Table S1. Distribution of the clinical activity of disease at baseline in Crohn's disease patients with ileal disease (L1), colonic disease (L2) and ileocolonic disease (L3).

Variable	L1 $(n = 20)$	L2 $(n = 7)$	L3 (n = 47)
Mild Clinical Activity	8 (40%)	3 (43%)	15 (32%)
Moderate Clinical Activity	12 (60%)	3 (43%)	30 (64%)
Severe Clinical Activity	0	1 (14%)	2 (4%)

p value = 0.739.

Table S2. Distribution of the clinical activity of disease at baseline in Crohn's disease patients with inflammatory behaviour (B1), stricturing behaviour (B2) and penetrating behaviour (B3).

Variable	B1 $(n = 24)$	B2 $(n = 23)$	B3 $(n = 27)$
Mild Clinical Activity	12 (50%)	1 (4%)	13 (48%)
Moderate Clinical Activity	10 (42%)	22 (96%)	13 (48%)
Severe Clinical Activity	2 (8%)	0	1 (4%)

Association between moderate clinical activity and stricturing behaviour, p = 0.001.

Table S3. Distribution of the clinical activity of disease at baseline in patients with distal/left-sided colitis or extensive ulcerative colitis.

Variable	UC patients with distal/left- sided colitis (n = 40)	UC patients with extensive colitis ($n = 67$)	X^2
Mild Clinical Activity	13 (32%)	18 (27%)	p = 0.534
Moderate Clinical Activity	24 (60%)	40 (60%)	p = 0.975
Severe Clinical Activity	3 (8%)	9 (13%)	p = 0.346

Table S4. Distribution of baseline characteristics in Crohn's disease patients with clinical remission (remitters) as compared to patients without clinical response (non-responders) at week 14.

Variable	CD remitters (<i>n</i> = 17)	CD non-responders $(n = 40)$	X ^{2/} Fisher test
male gender, n (%)	11 (65%)	15 (37%)	p = 0.059
young age at diagnosis (<40 years), n (%)	13 (76%)	33 (82%)	p = 0.597
long standing disease (≥8 years), n (%)	16 (94%)	29 (72%)	p = 0.067
perianal disease, n (%)	6 (35%)	12 (30%)	p = 0.694
prior ileo-colonic resection, n (%)	12 (71%)	25 (62%)	p = 0.558
smoking status, n (%)			
Never	10 (59%)	15 (37%)	p = 0.137
Former	3 (18%)	13 (32%)	p = 0.253
Current	4 (23%)	12 (31%)	p = 0.618
prior immunosuppressive therapy, <i>n</i> (%)	11 (65%)	32 (80%)	p = 0.219
prior TNF antagonist, n (%)	13 (76%)	35 (87%)	p = 0.296
concomitant steroids during the induction, n (%)	8 (46%)	21 (52%)	p = 0.706
concomitant immunosuppressive therapy during the induction, <i>n</i> (%)	1 (6%)	4 (10%)	p = 0.615
mild clinical activity (HBI 5–7), n (%)	11 (65%)	7 (18%)	p = 0.0004
moderate clinical activity (HBI 8–16), n (%)	6 (35%)	31 (77%)	p = 0.002
severe disease activity (HBI >16), n (%)	0	2 (5%)	p = 1
CRP >5 mg/L, n (%)	9 (53%)	23 (57%)	p = 0.751

Table S5. Distribution of baseline characteristics in Ulcerative colitis patients with clinical remission (remitters) as compared to patients without clinical response (non-responders) at week 14.

