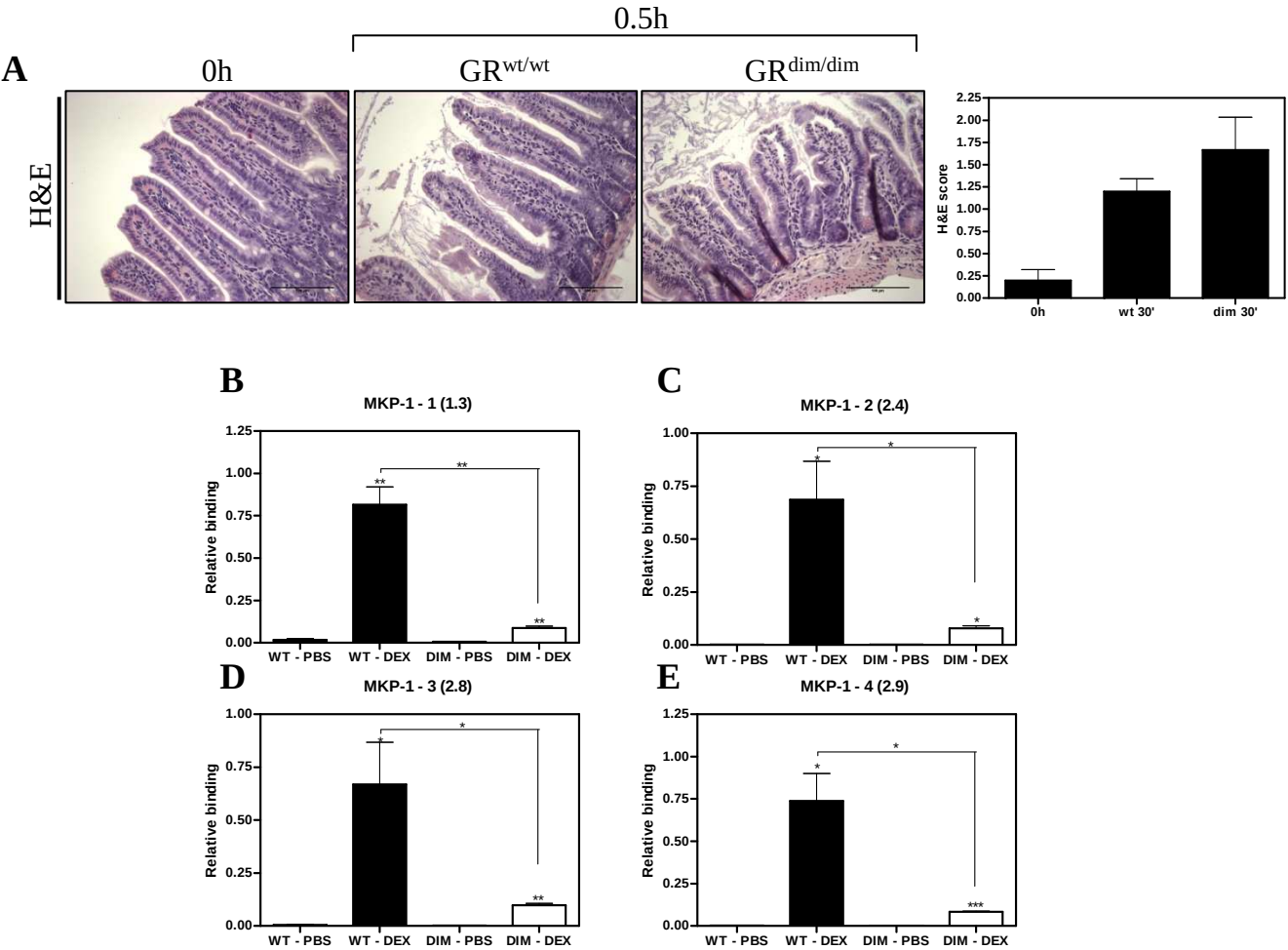
