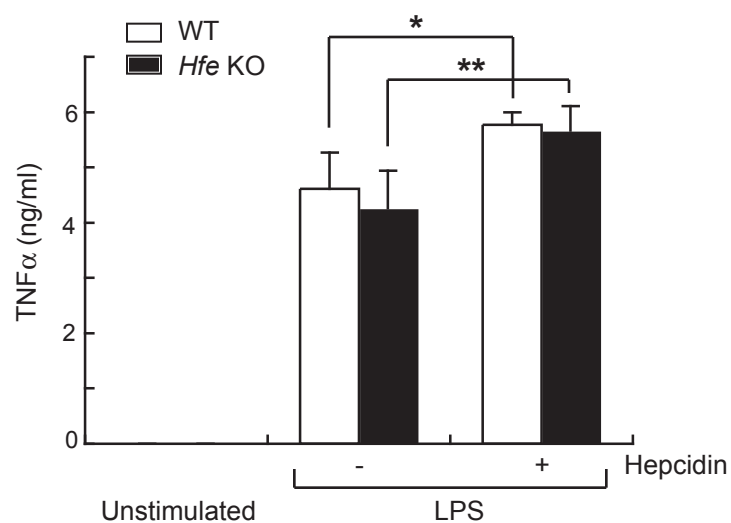
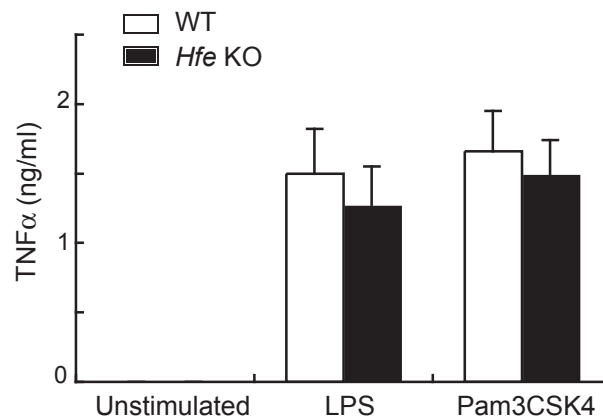


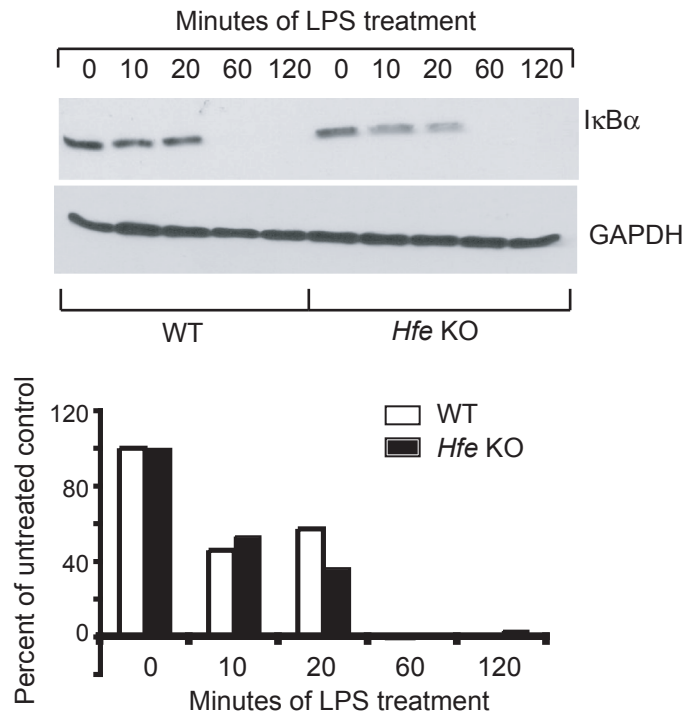
**Supplemental Figure 1. Change in calcein fluorescence of *Hfe* KO macrophages after in vitro culture.** WT and *Hfe* KO peritoneal macrophages were harvested and calcein fluorescence evaluated by flow cytometry either immediately after collection (left panel) or after overnight culture in vitro (right panel).