Variable	UC remitters (n = 34)	UC non- responders (n = 47)	X^2
male gender, n (%)	21 (62%)	24 (51%)	p = 0.338
young age at diagnosis (<40 years), n (%)	25 (73%)	34 (72%)	p = 0.905
long standing disease (≥8 years), n (%)	25 (73%)	35 (74%)	p = 0.924
smoking status, n (%)			
never	25 (73%)	33 (70%)	p = 0.743
former	5 (15%)	9 (19%)	p = 0.601
current	4 (12%)	5 (11%)	p = 0.873
prior immunosuppressive therapy, n (%)	25 (73%)	33 (70%)	p = 0.743
prior TNF antagonist, n (%)	27 (79%)	37 (79%)	p = 0.940
concomitant steroids during the induction, n (%)	22 (65%)	31 (66%)	p = 0.906
concomitant immunosuppressive therapy during the induction, n (%)	3 (9%)	2 (4%)	p = 0.399
mild clinical activity (pMayo 2–4), n (%)	13 (38%)	14 (30%)	p = 0.426
moderate clinical activity (pMayo 5-7), n (%)	21 (62%)	24 (51%)	p = 0.338
severe disease activity (pMayo 8–9), n (%)	0	9 (19%)	p = 0.008
CRP >5 mg/L, n (%)	20 (59%)	28 (59%)	p = 0.945
Distal/Left-sided colitis	21 (62%)	9 (19%)	<i>p</i> = 0.00008
Extensive Colitis	13 (38%)	38 (81%)	<i>p</i> = 0.00008

Table S6. Distribution of baseline characteristics in Crohn's disease patients with and without clinical response at week 14.

Variable	CD responders (<i>n</i> = 17)	CD non-responders (n = 40)	X^2
male gender, n (%)	8 (47%)	15 (37%)	p = 0.500
young age at diagnosis (<40 years), n (%)	16 (94%)	33 (82%)	p = 0.247
long standing disease (≥8 years), n (%)	14 (82%)	29 (72%)	p = 0.429
perianal disease, n (%)	5 (29%)	12 (30%)	p = 0.964
prior ileo-colonic resection, n (%)	7 (41%)	25 (62%)	p = 0.137
smoking status, n (%)			
Never	9 (53%)	15 (37%)	p = 0.280
Former	3 (18%)	13 (32%)	p = 0.253
Current	5 (29%)	12 (31%)	p = 0.964
prior immunosuppressive therapy, <i>n</i> (%)	14 (82%)	32 (80%)	p = 0.836
prior TNF antagonist, n (%)	15 (88%)	35 (87%)	p = 0.938
concomitant steroids during the induction, n (%)	9 (53%)	21 (52%)	p = 0.975
concomitant immunosuppressive therapy during the induction, <i>n</i> (%)	5 (29%)	4 (10%)	p = 0.065
mild clinical activity (HBI 5–7), n (%)	6 (35%)	7 (18%)	p = 0.142
moderate clinical activity (HBI 8–16), n (%)	10 (59%)	31 (77%)	p = 0.151
severe disease activity (HBI > 16), n (%)	1 (6%)	2 (5%)	p = 0.891
CRP > 5mg/L, n (%)	12 (71%)	23 (57%)	p = 0.353

Table S7. Distribution of baseline characteristics in Ulcerative colitis patients with and without clinical response at week 14.

Variable	UC responders (n = 26)	UC non-responders (n = 47)	X ²
male gender, n (%)	11 (42%)	24 (51%)	p = 0.473
young age at diagnosis (40 years), n (%)	16 (62%)	34 (72%)	p = 0.341
long standing disease (≥8 years), n (%)	20 (77%)	35 (74%)	p = 0.815
smoking status, n (%)			•
never	16 (62%)	33 (70%)	p = 0.449
former	5 (19%)	9 (19%)	p = 0.993
current	5 (19%)	5 (11%)	p = 0.306
prior immunosuppressive therapy, n (%)	18 (69%)	33 (70%)	p = 0.930
prior TNF antagonist, n (%)	22 (85%)	37 (79%)	p = 0.540
concomitant steroids during the induction, n (%)	16 (62%)	31 (66%)	p = 0.705
concomitant immunosuppressive therapy during the induction, n (%)	4 (15%)	2 (4%)	p = 0.097
mild clinical activity (pMayo 2–4), n (%)	4 (15%)	14 (30%)	p = 0.171
moderate clinical activity (pMayo 5–7), n (%)	19 (73%)	24 (51%)	p = 0.067
severe disease activity (pMayo 8–9), n (%)	3 (12%)	9 (19%)	p = 0.400
CRP >5 mg/L, n (%)	13 (50%)	28 (59%)	p = 0.429
Distal/Left-sided colitis	10 (38%)	9 (19%)	p = 0.071
Extensive Colitis	16 (62%)	38 (81%)	p = 0.071