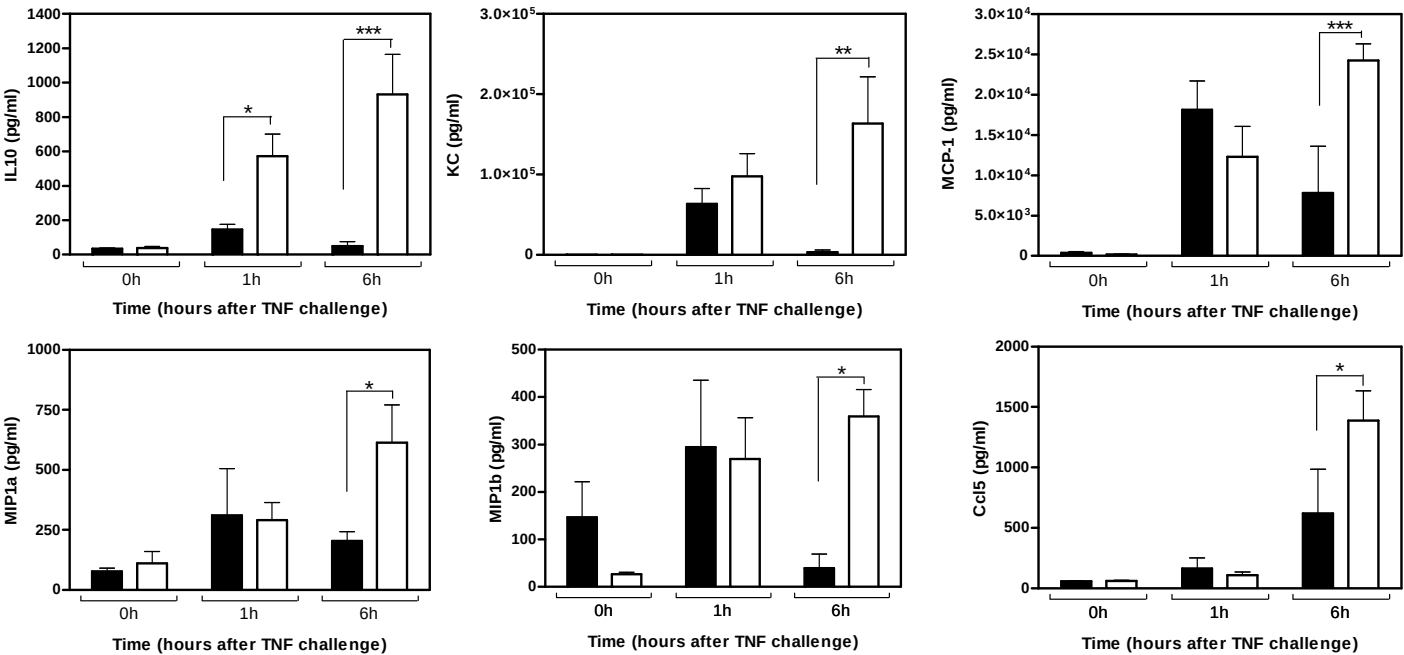