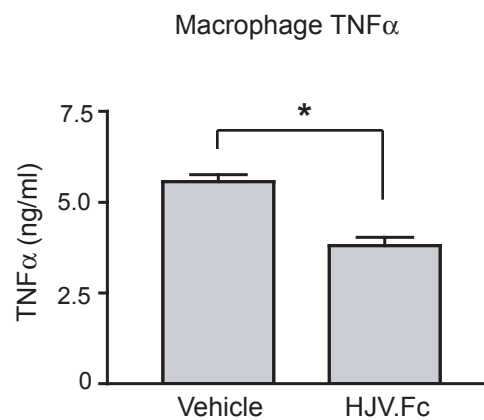
**Supplemental Figure 2. Effect of hepcidin on LPS-induced macrophage TNF $\alpha$  production.** WT and *Hfe* KO peritoneal macrophages were cultured overnight in the presence or absence of 700 nM hepcidin and then stimulated with 100 ng/ml of LPS for 3 hours. Supernatants were collected and analyzed by ELISA for TNF $\alpha$ . \*p = 0.006, \*\*p = 0.002 (n = 6 stimulations in each group from 2 separate experiments). Data represent mean +/- SD.



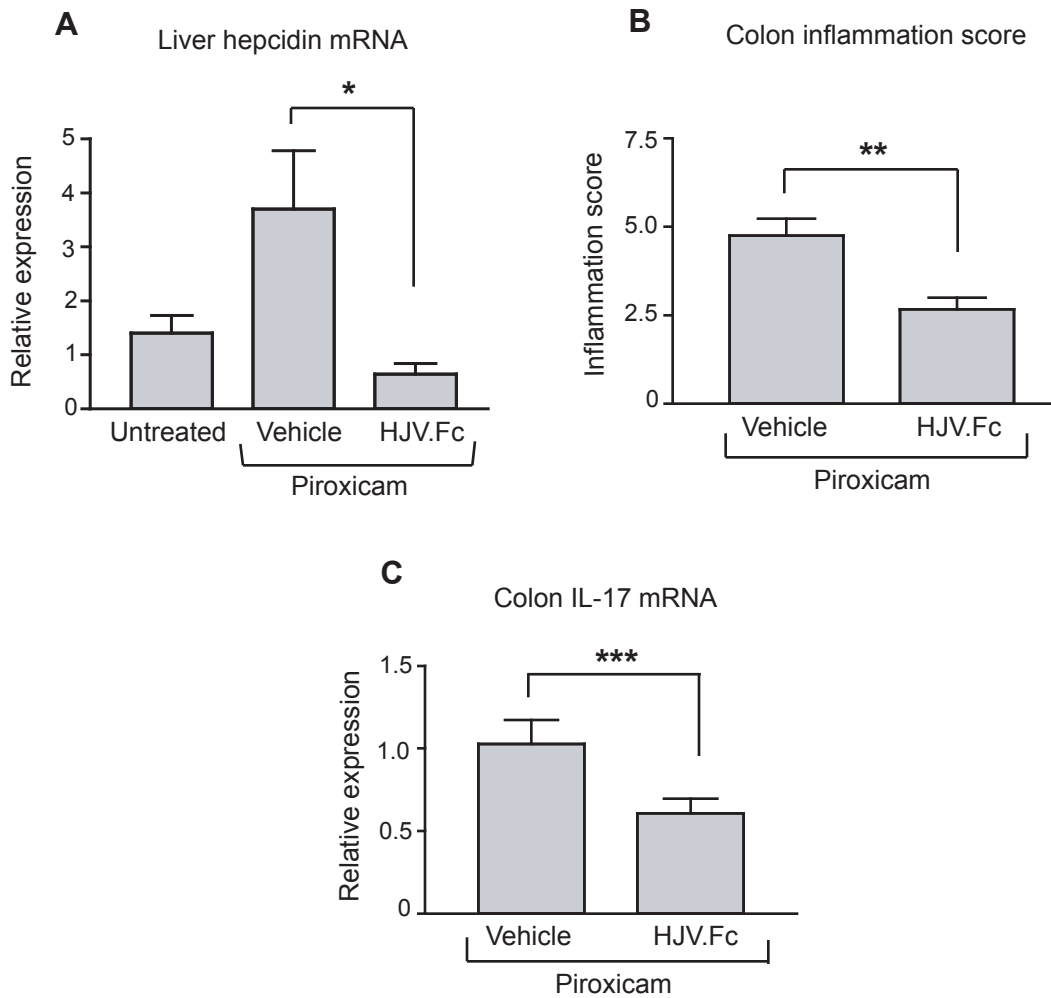
**Supplemental Figure 3. Responses of bone marrow-derived macrophages to TLR4 and TLR2 stimulation.** Bone marrow-derived macrophages from WT and *Hfe* KO mice were stimulated with 100 ng/ml of LPS or 1  $\mu$ g/ml of Pam3CSK4 for 6 hours. Supernatants were collected and analyzed by ELISA for TNF $\alpha$ . (n = 7 for LPS stimulations and 6 for Pam3CSK4 from 2 separate experiments). Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD.



