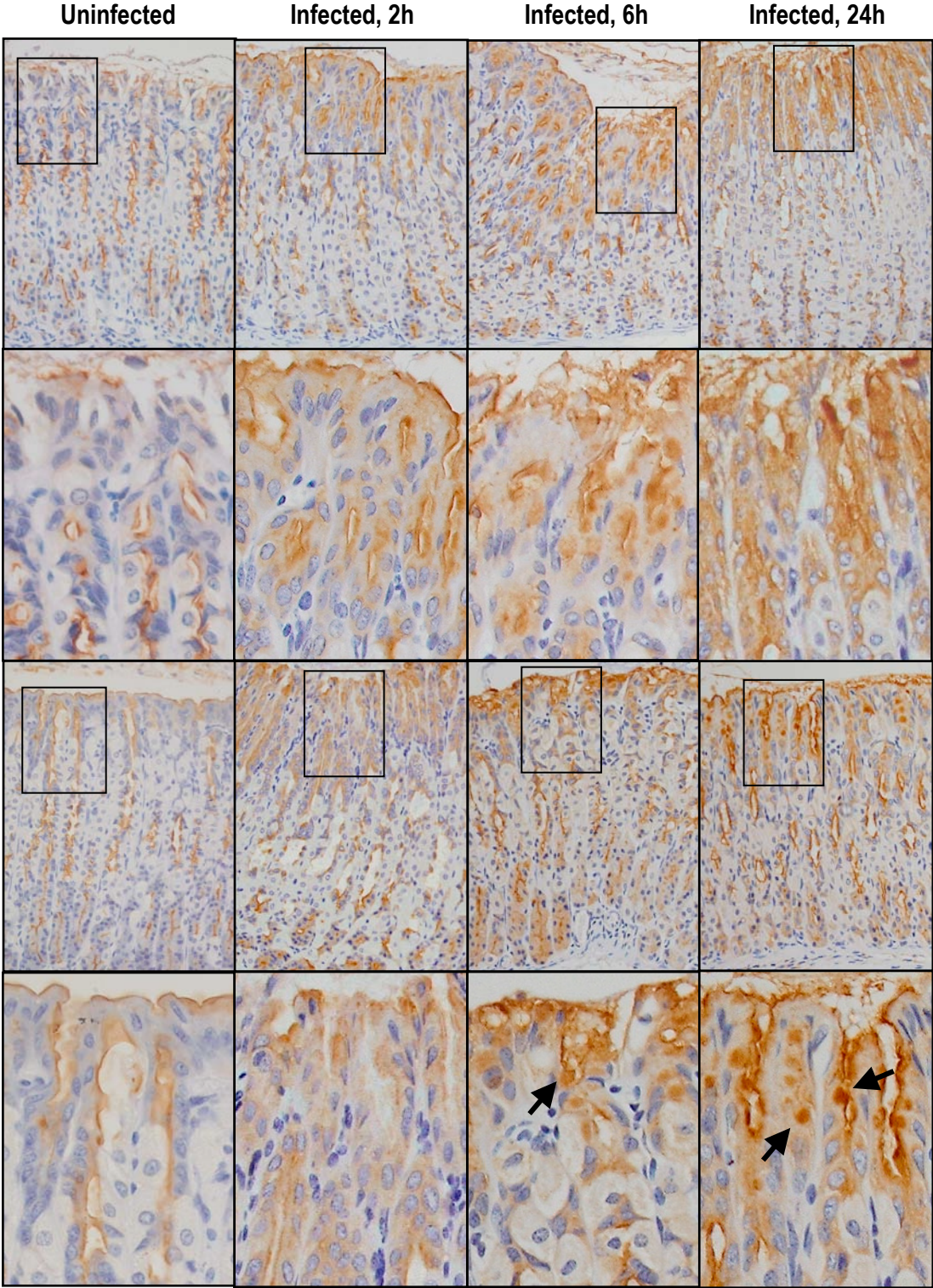