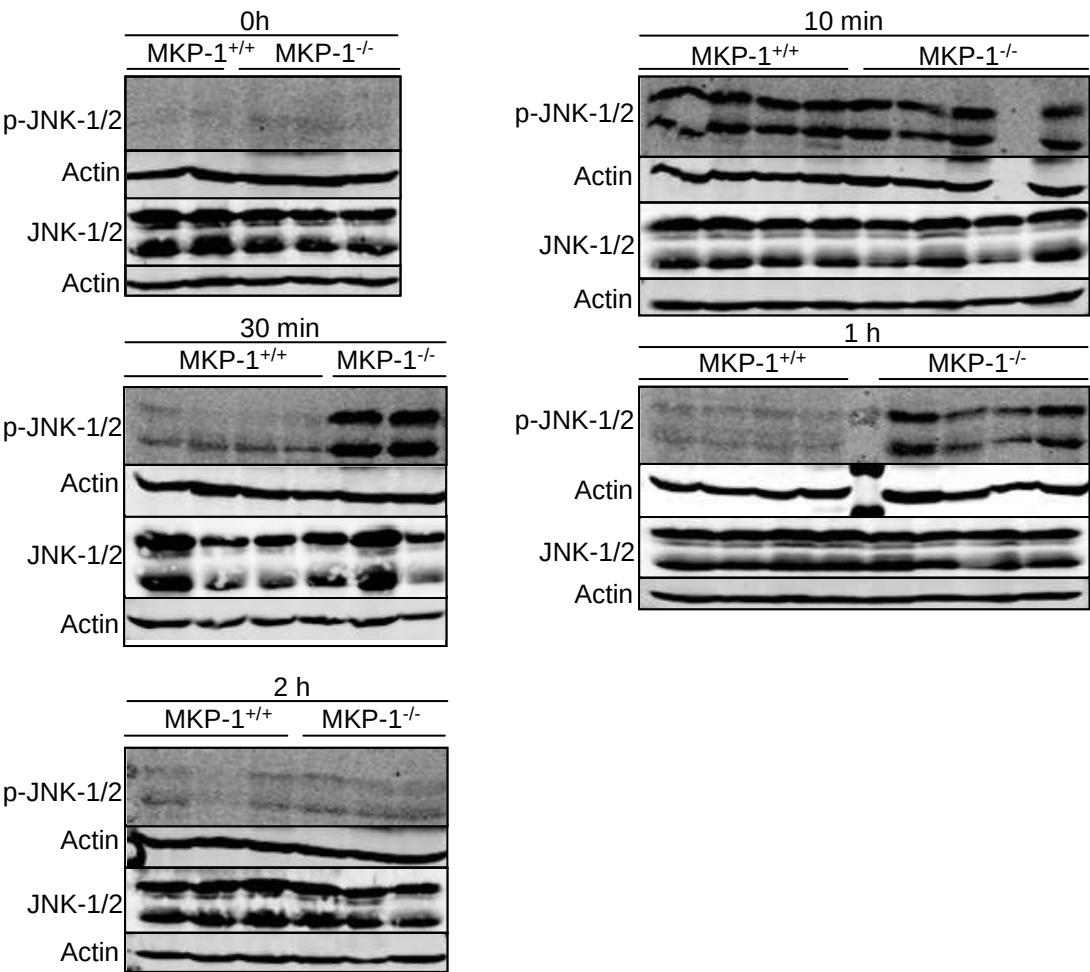
Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2

