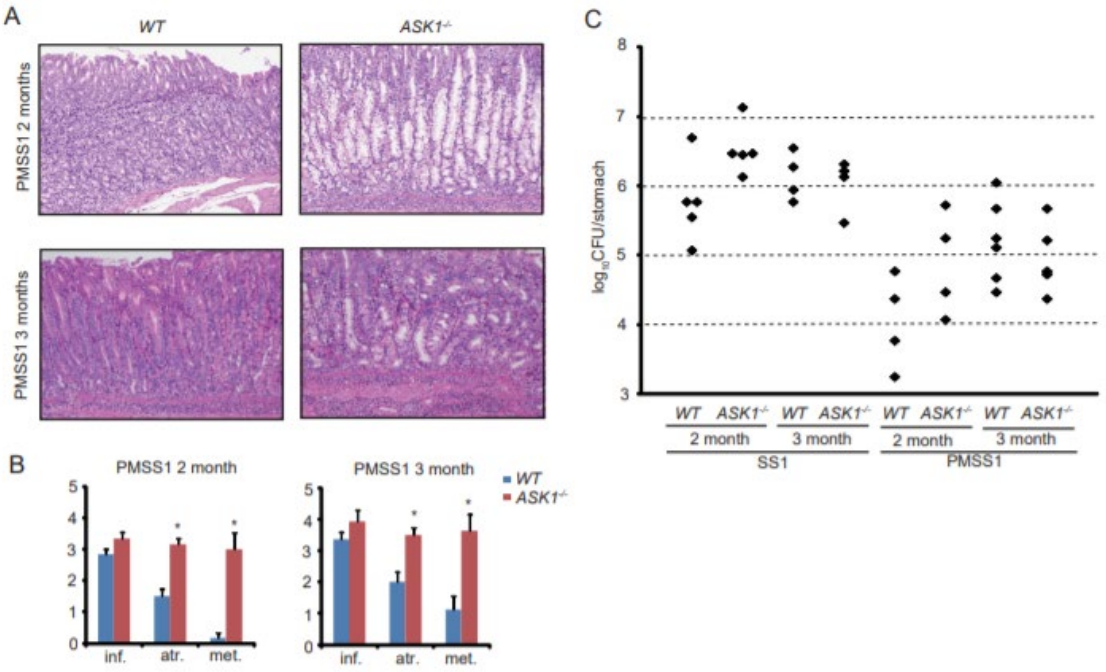
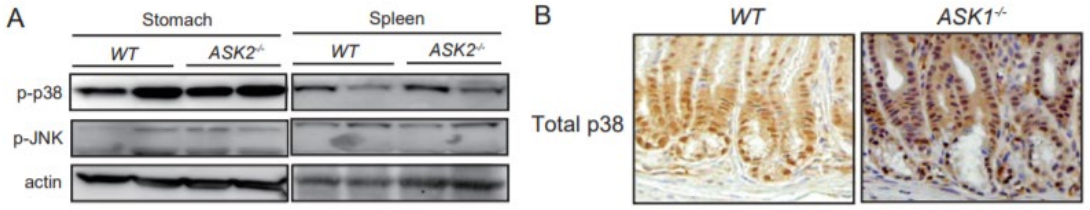
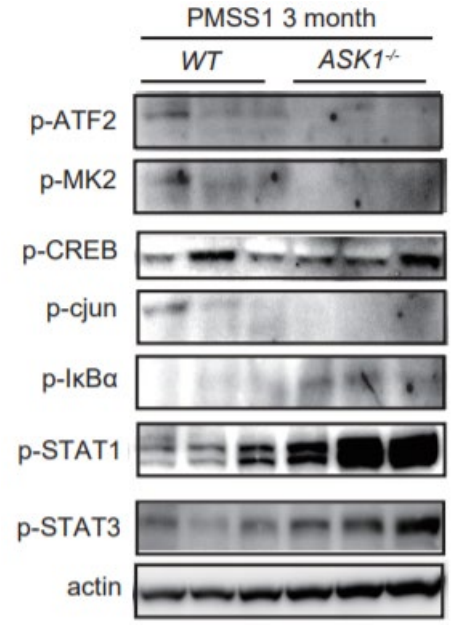


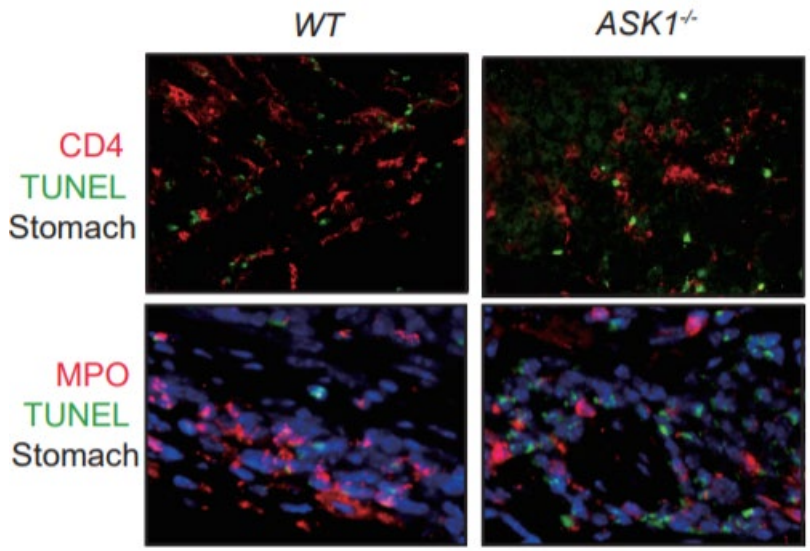

**Supplementary Figure S1.** PMSS-1 infection experiments. (**A**) Representative H&E staining of *WT* and *ASK1*$^{-/-}$ mouse stomach with *H. pylori* PMSS-1 infection. Original magnification, ×100. (**B**) Histological scoring of PMSS-1-infected *WT* and *ASK1*$^{-/-}$ mouse stomach. Inf., inflammation; atr., atrophy; met., metaplasia; hyp., hyperplasia. Data are shown as mean ± SD. *$P < 0.05$ compared to infected *WT* mice. (**C**) Colony-forming units of *H. pylori* isolated from the infected *WT* and *ASK1*$^{-/-}$ mouse stomach.




**Supplementary Figure S2.** ASK1, not ASK2, is responsible for downstream MAPK activation in the stomach. (**A**) Immunoblotting of *WT* and *ASK2*$^{-/-}$ mouse stomach and spleen infected with SS-1. (**B**) Total p38 staining in SS-1-infected *WT* and *ASK1*$^{-/-}$ stomach. Original magnification, ×200.




**Supplementary Figure S3.** ASK1 deficiency induced NF-κB and STAT1 activation in the PMSS-1 infected stomach. Immunoblotting of PMSS-1-infected *WT* and *ASK1*$^{-/-}$ mouse stomachs.




**Supplementary Figure S4.** ASK1 deficiency did not promote apoptosis in T cells and neutrophils. Immunofluorescent staining combined with TUNEL assay in SS-1-infected *WT* and *ASK1*$^{-/-}$ stomach and spleen. Original magnification, ×200.