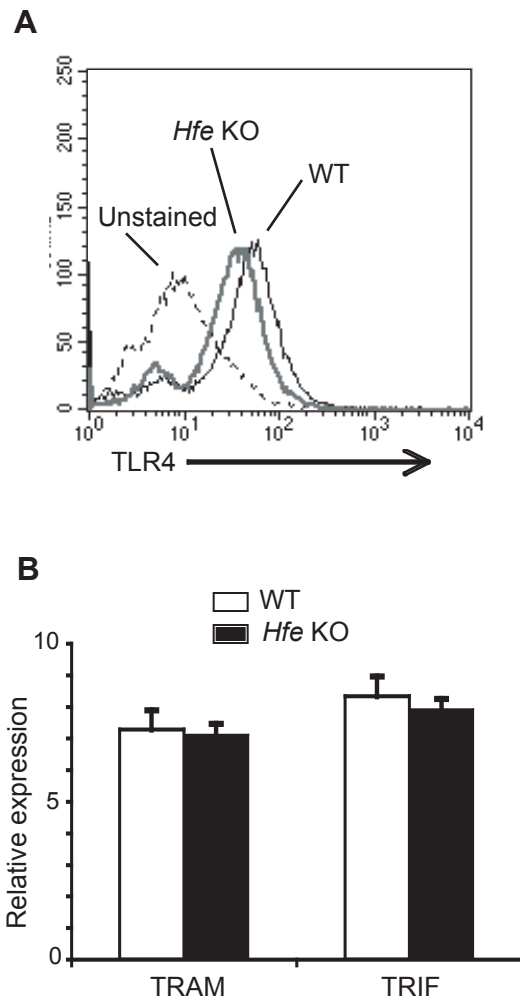
**Supplemental Figure 4. LPS-induced activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway is intact in *Hfe* KO macrophages.** WT and KO macrophages were stimulated for the indicated times with 100 ng/ml LPS after treatment with 10  $\mu$ g/ml of cycloheximide to inhibit resynthesis of I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ . Cell lysates were prepared and analyzed by western blotting for I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  and GAPDH (upper panel). The results were scanned and subjected to densitometry to obtain a measure of I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  band intensity normalized to GAPDH (lower panel). Similar results obtained in 3 separate experiments.



**Supplemental Figure 5. Effect of HJV.Fc on LPS-induced macrophage TNF $\alpha$  production.** Peritoneal macrophages from wild-type mice that were treated with either vehicle (PBS) or HJV.Fc were stimulated with 100 ng/ml of LPS for 3 hours. Supernatants were collected and analyzed by ELISA for TNF $\alpha$ . \* $p = 0.0002$  ( $n = 6$  stimulations in each group from 2 separate experiments). Data represent mean  $\pm$  SEM.



**Supplemental Figure 6. HJV.Fc suppresses hepcidin up-regulation and intestinal inflammation in piroxicam-induced colitis.** IL-10 KO mice were treated with piroxicam for 2 weeks and then injected with vehicle or HJV.Fc for an additional week. The animals were sacrificed and liver hepcidin mRNA measured by quantitative RT-PCR (A). Colon histopathology was evaluated by a blinded observer and an inflammation score assigned (B). Colon IL-17 mRNA was measured by quantitative RT-PCR (C). \* $p = 0.009$  ( $n = 3$  mice in untreated group, 4 in vehicle group, 6 in HJV.Fc group). \*\* $p = 0.01$  ( $n = 4$  in vehicle group, 6 in HJV.Fc group). \*\*\* $p = 0.05$  ( $n = 4$  in vehicle group, 5 in HJV.Fc group). Data represent mean  $\pm$  SEM.



**Supplemental Figure 7. Expression of TLR4, TRAM and TRIF in WT and *Hfe* KO macrophages.** WT and KO macrophages were analyzed by flow cytometry (A) or quantitative RT-PCR (B) to determine levels of TLR4, TRAM and TRIF. Results in (A) representative of 2 separate experiments and in (B),  $n = 3$  mice in each group. Data in (B) represent mean  $\pm$  SD.