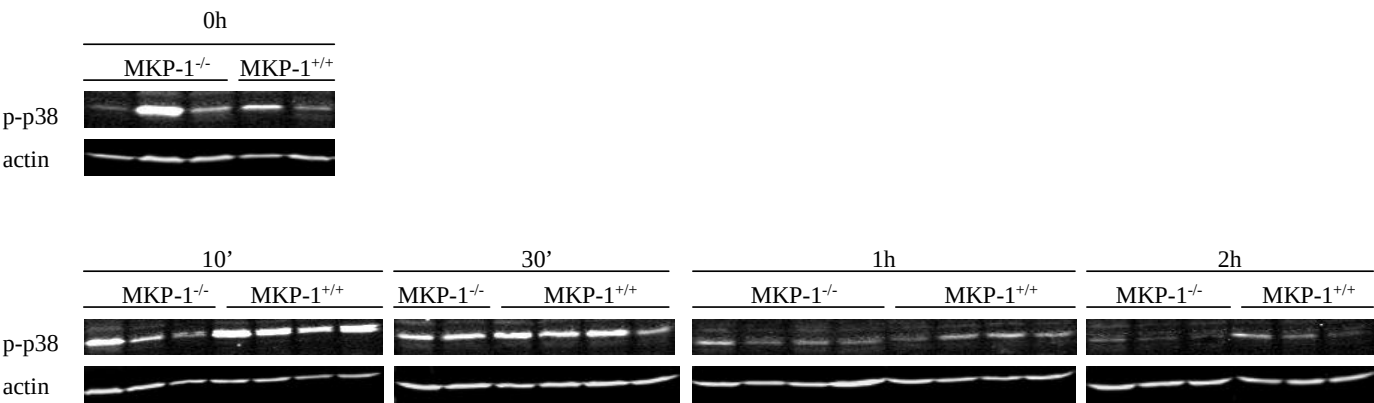


Supplemental
Figure 3

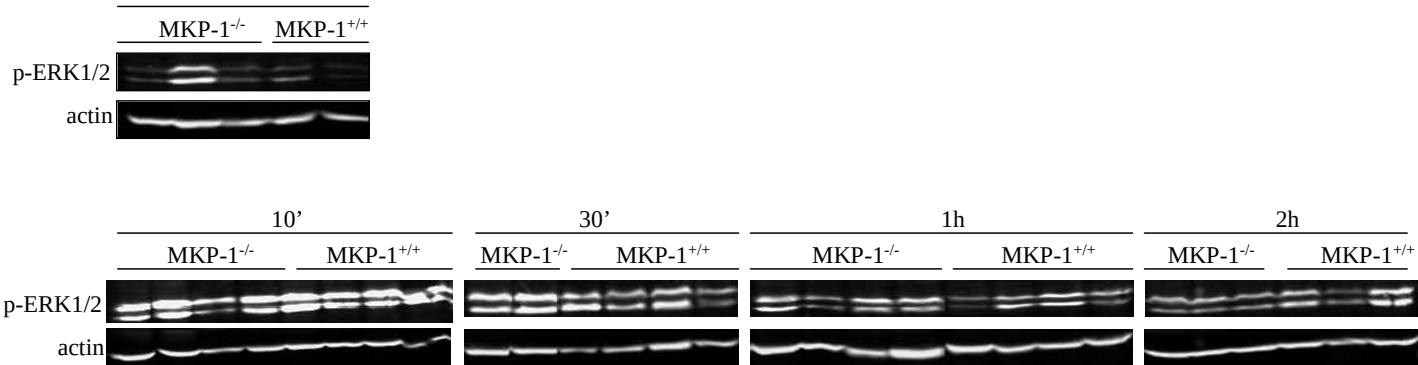


Supplemental
Figure 4

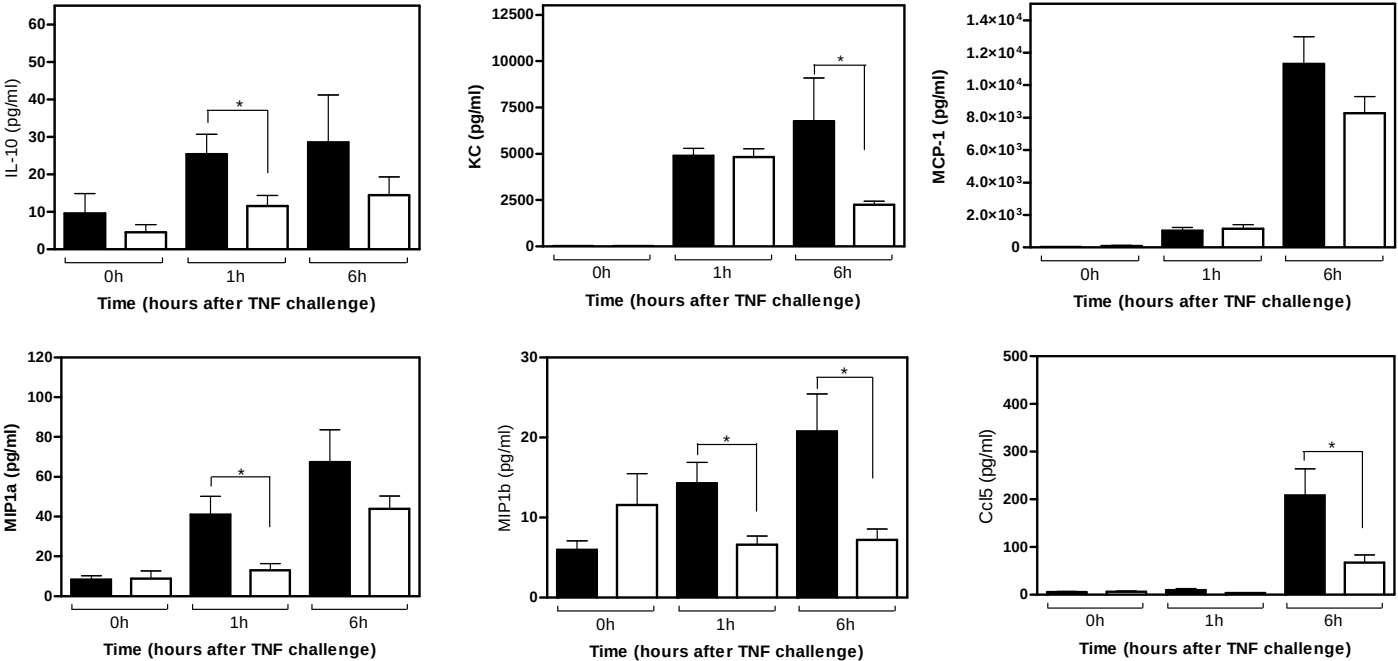
A



B



Supplemental
Figure 5



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Figure S1. (A) Dimerized GR is needed to protect against TNF-induced bowel damage. Standard H&E staining of ileum samples of GR^{wt/wt} mice and GR^{dim/dim} mice 0.5 h after TNF treatment. (B-E) Binding of GR to MKP-1 promoter requires GR dimers. ChIP analysis for GR-DNA binding in liver samples of GR^{wt/wt} and GR^{dim/dim} mice treated with PBS or 500 µg DEX was performed. Liver samples were isolated at 0 h or 1 h after DEX treatment.