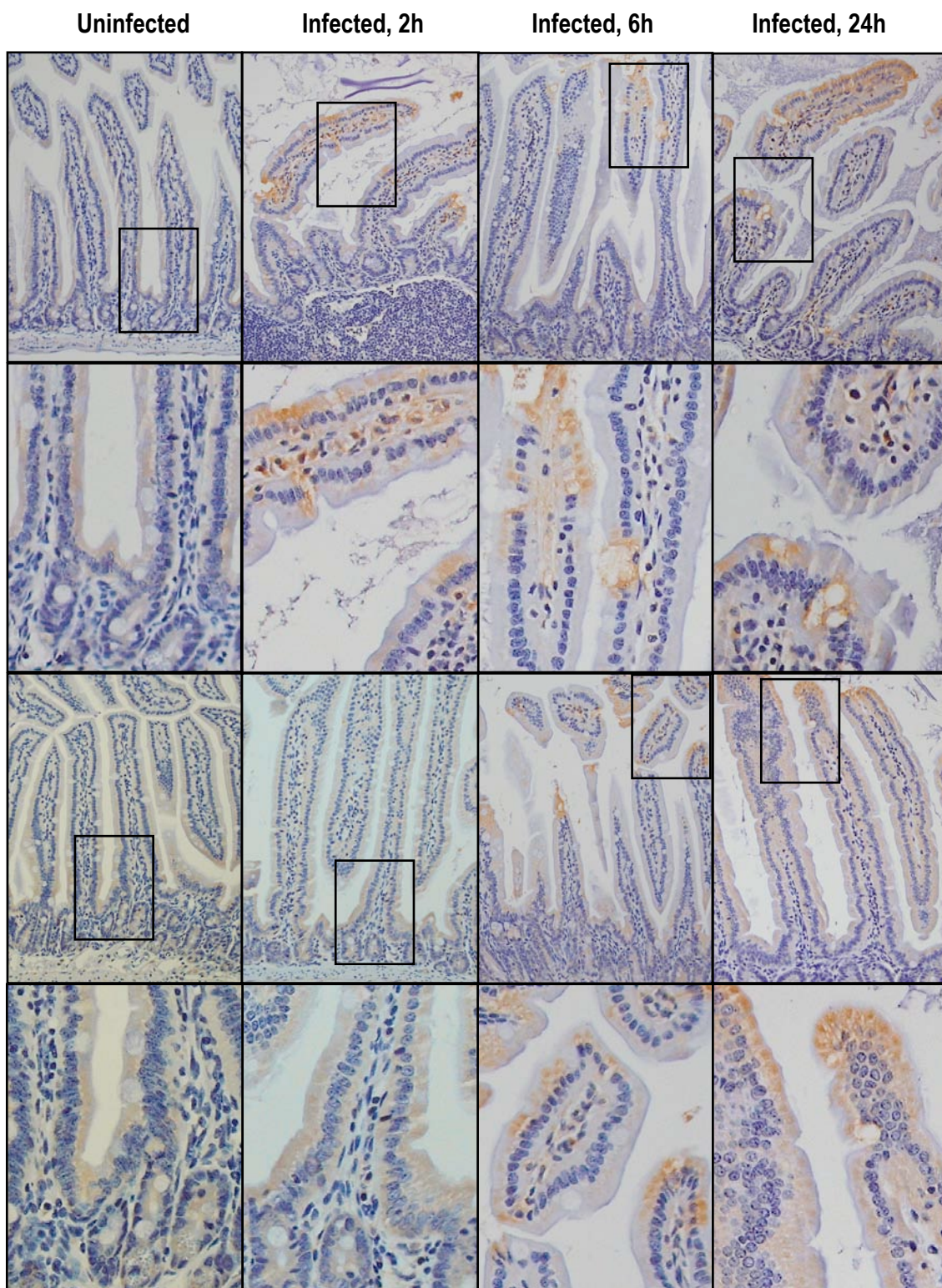


