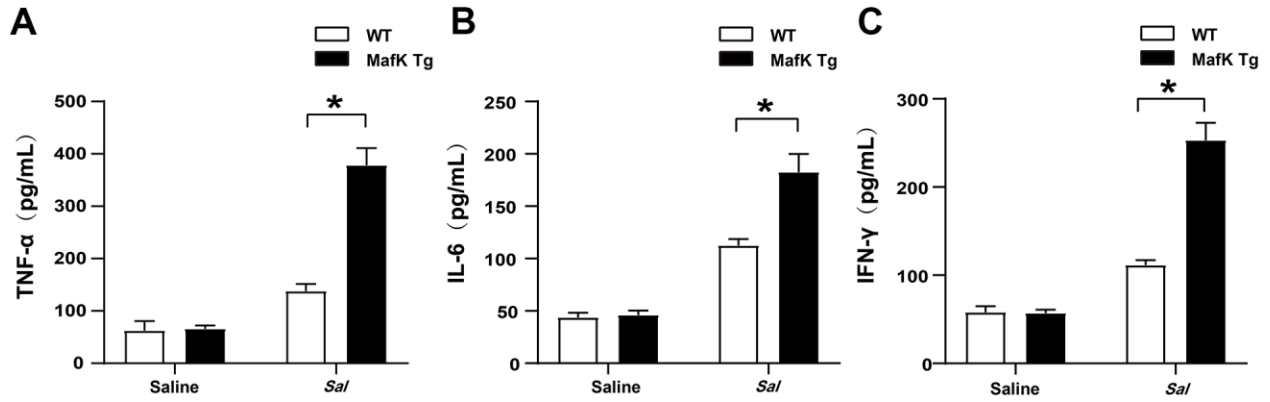
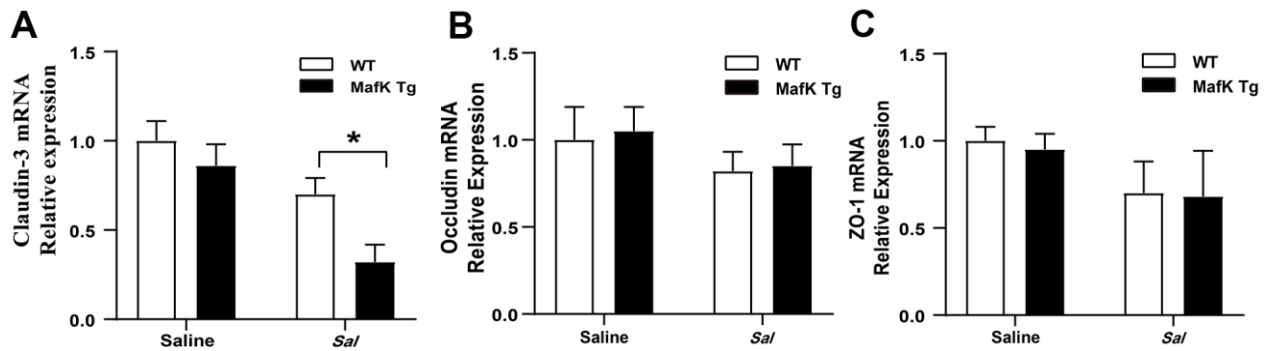


