or (D) IFN-γ + TNF-α and tissue collected after 24 h. Epithelial cells from cecum [C], proximal [PC] and distal colon [DC] were isolated from *Ptpn2*^{ΔIEC} (Δ IEC) and *Ptpn2*^{fl/fl} (fl/fl) control mice. Cells were lysed and probed by Western blotting for expression of claudin-2 and phosphorylated and total levels of STAT1, STAT3 and NF-κB (p65). Expression of β-actin

was measured as a loading control. Blots are representative of n=4 individual mice per condition.

A

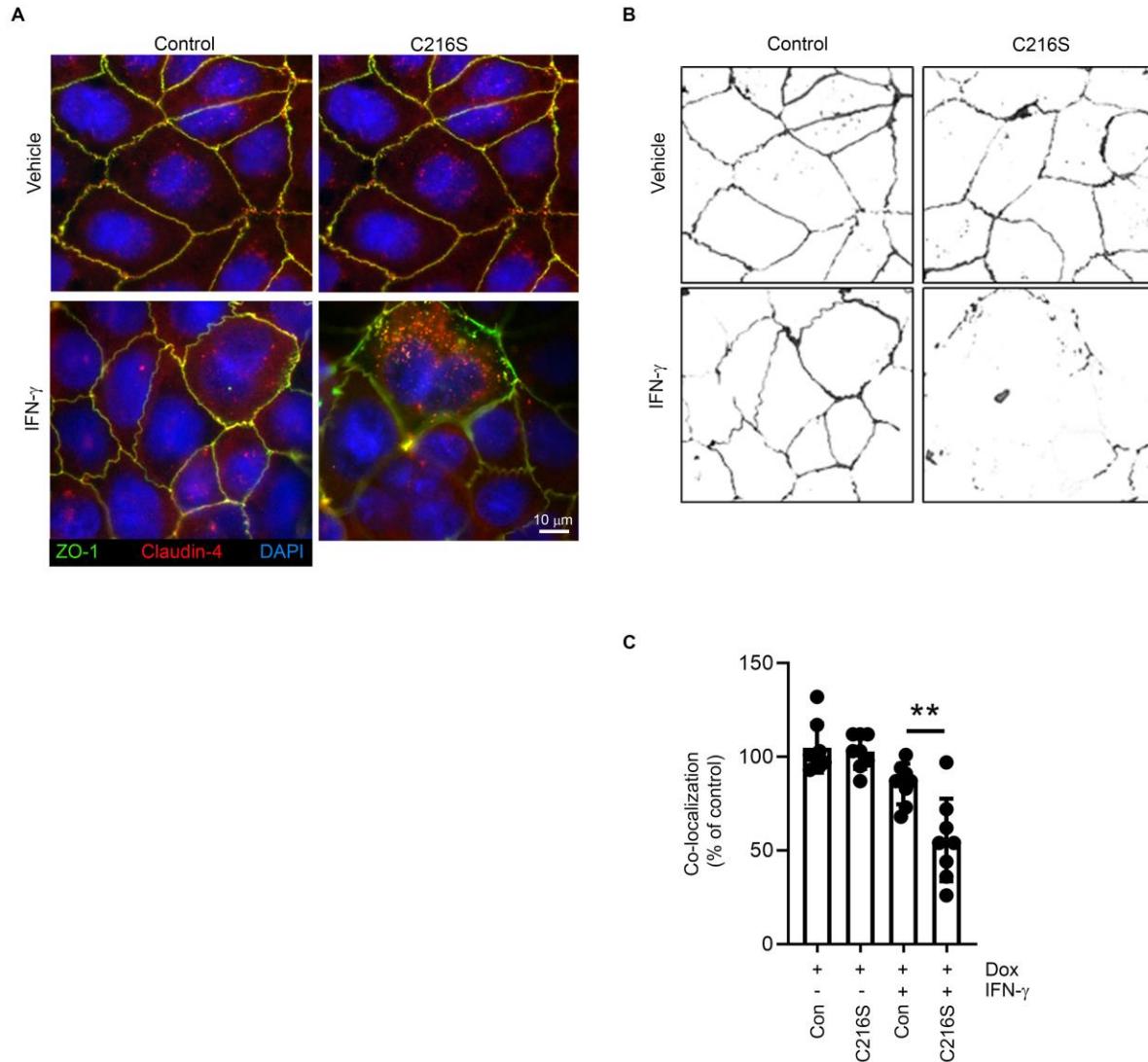


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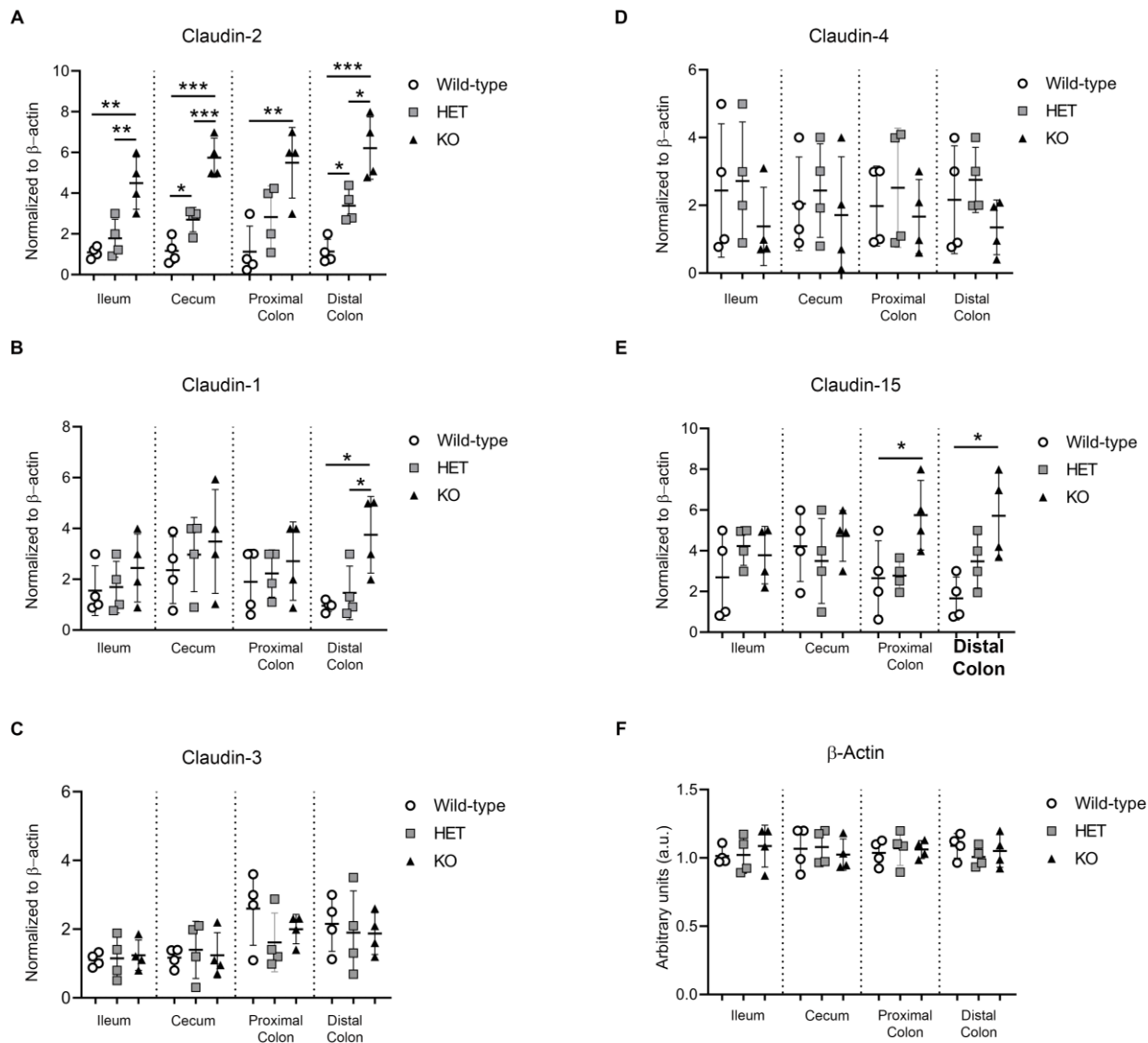


Supplementary Figure 10. Doxycycline-induced HA-tagged TC45-C216S mutant in transfected HCA-7 intestinal epithelial cells. (A) Western blot showing doxycycline (15 μ g/ml; 48 hrs) induced expression of HA-tagged C216S-TC45 in HCA-7 intestinal epithelial cells.