Figure S2. Cytokine and chemokine levels in circulation of MKP-1^{+/+} and MKP-1^{-/-} mice at 0 h, 1 h and 6 h after TNF treatment. Higher levels of pro-inflammatory mediators in MKP-1^{-/-} mice show the hypersensitivity of MKP-1^{-/-} mice to TNF, compared to WT mice.

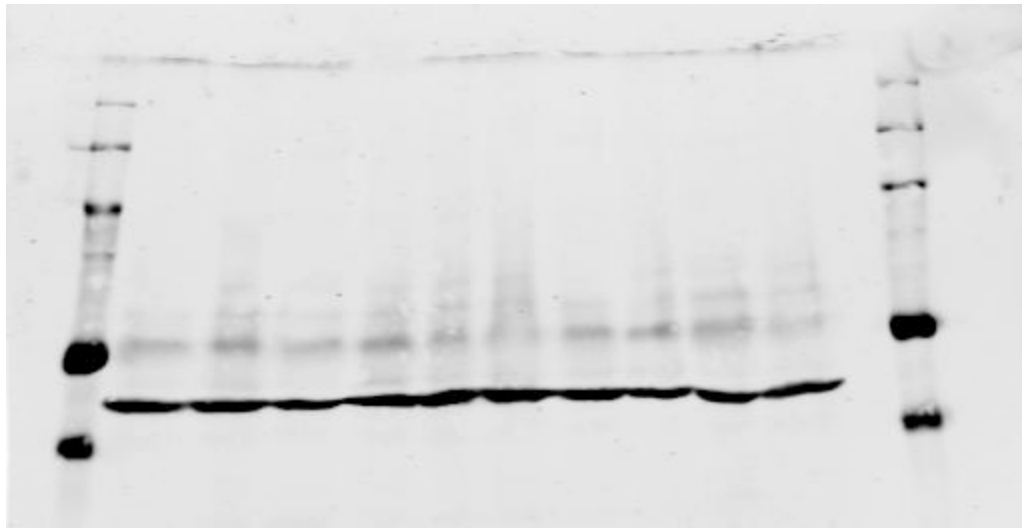
Figure S3. MKP-1^{-/-} mice display prolonged activation of JNK-1/2. Western blot analysis of phospho-JNK-1 and JNK-2 protein levels in livers of MKP-1^{+/+} and MKP-1^{-/-} mice at different time points after TNF stimulation.

