

1

2 **Supplementary Fig. 1** LPS induces cell death of macrophages, but not intestinal
 3 epithelial cells. **a, b** Flow cytometry plots of annexin V/PI staining in
 4 macrophages/intestinal epithelial cells stimulated with LPS (1 μ g/mL) for 3 hours, 12
 5 hours, 24 hours, and 36 hours. Bar graph shows percentages of annexin V/PI
 6 double-stained macrophages/intestinal epithelial cells. Data are representative of three
 7 independent in vitro experiments. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, † $P <$
 8 0.01, ‡ $P < 0.001$. LPS lipopolysaccharide, PI propidium iodide, FITC fluorescein
 9 isothiocyanate, SEM standard error of the mean, NS no significant difference

10

11

12

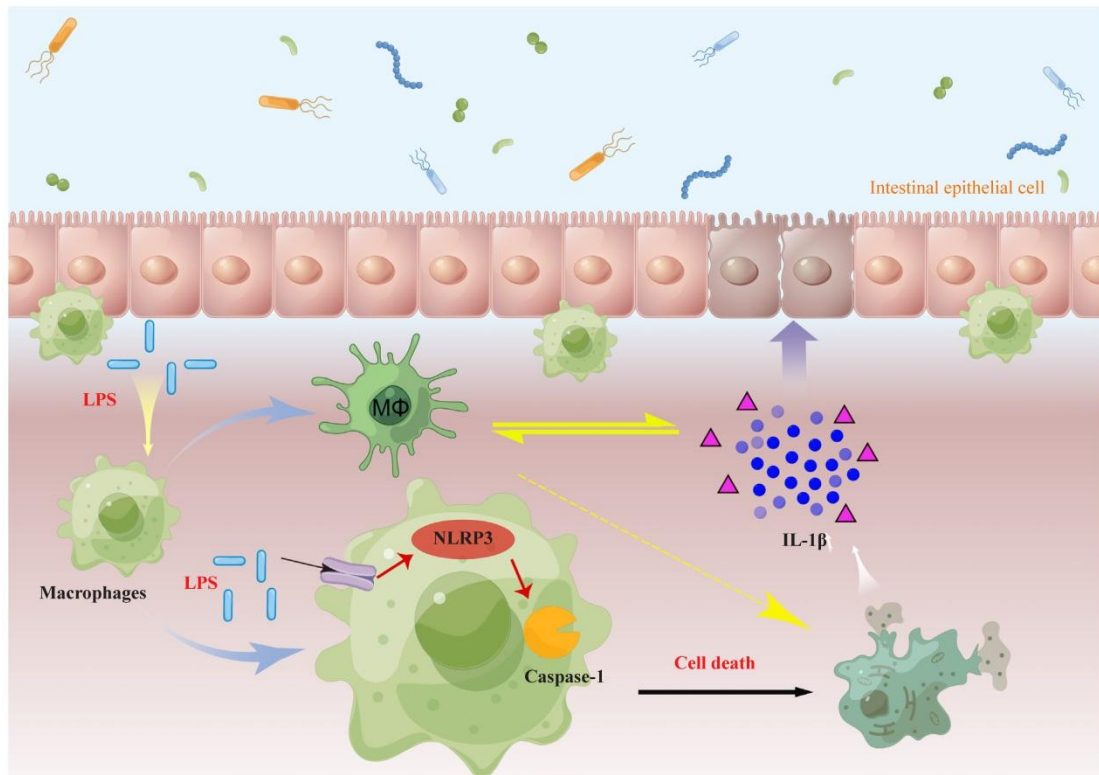
13

14

15

16

17



18

19 **Supplementary Fig. 2** Mechanism of intestinal epithelial cells injury mediated by
 20 macrophage pyroptosis (by Figdraw). Infection and other factors trigger the abnormal
 21 activation of NLRP3 in intestinal macrophages, which mediates the pyroptosis of
 22 macrophages, secretion of inflammatory mediator and the following intestinal
 23 epithelial cell injury. *NLRP3* nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain, leucine-rich
 24 repeat, and pyrin domain-containing 3, *LPS* lipopolysaccharide, *IL* interleukin

25

26