

Supplementary Material

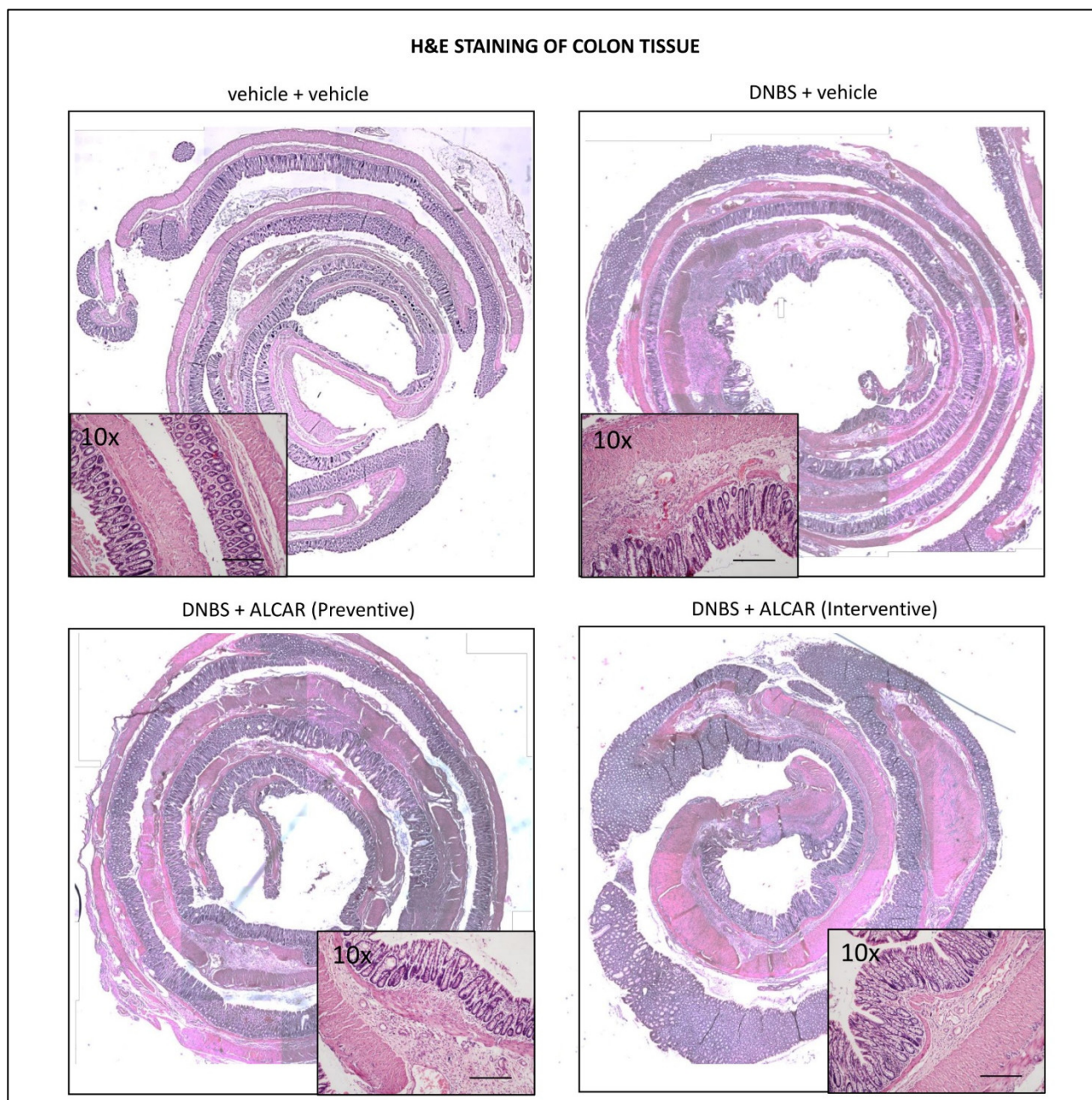


Figure S1. Representative images of H&E-stained colon of each experimental group. ALCAR ($100 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ s.c.}$) was administered twice daily in the DNBS-treated animals, according to the preventive and the interventive protocol, respectively; then tissues were collected on Day 16. The figure shows the H&E-stained “Swiss Role” of the colon where the images (Original magnification: 10 \times ; insert) used for the analysis of colon damage were taken from.