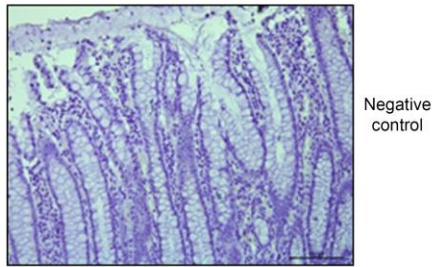
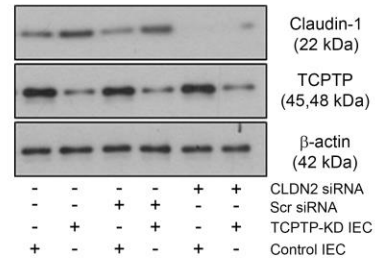
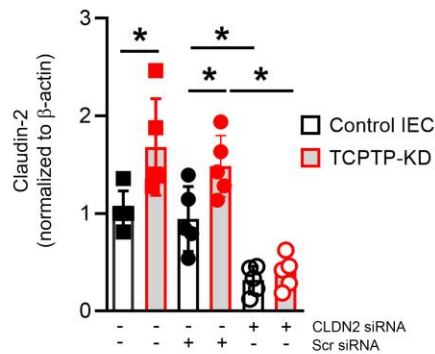
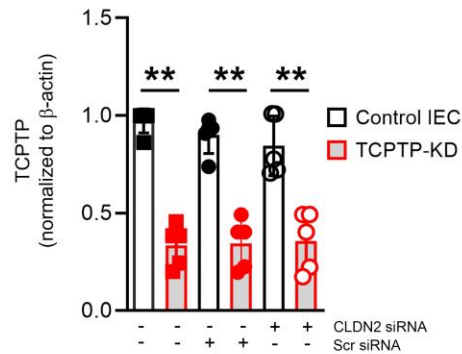
(B) Claudin-2 mRNA expression in IECs isolated from intestinal regions (ileum, cecum, proximal and distal colon) of *Tcptp* ET, HET and KO mice normalized to GAPDH (n=3). Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. *, P<0.05; **, P<0.01.



Supplementary Figure 11. ZO-1/claudin-4 membrane colocalization in IFN- γ treated TC45-C216S HCA-7 IECs. (A) Immunofluorescence images of ZO-1, claudin-4 and nuclear stain (DAPI) following doxycycline (15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; 48 hrs) induced expression of HA-tagged C216S-TC45 in HCA-7 intestinal epithelial cells. Following doxycycline treatment, cells were treated with IFN- γ (500 U/mL) or vehicle (PBS) for 24 hrs. (B) Line scan imaging showing and (C) quantification of ZO-1 and claudin-4 colocalization (n=8). Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. **, P<0.01.



Supplementary Figure 12. Densitometric analysis of claudin expression in isolated intestinal epithelia cells from intestinal regions of whole-body *Tcptp*-deficient mice. Western blots of isolated IEC from ileum, cecum, proximal and distal colon of *Tcptp*-WT, *Tcptp*-HET and *Tcptp*-KO mice (shown in Figure 6B), were analyzed by densitometry for quantification of expression of (A) claudin-2, (B) claudin-1, (C) claudin-3, (D) claudin-4, (E) claudin-15, and (F) β -actin (n=4). Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. *, P<0.05; **, P<0.01. ***, P<0.001.

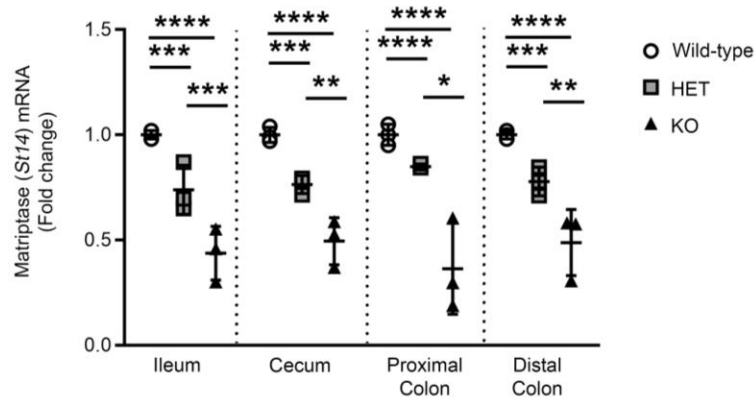
A**B****C****D**

Supplementary Figure 13. The presence of the *PTPN2* rs1893217 SNP increases ileal claudin-2 expression in IBD.

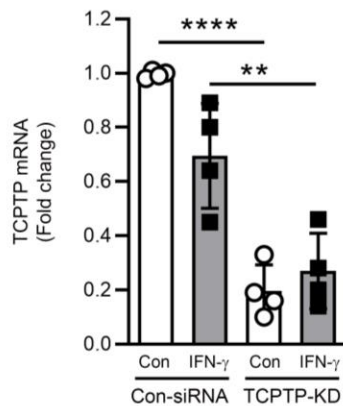
(A) Negative control for secondary antibody – human colon.