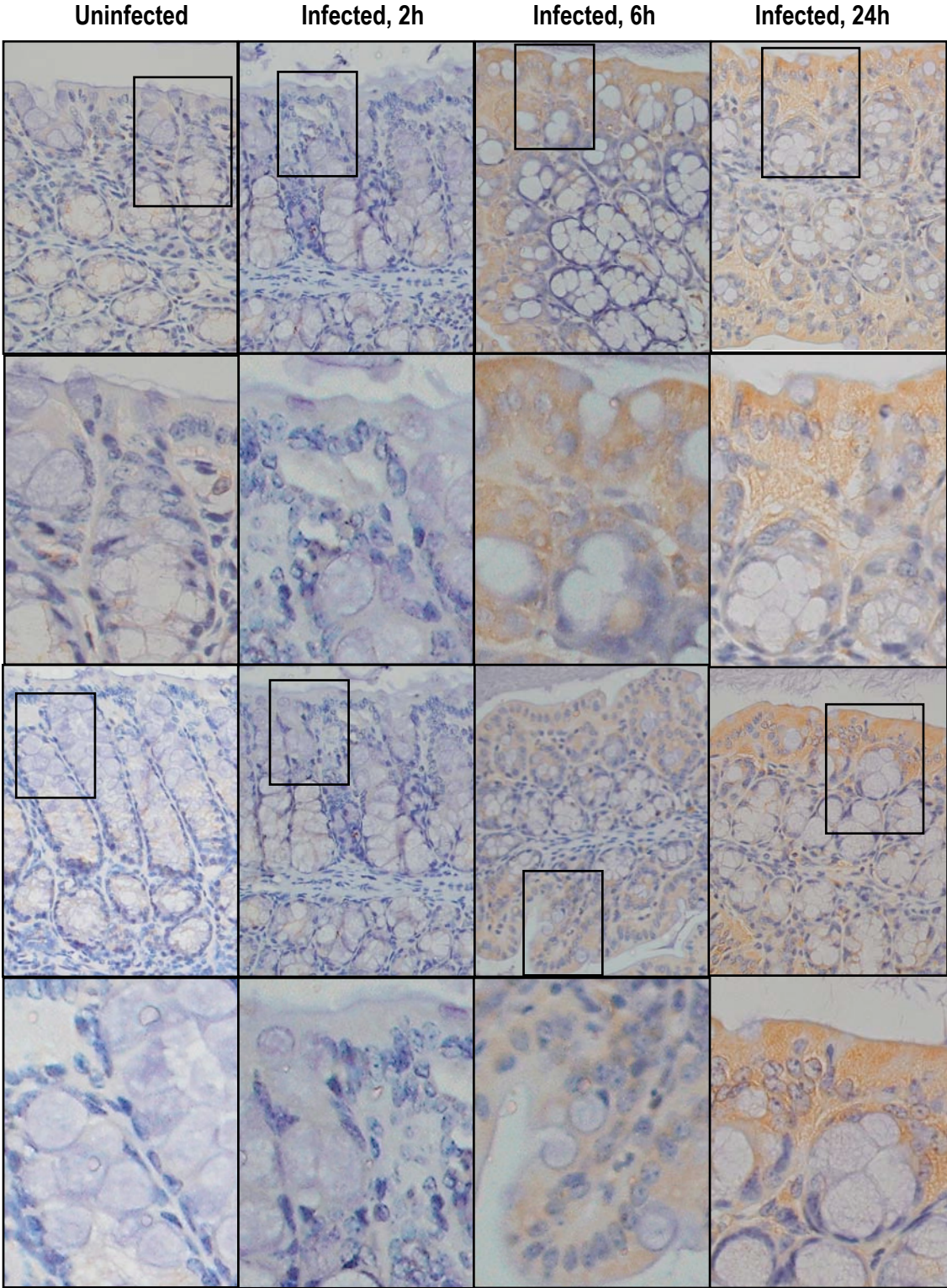
Supplementary Fig. 1A



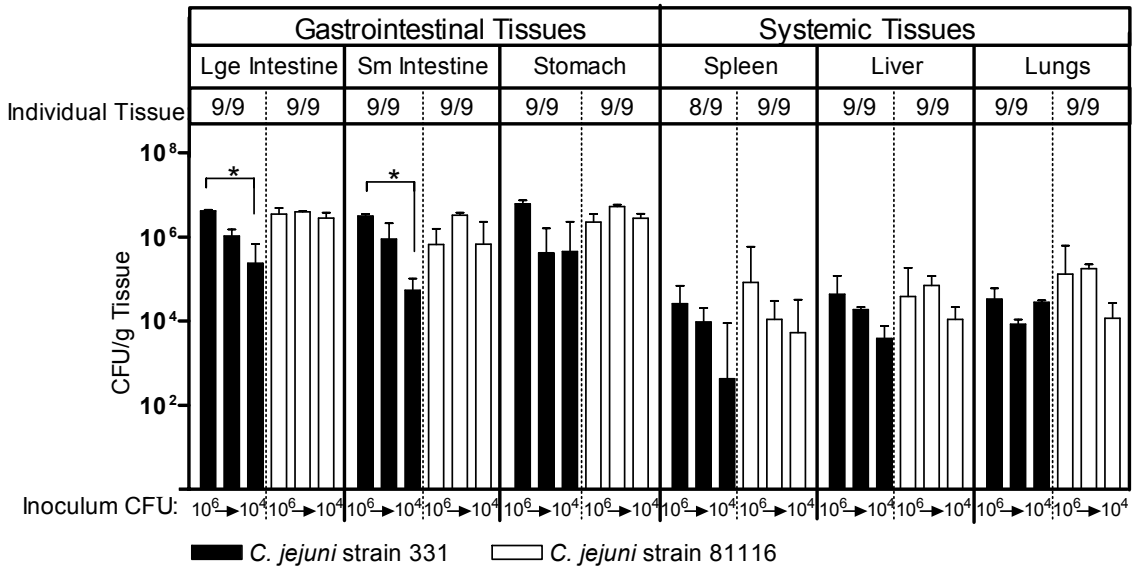
Supplementary Fig. 1B



Supplementary Fig. 1C

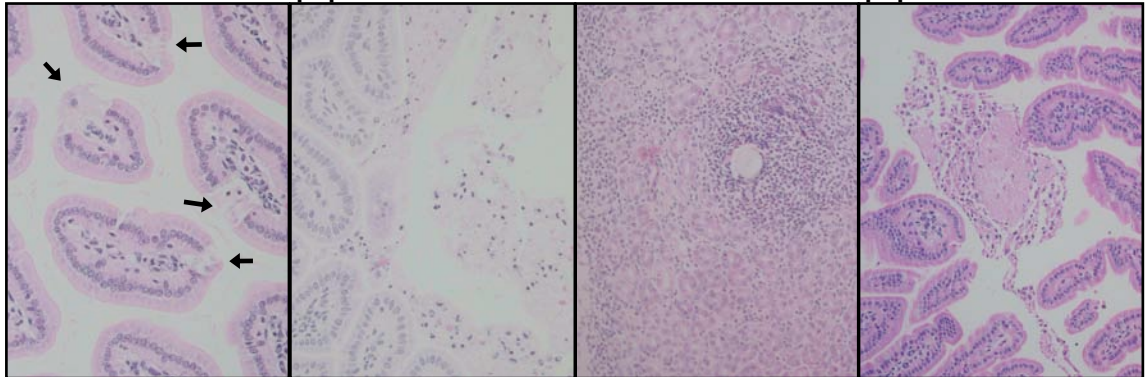


Supplementary Figure 2

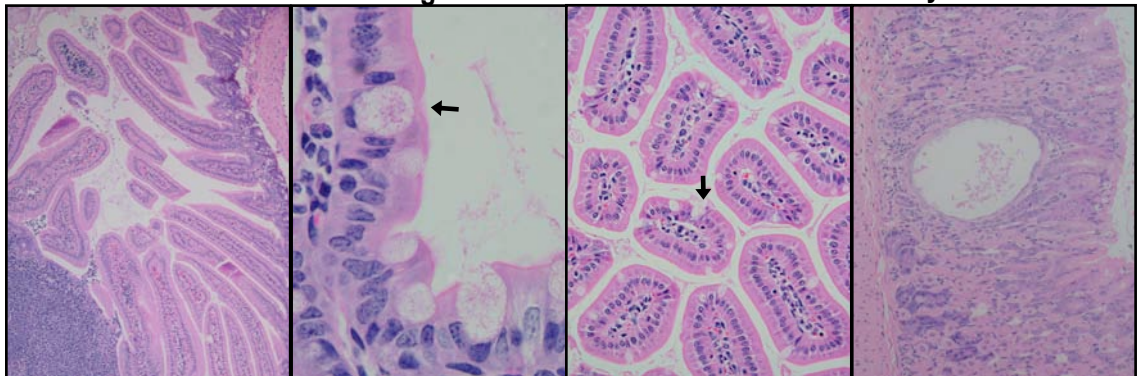