Figure S4. Western blot analysis of phospho-p38 (A) and phospho-ERK (B) protein levels in livers of MKP-1^{+/+} and MKP-1^{-/-} mice at different time points after TNF.

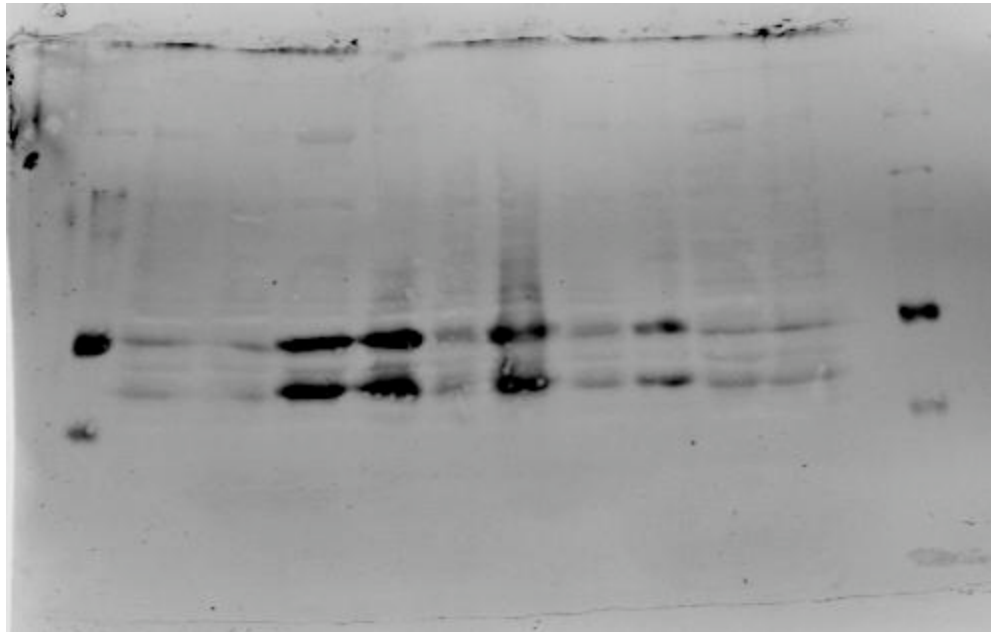
Figure S5. Cytokine and chemokine levels in circulation of control and JNK-2^{-/-} mice at 0 h and 1 h and 6 h after TNF treatment.