(B) Western blots and (C) densitometric analysis confirming knockdown of claudin-2 protein in claudin-2 (CL2) siRNA vs. scrambled (Scr) siRNA transfected control-shRNA and of (D) TCPTP in TCPTP-KD Caco-2BBE monolayers. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. *, $P < 0.05$.

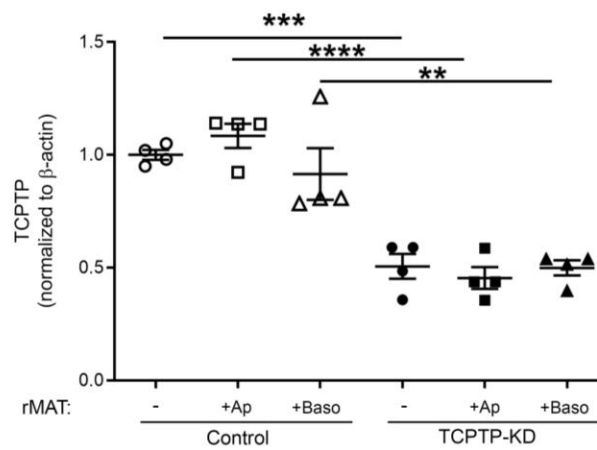
A



B



C



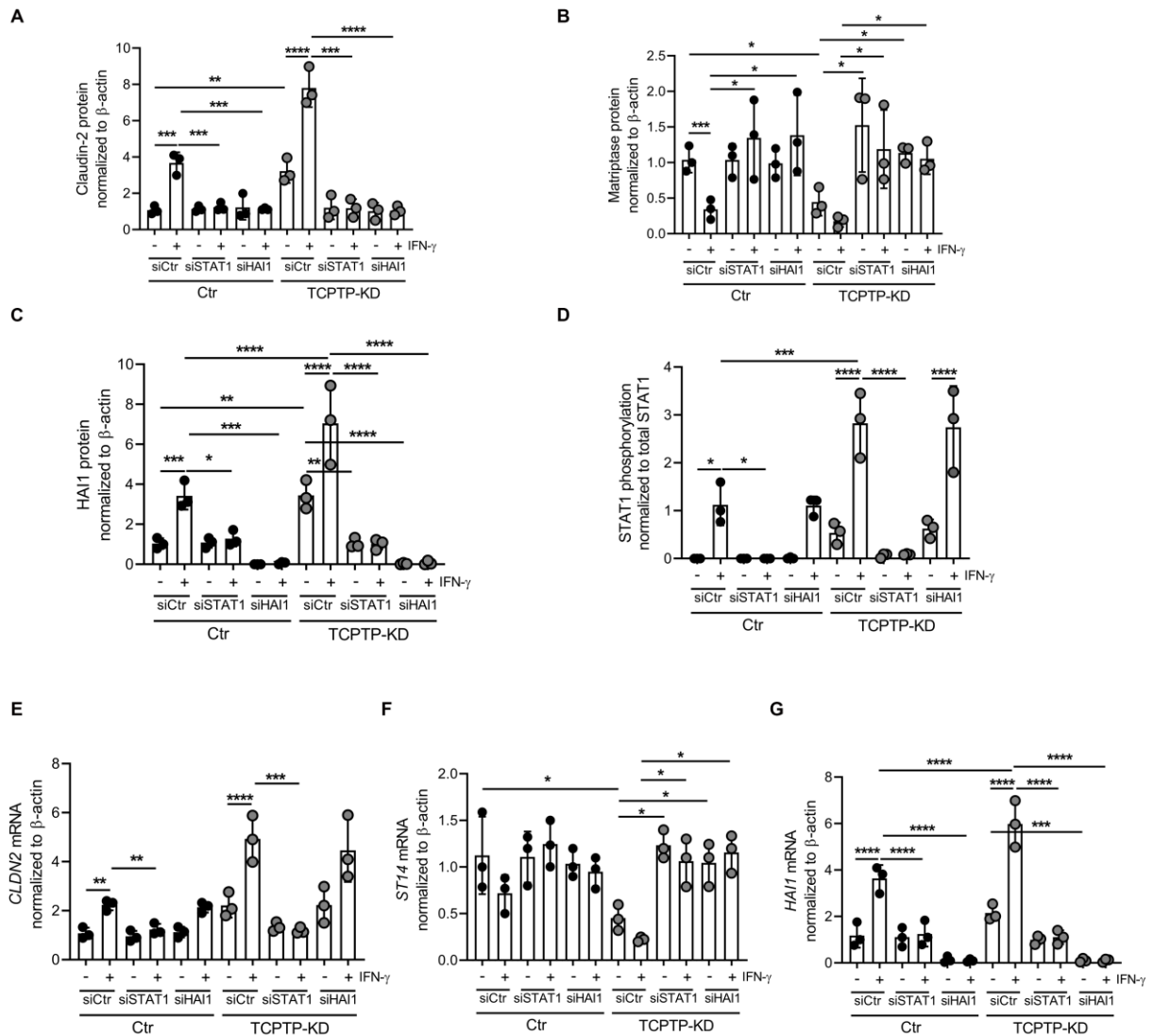
Supplementary Figure 14. *St14* expression in mouse IECs, and TCPTP mRNA and protein in control and TCPTP-knockdown cells used to study matriptase expression and responses