Supplementary Figure 3

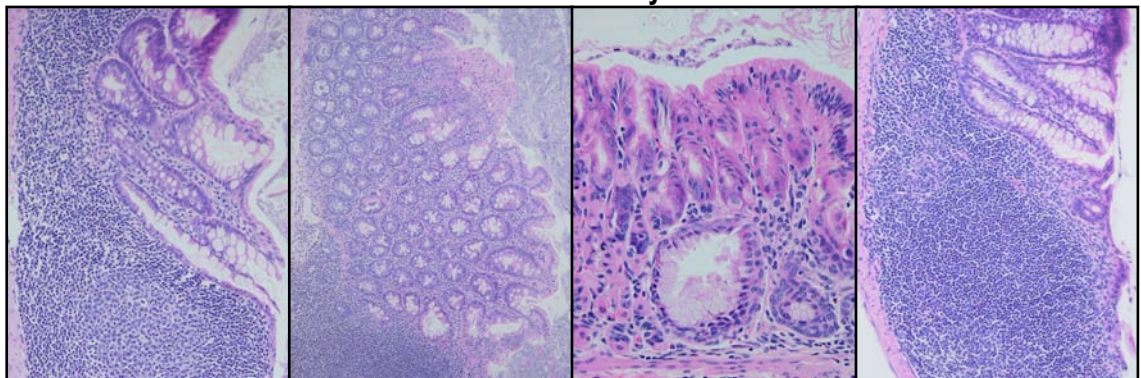
Small int, 2h, Muc1^{-/-} cells shed from villi Small int, 2h, Muc1^{-/-} apoptotic cells in lumen Stomach, 6h, Muc1^{-/-} inflammation Small int, 2d, Muc1^{-/-} apoptotic cells in lumen