GIEMSA STAINING OF COLON TISSUE

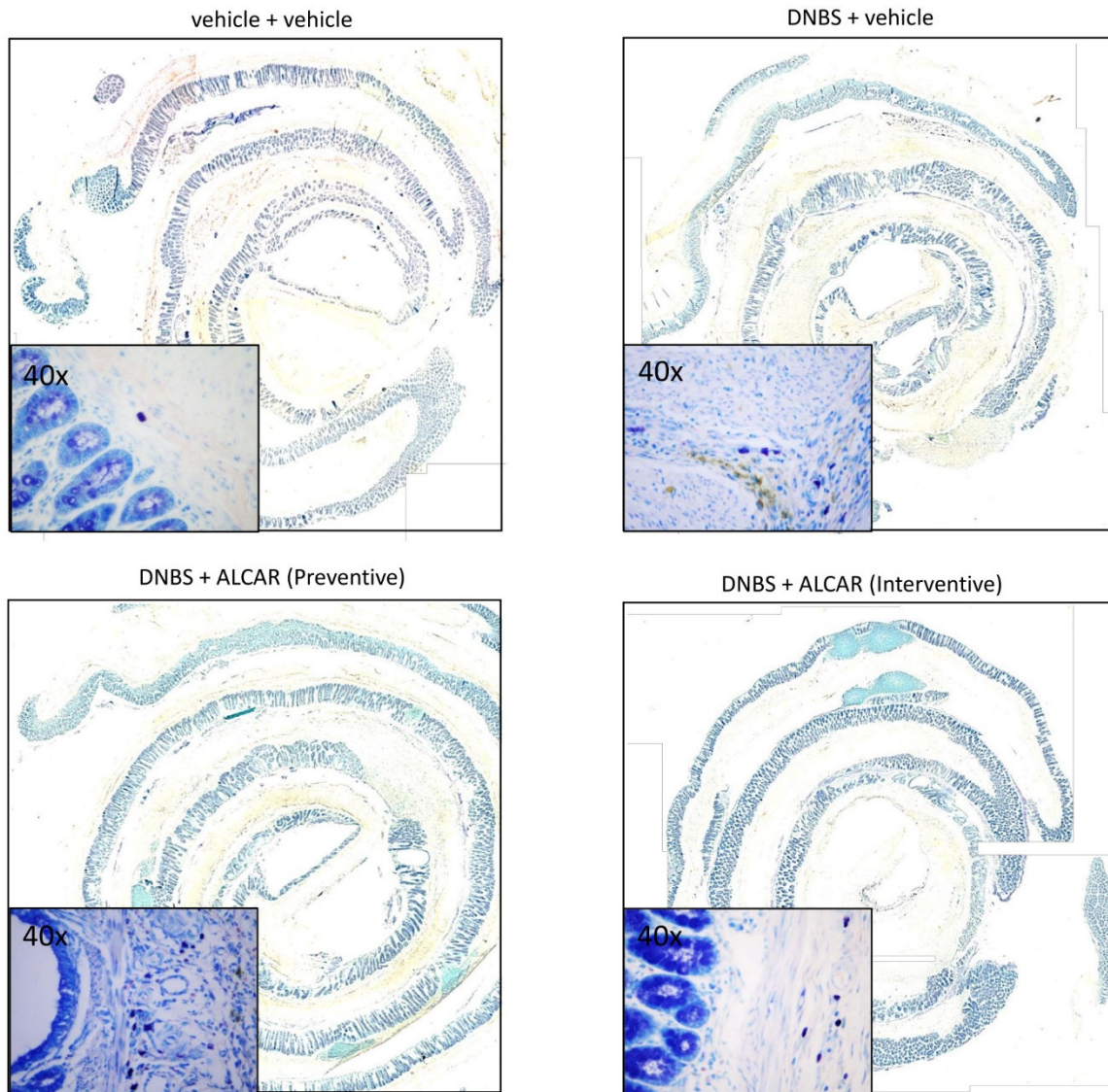


Figure S2. Representative images of GIEMSA-stained colon of each experimental group. ALCAR ($100 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ s.c.}$) was administered twice daily in the DNBS-treated animals, according to the preventive and the interventive protocol, respectively; then tissues were collected on Day 16. The figure shows the GIEMSA-stained “Swiss Role” of the colon where the images (Original magnification: $10\times$; insert) used for the analysis of mast cell and eosinophils density were taken from.