Complete unedited blots

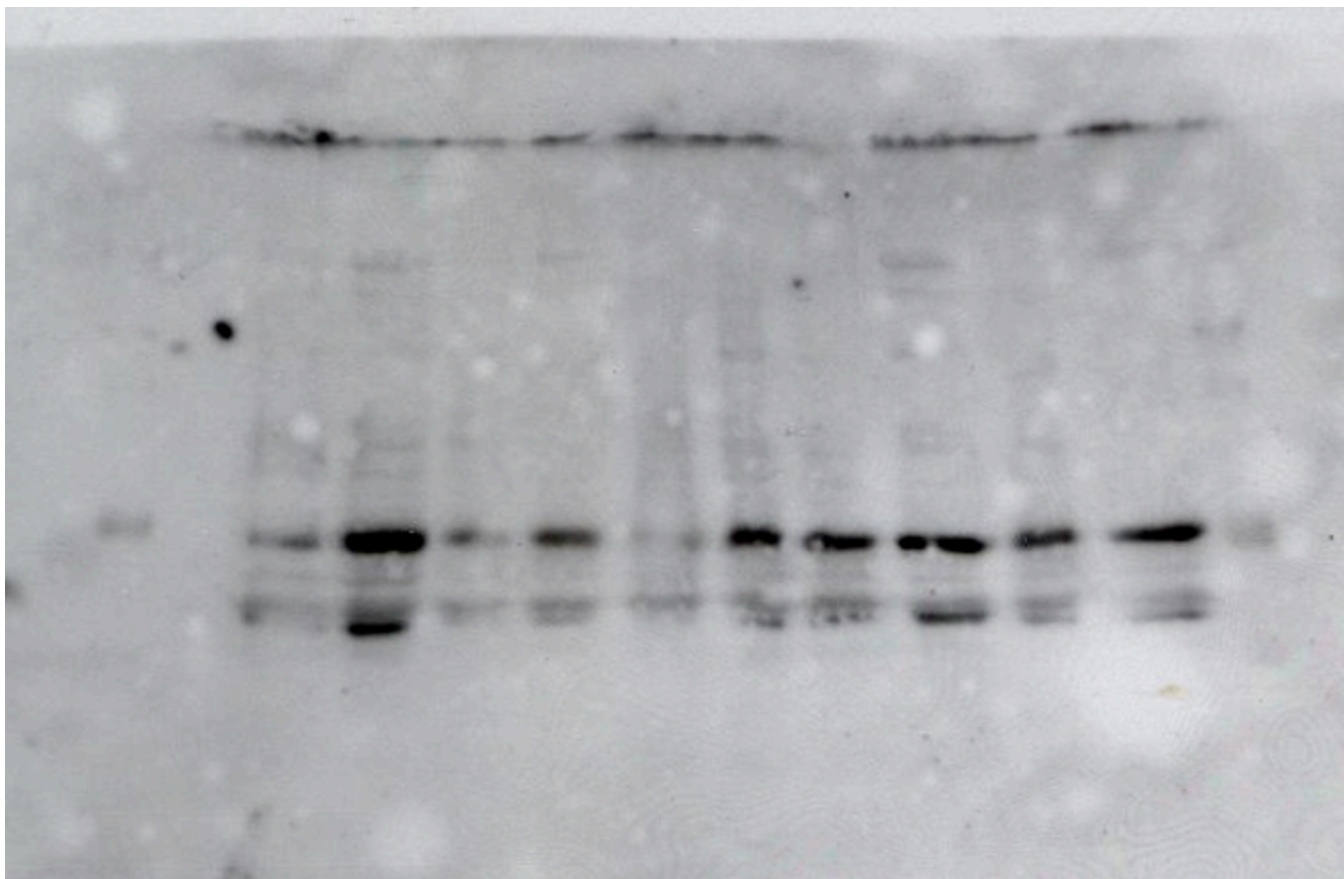
Full unedited gel for Figure 3A – actin levels