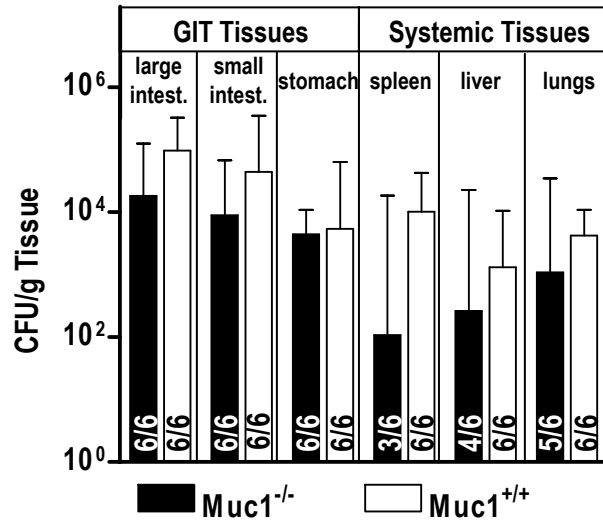
Small int, 2d, Muc1^{-/-} inflammation Small int, 2d, Muc1^{+/+} infected goblet cell Small int, 2d, Muc1^{-/-} cells shed from villi Stomach, 2d, Muc1^{-/-} cystic lesion



