

Supplementary

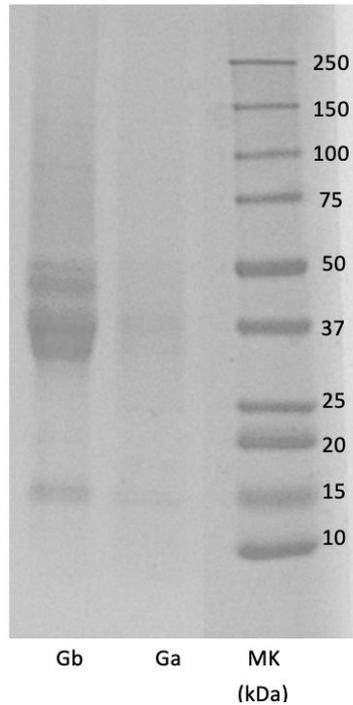


Figure S1. Electrophoretic pattern of gliadin before (Gb) and after (Ga) *in vitro* digestion. MK: molecular weight marker solution

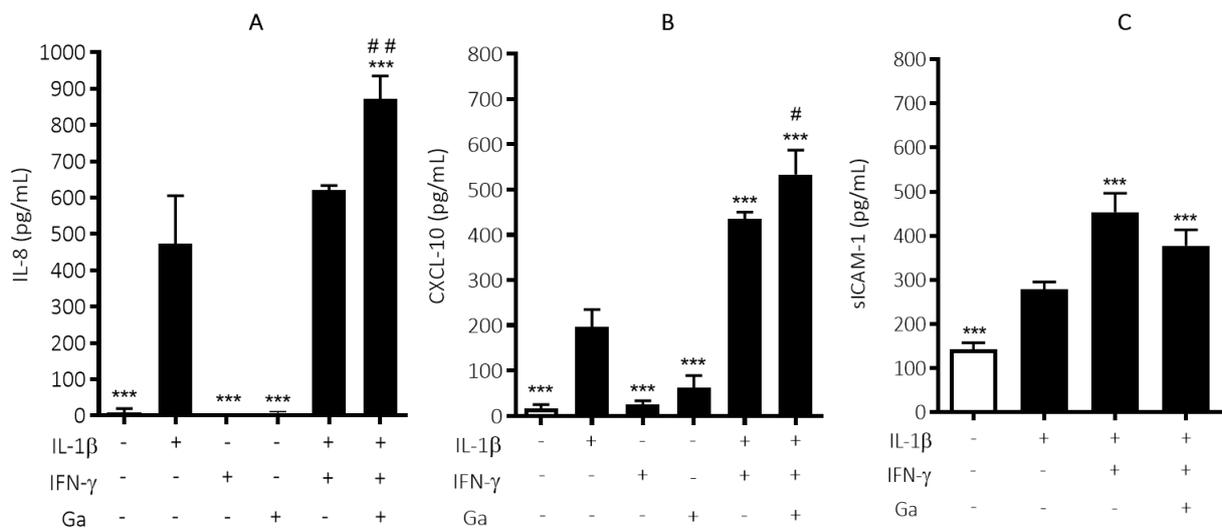


Figure S2. Enhancing effect of IFN- γ and gliadin on the release of inflammatory mediators. Caco-2 cells were stimulated by IL-1 β (10 ng/mL), IFN- γ (10 ng/mL), and *in vitro* digested gliadin (Ga) (1 mg/mL) for 6h. The release of inflammatory mediators in culture media was measured by ELISA

assay and expressed as mean pg/mL of protein release \pm SEM. *** $p < 0.001$ vs IL-1 β , # $p < 0.05$ vs IL-1 β /IFN- γ .

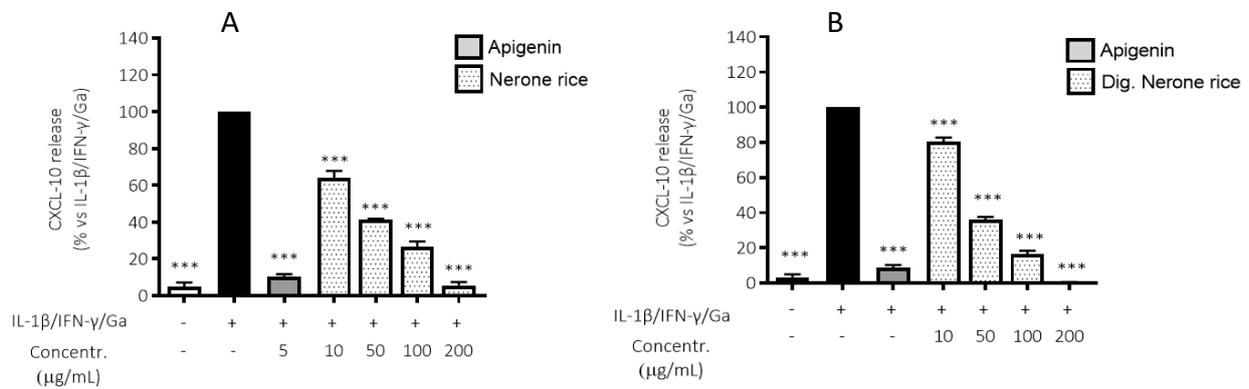


Figure S3. Concentration-response effect of Nerone rice extract on CXCL-10 release before (A) and after (B) *in vitro* simulated digestion. Caco-2 cells were stimulated by IL-1 β (10 ng/mL), IFN- γ (10 ng/mL), and *in vitro* digested gliadin (Ga) (1 mg/mL) for 6h. The release of CXCL-10 in culture media was measured by ELISA assay and expressed as mean of release (\pm SEM) vs stimulus (black bar, Control +), to which was arbitrarily attributed the value of 100%. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs CTRL.

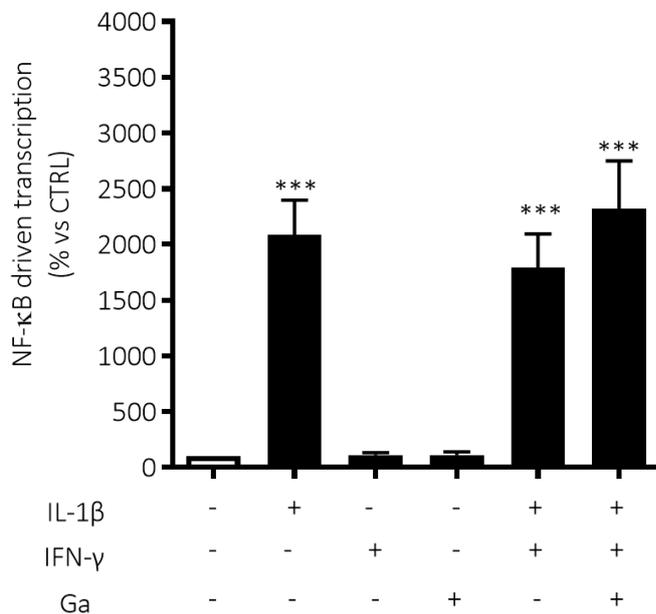


Figure S4. IFN- γ and gliadin (Ga) are unable to enhance NF- κ B-driven transcription. Caco-2 cells were stimulated by IL-1 β (10 ng/mL), IFN- γ (10 ng/mL), and *in vitro* digested gliadin (Ga) (1 mg/mL) for 6h. The NF- κ B-driven transcription was measured by luciferase assay and expressed as mean emission \pm SEM. *** $p < 0.001$ vs CTRL.