

Effect of DSS-Induced Ulcerative Colitis and Butyrate on the Cytochrome P450 2A5: Contribution of the Microbiome

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Supplementary Data

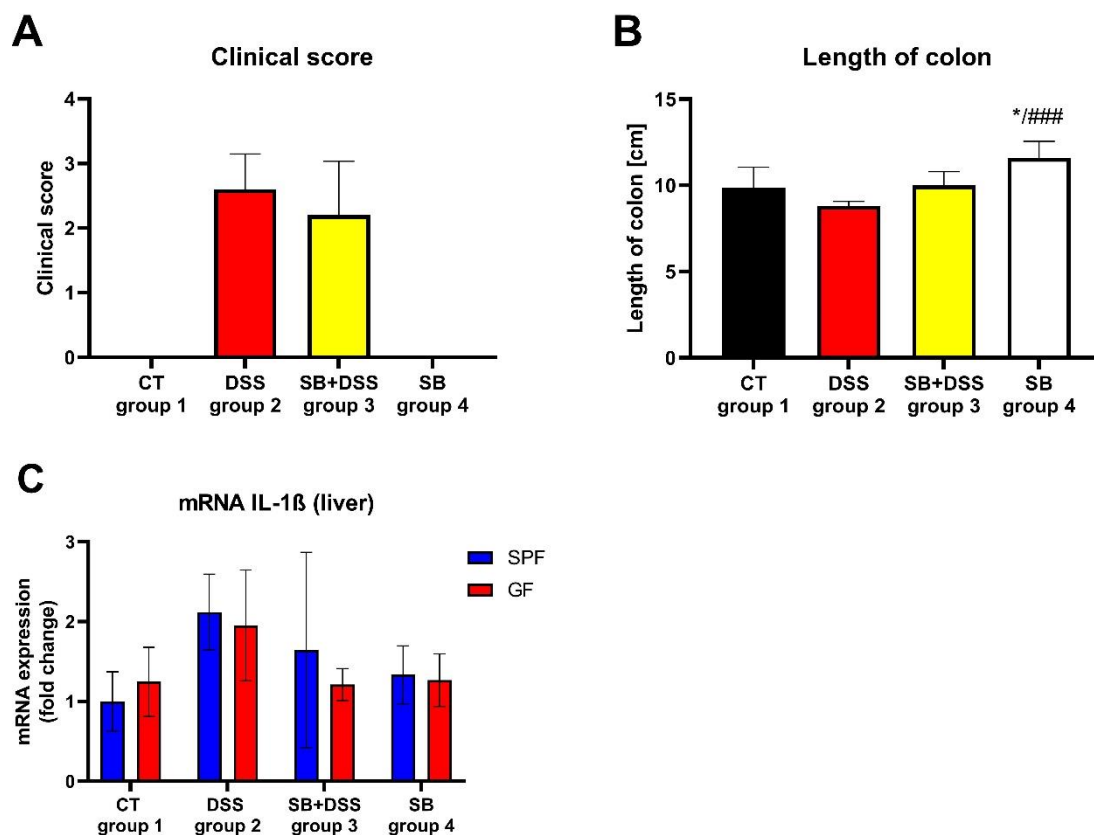


Figure S1. Impact of butyrate pre-treatment on clinical symptoms length of colon and gene expression of IL-1 β in the dextran sodium sulfate (DSS) mouse model of ulcerative colitis. **(A)** Occurrence of diarrhea and rectal bleeding in germ-free (GF) mice was summarized in the clinical score. **(B)** Shortening of colon length in GF mice. **(C)** Gene expression of IL-1 β in liver of specific-pathogen-free (SPF) mice and GF mice. Data in graphs are expressed as mean \pm SD. One-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple post hoc test was used for comparison of experimental groups to CT controls (group 1: * $p < 0.05$) or to DSS-controls (group 2: ### $p < 0.001$). **CT** (group 1): drinking water for 1 week; **DSS** (group 2): 1 week 2.5% DSS in drinking water; **SB+DSS** (group 3): 0.5% sodium butyrate (SB) in drinking water for 2 weeks followed by a week of 2.5% DSS in drinking water; **SB** (group 4): 0.5% SB in drinking water for 2 weeks.