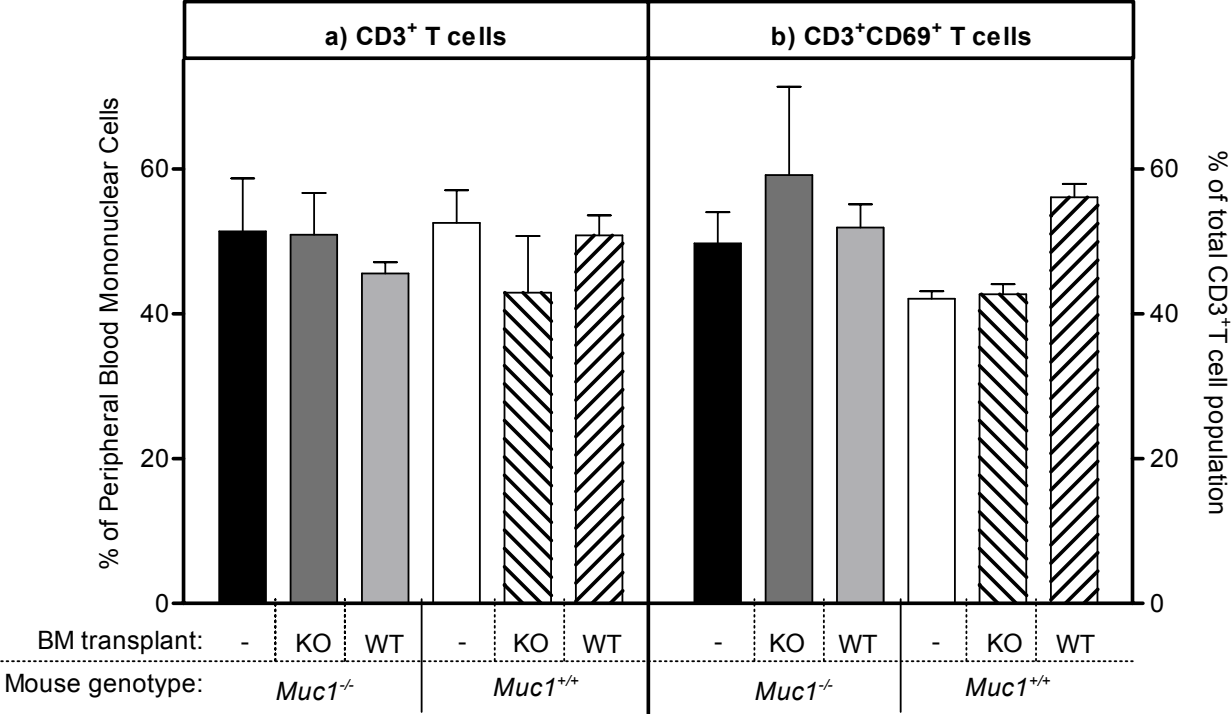
Large int, 28d, Muc1^{-/-} inflammation Large int, 28d, Muc1^{-/-} inflammation Stomach, 28d, Muc1^{+/+} cystic lesion Large int, 28d, Muc1^{+/+} inflammation



Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 5



Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1

Gastrointestinal expression of Muc1 is rapidly upregulated in response to infection with *C. jejuni*. Representative examples of Muc1 expression determined by immunohistochemistry in the stomach (A), small intestine (B) and large intestine (C) of uninfected *Muc1*^{+/+} mice and mice infected with 10⁴ *C. jejuni* for 2, 6 and 24h. Arrows in (A) show large intracellular accumulations of Muc1.

Supplementary Figure 2

C. jejuni strain 331 and strain 81116 show similar virulence in *Muc1*^{-/-} mice. Concentrations of *C. jejuni* in gastrointestinal and systemic tissues of *Muc1*^{-/-} and *Muc1*^{+/+} SvJ/129 mice four days after oral inoculation with 10⁶, 10⁵ or 10⁴ *C. jejuni* strains 331 and 81116. Mean ± SD of CFU/g tissue. The pooled colonization frequency for each bacterial strain and host tissue (number of animals from which colonies were obtained/total number in the group) is shown. Mean ± SD CFU/g tissue. Statistics: Mann-Whitney U-test, *P<0.05.

Supplementary Figure 3

Epithelial damage in the gastrointestinal epithelium of *C. jejuni* infected *Muc1*^{-/-} and *Muc1*^{+/+} mice. Tissue type, mouse genotype, time after inoculation and a summary of the features demonstrated are shown above each photomicrograph. Haematoxylin and eosin staining.

Supplementary Figure 4

S. typhimurium translocates to systemic organs in both *Muc1^{-/-}* and *Muc1^{+/+}* mice. Concentrations of *S. typhimurium* in gastrointestinal and systemic tissues of *Muc1^{-/-}* and *Muc1^{+/+}* mice 2d after oral inoculation with 10^2 *S. typhimurium* strain 8216915. Mean \pm SD of CFU/g tissue. The colonization frequency (number of animals from which colonies were obtained/total number in the group) is shown at the base of each histogram. Statistics: *Muc1^{-/-}* vs *Muc1^{+/+}*, ANOVA Tukey's post-hoc test, *P<0.05.

Supplementary Figure 5

Levels of T cells and activated T cells did not differ in the peripheral blood of *Muc1^{-/-}* and *Muc1^{+/+}* chimeric, procedural control and aged matched control mice. (A) The mean \pm SD percentage of CD3⁺ T cells in peripheral blood mononuclear cells determined by flow cytometry in *Muc1^{-/-}* and *Muc1^{+/+}* mice transplanted 6 months previously with *Muc1^{-/-}* (KO) and *Muc1^{+/+}* (WT) bone marrow, and in age-matched control mice. (B) The percentage of CD69⁺ cells in the CD3⁺ T cell population detected in (A). Statistics: no significant differences between groups, ANOVA.