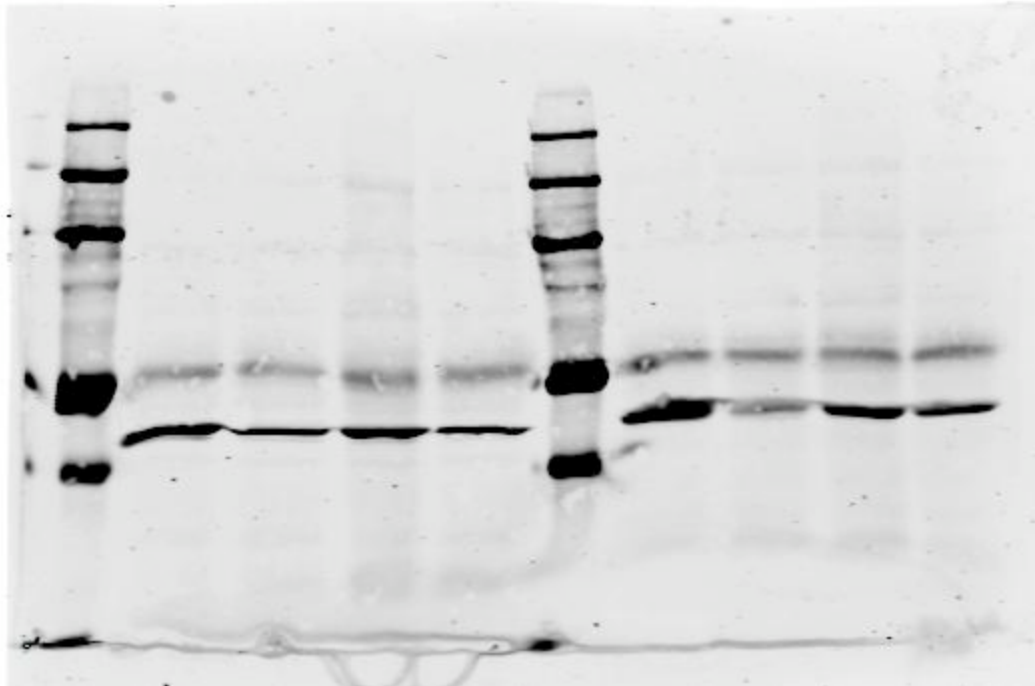
Full unedited gel for Figure 3A – p-JNK levels



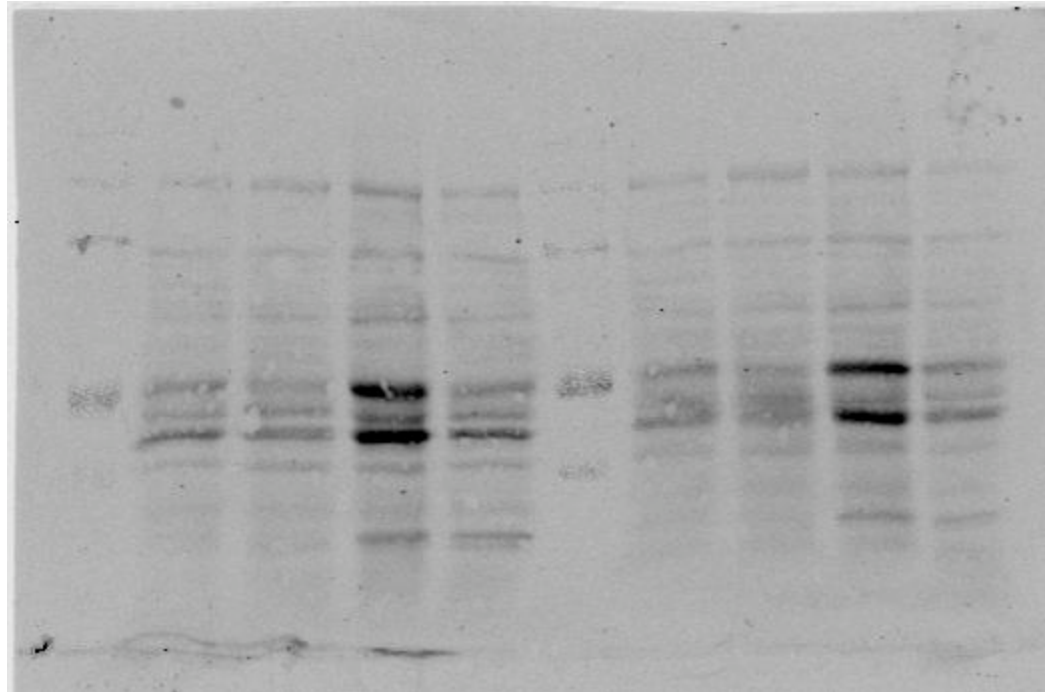
Full unedited gel for Figure 3A – total JNK levels



Full unedited gel for Figure 3B – actin levels



Full unedited gel for Figure 3B – p-JNK levels



Full unedited gel for Figure 3B – total JNK levels