(A) Matriptase gene expression in IECs isolated from intestinal regions (ileum, cecum, proximal and distal colon) of *Tcptp*-Wild-type, HET and KO mice normalized to GAPDH (n=4). Data expressed as fold change from matriptase levels in *Ptpn2*-Wild-type IECs in each intestinal region.

(B) QPCR of *PTPN2* (TCPTP) mRNA levels in control and TCPTP-KD HT-29 IEC used to probe for matriptase (MAT) expression (Fig 7E), confirming siRNA knockdown of TCPTP.

(C) TCPTP protein expression in HT-29 cells (control-shRNA and TCPTP-KD) treated with rMAT (Fig 7F,G) was determined by Western blotting and densitometry (normalized to β -actin).

Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. *, $P < 0.05$, **, $P < 0.01$, ***, $P < 0.001$ and ****, $P < 0.0001$.



Supplementary Figure 15. Densitometric analysis of claudin-2 and matriptase protein and gene expression following STAT1 or HAI-1 siRNA knockdown in TCPTP-KD Caco-2 IECs.

Control-shRNA and TCPTP-KD Caco-2 IECs transfected with control/scrambled siRNA (siCtr), or siRNA targeting STAT1 or HAI1, were probed by Western blot for (A) claudin-2, (B) matriptase, (C) HAI-1, (D) phosphorylated (Y701) relative to total STAT1, and normalized β -actin protein levels. (E) *CLDN2*, (F) *ST14* and (G) *HAI1* mRNA levels were determined and normalized to β -actin (n=3). Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was

calculated by 1-way ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls post-test. *, $P < 0.05$, **, $P < 0.01$,
, $P < 0.001$ and *, $P < 0.0001$.

Supplementary Table 1: PCR primers

Symbol	Species	Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
PTPN2	Mouse	Sense	GGTGAAACCAGAACCATATCTC
		Antisense	TTCCATCAGAACAAGACAGG
IL13	Mouse	Sense	GTGCATTTGGCATAACCTGAGC
		Antisense	TCCAGGCTGCTGTACCAATAG
St14	Mouse	Sense	GGGTCCCTACCACAAGAAGTC
		Antisense	GGCAATGTTACAACCTCGCTCC
CLDN2	Mouse	Sense	GACAGAGTGGCTGTAGTGGGTG
		Antisense	TGAGATGATGCCCAAGTACA
GAPDH	Mouse	Sense	GTTTGTGATGGGTGTGAACCACG
		Antisense	GTGGCAGTGATGGCATGG
ACTG2	Mouse	Sense	GGGTGTGATGGTGGGAATGG
		Antisense	GGTGCTCTTCTGGTGCTACTC
PTPN2	Human	Sense	CAGCCGCTGTACTTGGAAATTCG
		Antisense	ATGTGTTAGGAAGTGGACCCTGTG
GAPDH	Human	Sense	AGATCCCTCCAAAATCAAGTGG
		Antisense	GGCAGAGATGATGACCCTTTT
CLDN2	Human	Sense	GCATGAGATGCACAGTCTTC
		Antisense	AGGATCCCATGAAGATTCCAGG
ST14	Human	Sense	CAGCAACAGCAACAAGATCAC

		Antisense	TGGAGTCGTAGGAGAGGTATTC
HAI-1	Human	Sense	
		Antisense	
BamH1		Sense	CCTGGAGAAGGATCCATGTACCCAGATGTT
M1ul		Antisense	TAATTCACGCGTGGTACCGTGGACTGCAGAATT
Lenti-X-HA vector Forward		Sense	AGCAGAGCTCGTTTAGTGAACCGT
Lenti-X-HA vector Reverse (PS4 R)		Antisense	TCTCTTGGTCATCTGTTGGCC
Tet-on		Sense	ACAGAGTTCTTGAAGTGGTGGCCT
		Antisense	TGGTTTGTGGCCGGATCAAGAGC