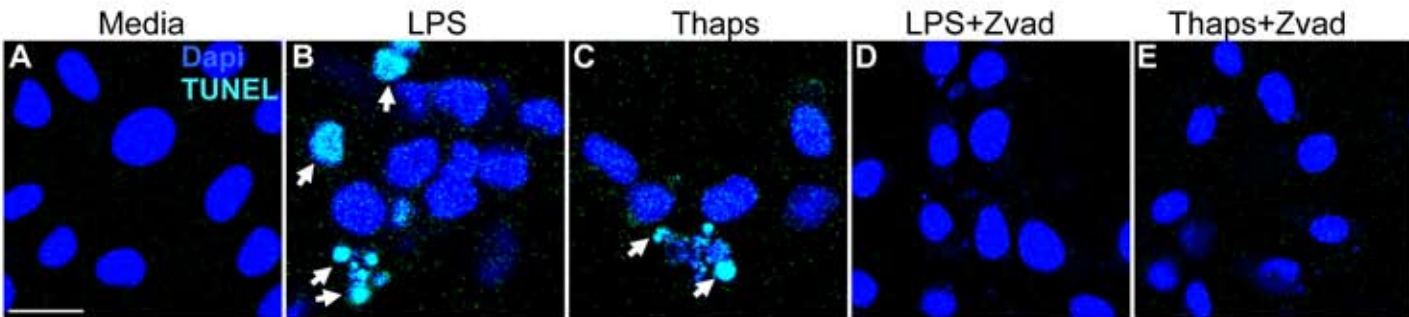
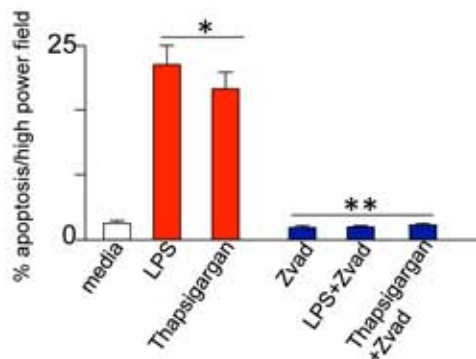


**Supplemental Figure 1.** Mice lacking HMGB1 in the intestinal epithelium (HMGB1 $\Delta$ IEC) are protected from trauma induced intestinal injury. **A-B:** Representative micrographs of lung from wild-type (**A**) or HMGB1 $\Delta$ IEC (**B**) mice stained with H&E. **C:** qRT-PCR showing the expression of IL-6 in the ileum of wild-type (white bars), HMGB1 $\Delta$ IEC mice (green bars) that were either untreated (Ctrl) or exposed to trauma/hemorrhagic shock (Trauma).

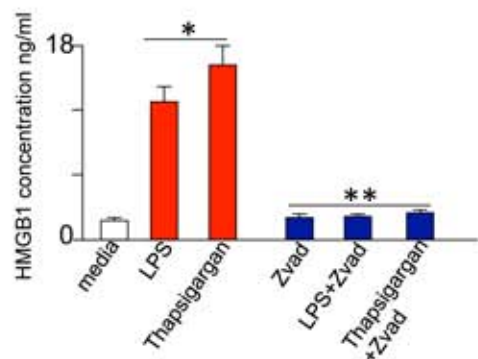
\* $p < 0.05$  control vs. trauma; \*\* $p < 0.05$  wild-type trauma vs. wild-type control or HMGB1 $\Delta$ IEC control; \*\* $p < 0.05$  wild-type trauma versus HMGB1 $\Delta$ IEC trauma; Representative of 3 separate experiments with over 5 mice per group.



**F** % of apoptosis of IEC-6 cells



**G** HMGB1 release from IEC-6 cells



**Supplemental Figure 2.** *The release of HMGB1 from IEC-6 cells is dependent on apoptosis.* **A-E:** Confluent IEC-6 enterocytes that were treated with either media (**A**), LPS (50 mg/ml for 6h, **B**), thapsigargin (Thaps, 0.5 mM, 6h, **C**), LPS (50 mg/ml for 6h) in addition to the pan-caspase apoptosis inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK (10mM, 30 min prior, **D**), or Thapsigargin + Z-Vad (**E**). Slides were stained for TUNEL and DAPI; arrows show apoptotic cells. **F-G:** Quantification of apoptosis per high power field (**F**) and concentration of HMGB1 in the media as measured by ELISA (**G**) under the indicated conditions; \* $p < 0.05$  vs. media (i.e. red vs. white bars); \*\* $p < 0.05$  vs. LPS or thapsigargin (i.e. blue vs. red bars); representative of 3 separate experiments with over 100 high power fields examined per experimental condition.