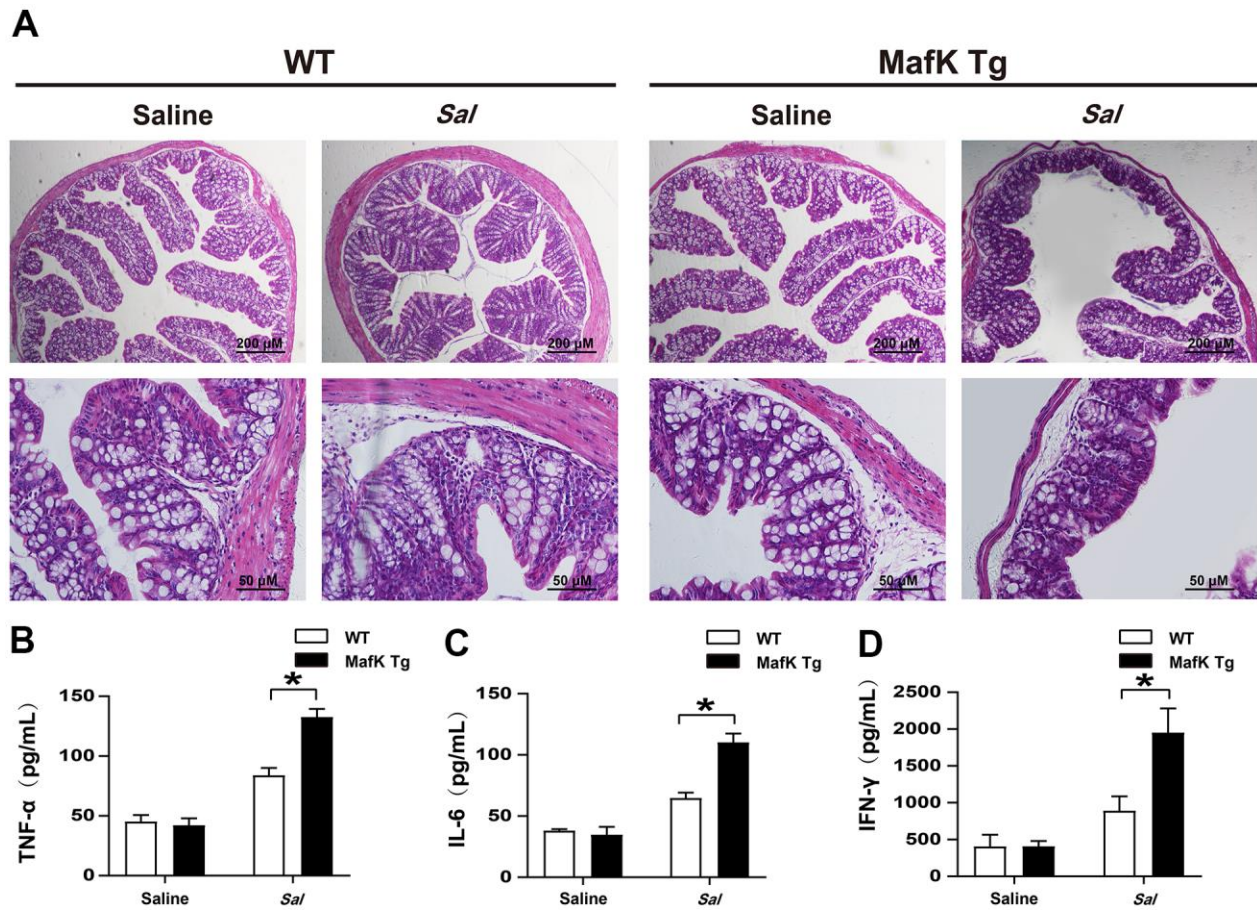
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