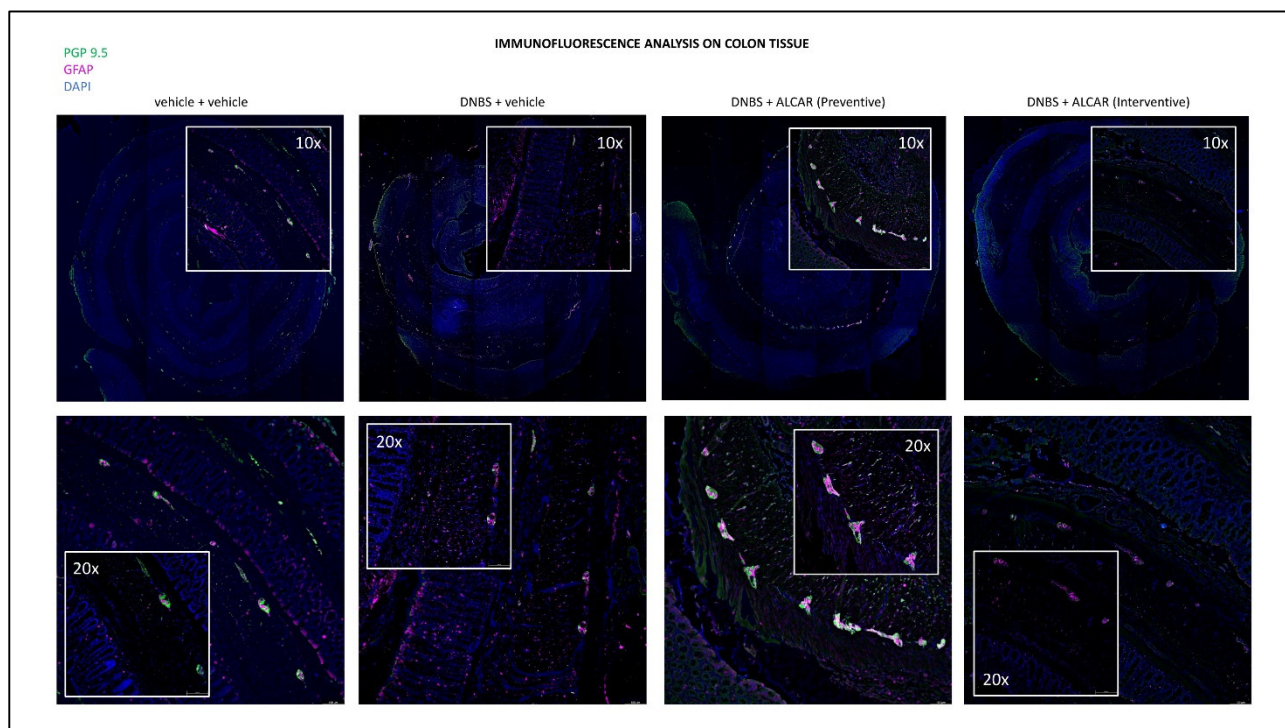


Figure S3. Representative images of PGP9.5 and GFAP expression in the colon of each experimental group. ALCAR ($100 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ s.c.}$) was administered twice daily in the DNBS-treated animals, according to the preventive and the interventive protocol, respectively; then tissues were collected on Day 16. The figure shows the overview of the “Swiss Role” of colon and the area (Original magnification: 10 \times ; insert above) where the immunofluorescence images (Original magnification: 20 \times ; below) used for the analysis of PGP9.5 and GFAP expression were taken from. PGP9.5 (green), GFAP (purple) and DAPI (blue; nuclei marker).

