

Supplemental Methods

Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

Total RNA was isolated from cells and intestinal tissues using the RNeasy kit (Qiagen SA, Courtaboeuf, France) according to the manufacturer's instructions. RNA quantification was performed using spectrophotometry. Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction was performed as previously described²⁵. SYBR GREEN dye intensity was analysed using the Abiprism 7000 SDS software (Applied Biosystems). Primer sequences for mouse *β-actin*, *CRP* and *aP2* and for human *β-actin*, *CRP*, *TLR 2*, *TLR4*, *NOD1* and *NOD2* are given in **Web Table 1**. Primers were designed using Primer express software, version 1.0 (Applied Biosystems). Data are expressed as mean ± SEM of 3 independent experiments. All results were normalized to the unaffected housekeeping gene *β-actin*.

Western blot analysis

Preparation of protein lysates and SDS-PAGE were performed as previously described²⁵. Filters were first incubated overnight at 4°C with rabbit IgG polyclonal anti-human CRP antibody (Biolegend, San Diego, CA, USA), and then for 1h at 21°C with a peroxidase conjugated secondary antibody. Membranes were washed and proteins were visualized with the enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA).

DSS colitis in mice

Animal experiments were performed in accredited establishments (N° B59-35009) according to governmental guidelines N°86/609/CEE. C57BL/6 mice were group-housed (5 per cage) and had free access to a standard laboratory chow diet in a temperature- and light-controlled environment. Dextran sodium sulphate (DSS) colitis was induced as previously

described²⁵. Briefly, 2% of DSS (MP Biochemicals) was added to the drinking tap water of mice. Mice were exposed to DSS for 5 days and sacrificed after 2 days (day 7). Body weight and rectal bleeding were monitored each day during the experiment. After sacrifice, colons were measured, weighed and macroscopic features were scored.

Indomethacin ileitis in rats

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (180–220 g) were maintained on normal rodent chow and water without restriction. Indomethacin (Sigma Chemical Co, St.Louis, MO) was dissolved in 5% sodium bicarbonate (Sigma Chemical Co, St. Louis, MO) at a concentration of 10 mg/ml. For induction of ileitis, indomethacin was injected twice, 24 hours apart, subcutaneously (s.c.) at a dose of 7.5mg/kg body weight. The indomethacin carrier, 5% sodium bicarbonate, was injected s.c. in control rats at 0 and 24h. Animals were euthanized at 48 hours after the first injection. Mesenteric lymph nodes and mesenteric adipose tissue were harvested in sterile pre weighed tubes containing 1.5mL of cysteinated ¼ strength Ringer solution enriched in Tween 80 (0.5%) as transport medium.