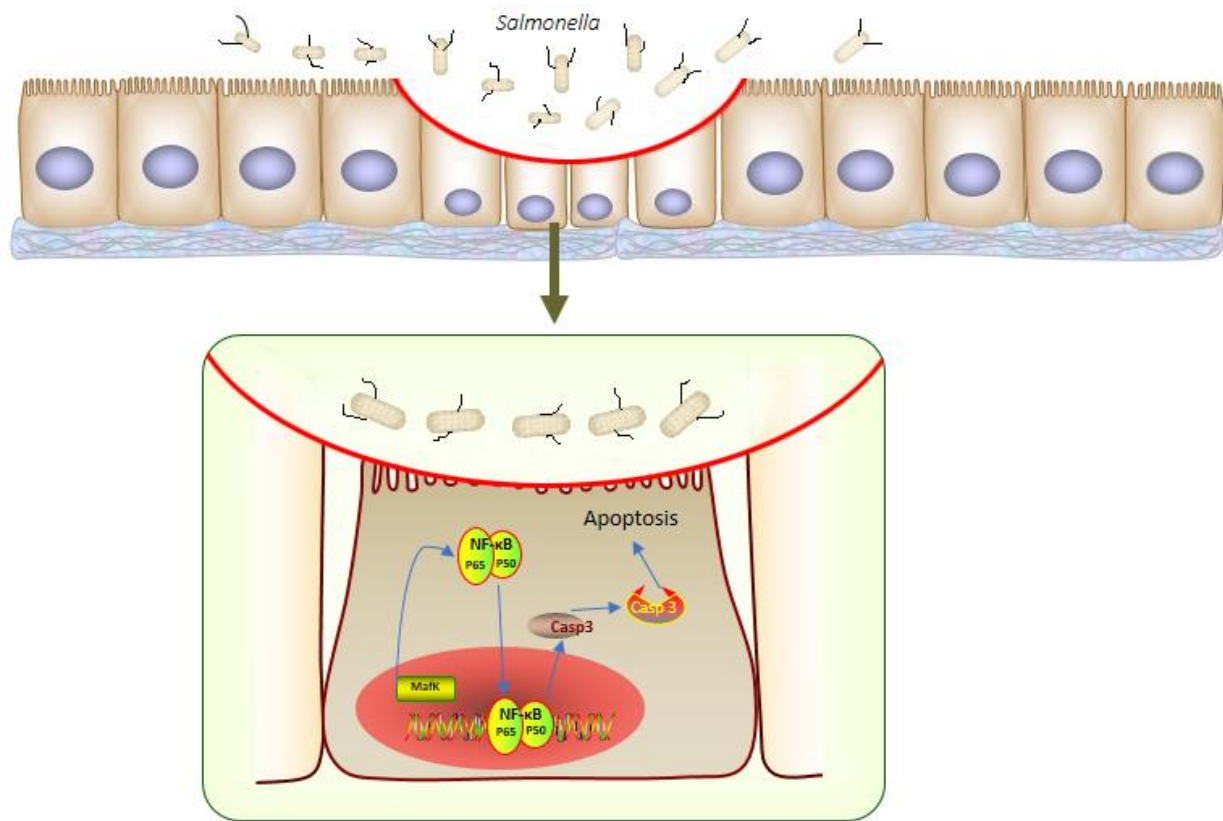
Supplementary Figure 1. Cytokines of serum in WT and MafK Tg mice. Streptomycin-pretreated WT and MafK mice were orally infected with *Salmonella* (n = 5 each group) for 48 h. The cytokines of serum was detected for concentrations by ELISA. (A) TNF-α, (B) IL-6, (C) IFN-γ. All data are shown as mean ± SEM. Student’s t-test was performed. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.



Supplementary Figure 2. Tight junction proteins were examined in MafK-overexpressing system by RT-PCR. The mRNA levels of (A) claudin3, (B) occludin and (C) ZO-1 in MafK-overexpressing Caco-2 cells and control cells were examined by real-time PCR. The data were normalized to GAPDH and are showed as the fold increase in mRNA. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.



Supplementary Figure 3. *Salmonella* infection induces inflammation in colon. Streptomycin-pretreated WT and MafK mice were orally infected with *Salmonella* (n = 5 each group) for 48 h. (A) Representative H&E staining of colon. The homogenate supernatant of colon was detected for concentrations of indicated cytokines by ELISA. (B) TNF- α , (C) IL-6, (D) IFN- γ . All data are shown as mean \pm SEM. Student's t-test was performed. Statistical significance is indicated by * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.



Supplementary Figure 4. Schematic depiction of MafK function and regulation in *Salmonella* mucosal infection. MafK might accelerate *Salmonella* mucosal infection through increasing intestinal epithelial cell apoptosis by increasing p53 entering the nucleus and then inducing caspase-3 cleavage to break down the intestinal barrier.