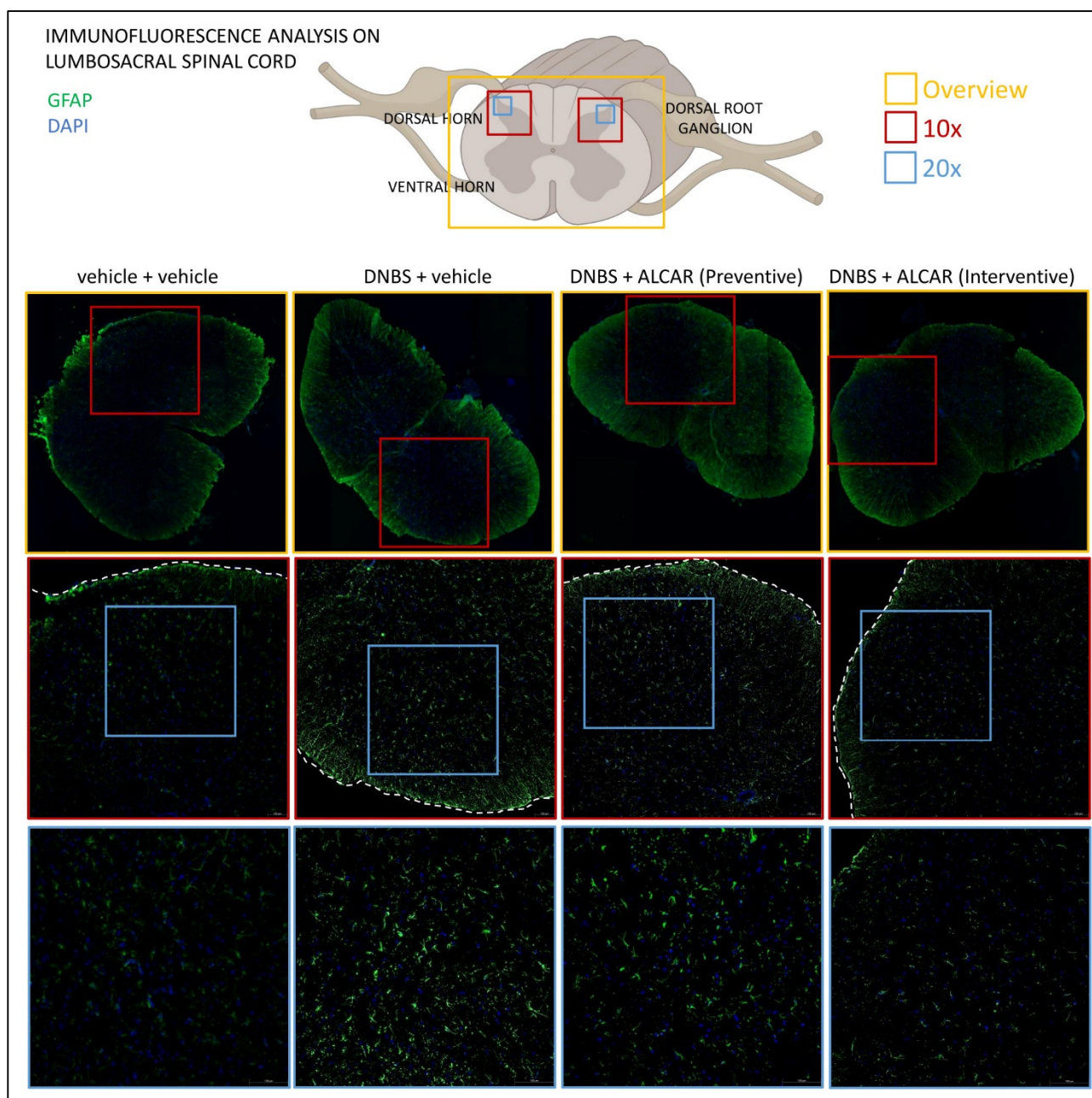


Figure S4. Representative images of GFAP expression in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord of each experimental group. ALCAR ($100 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ s.c.}$) was administered twice daily in the DNBS-treated animals, according to the preventive and the interventive protocol, respectively; then tissues were collected on Day 16. The figure shows the overview (above) of the spinal cord and the area of the dorsal horn of the spinal cord (Original magnification: 10 \times ; middle) where the immunofluorescence images (Original magnification: 20 \times ; below) used for the analysis of GFAP expression were taken from. GFAP (green) and DAPI (blue; nuclei marker).

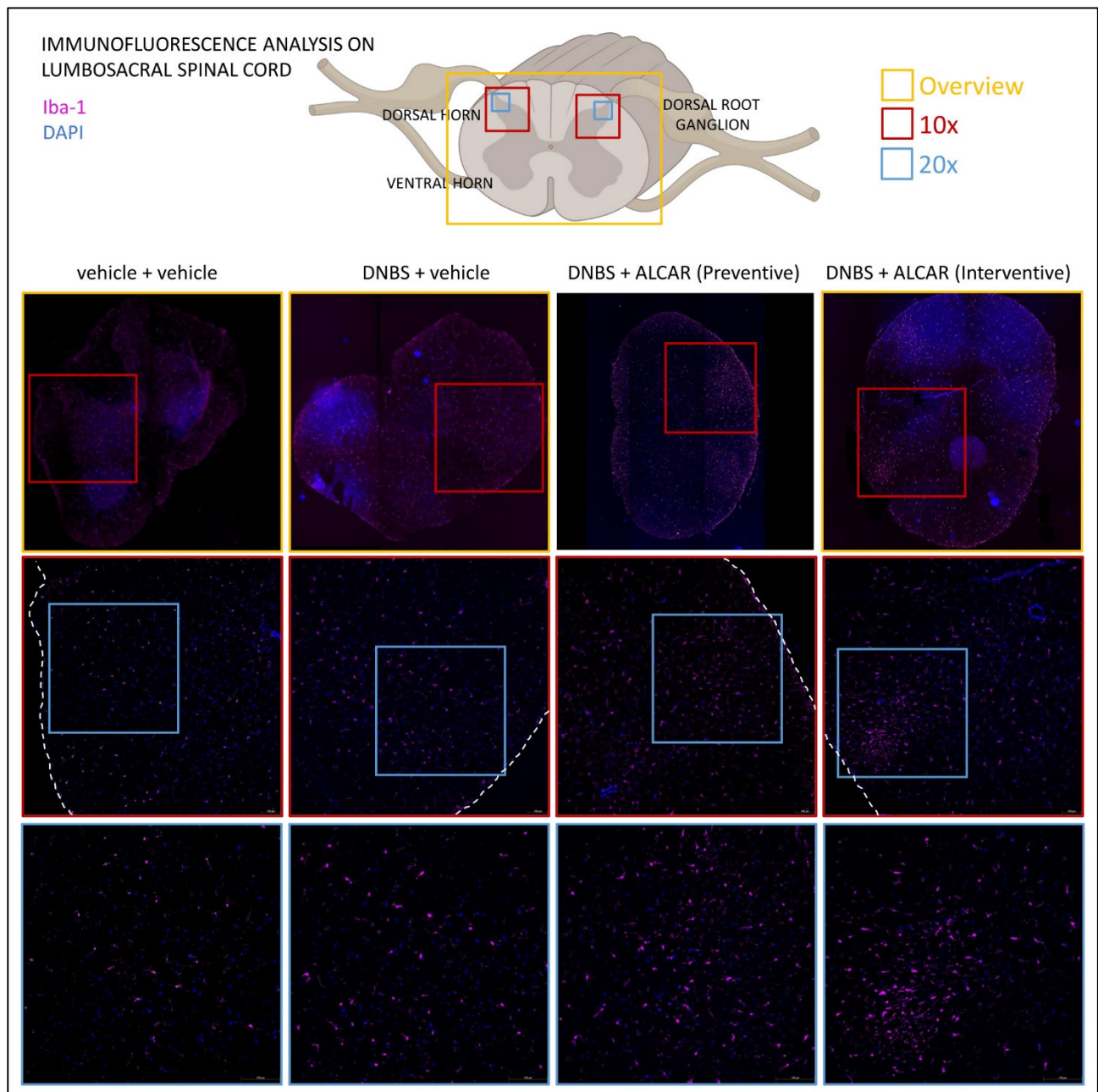


Figure S5. Representative images of Iba-1 expression in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord of each experimental group. ALCAR ($100 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ s.c.}$) was administered twice daily in the DNBS-treated animals, according to the preventive and the interventive protocol, respectively; then tissues were collected on Day 16. The figure shows the overview (above) of the spinal cord and the area of the dorsal horn of the spinal cord (Original magnification: 10 \times ; middle) where the immunofluorescence images (Original magnification: 20 \times ; below) used for the analysis of Iba-1 expression were taken from. Iba-1 (purple) and DAPI (blue; nuclei marker).