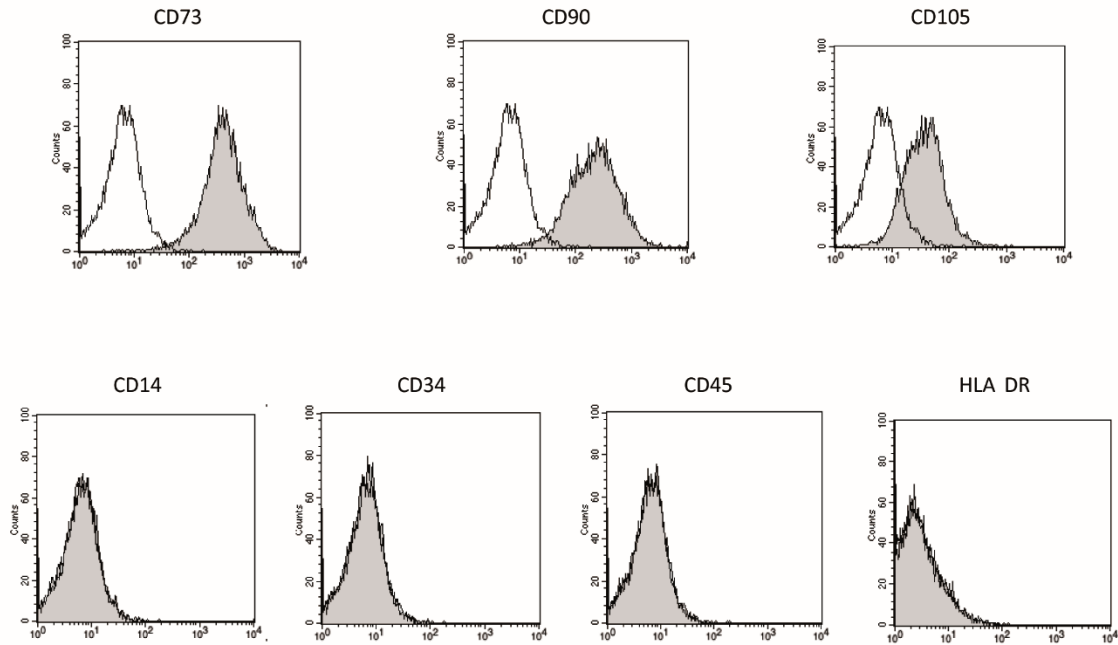


Supplementary Materials

A



B

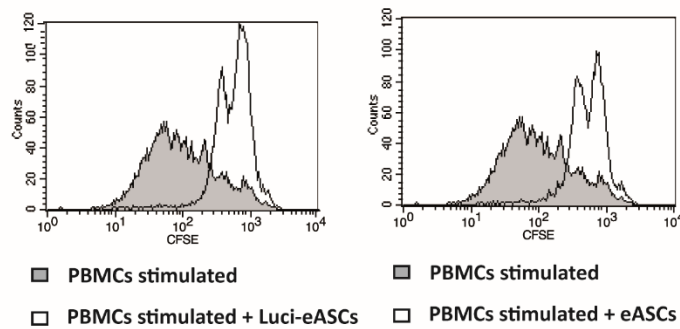


Figure S1. Characterization of Luci-eASCs. **(A)** Luci-eASCs were analyzed by flow cytometry using antibodies against CD73, CD90, CD105, CD14, CD34, CD45 and HLA-II, (grey color). The corresponding isotype controls for each surface marker are shown (white color). Histograms shown are representative of three experiments. **(B)** Representative histograms of T-lymphocyte proliferation are shown. CFSE-labeled PBMCs were stimulated with anti-CD3/CD2/CD28 coated beads in the absence (grey color) or presence (white color) of transduced eASCs (Luci-eASCs, left) or untransduced eASCs (right), ratio 1:25 eASCs or Luci-eASC:PBMCs. Proliferation of the viable CD3⁺ T cells was monitored after 120 h by flow cytometry.

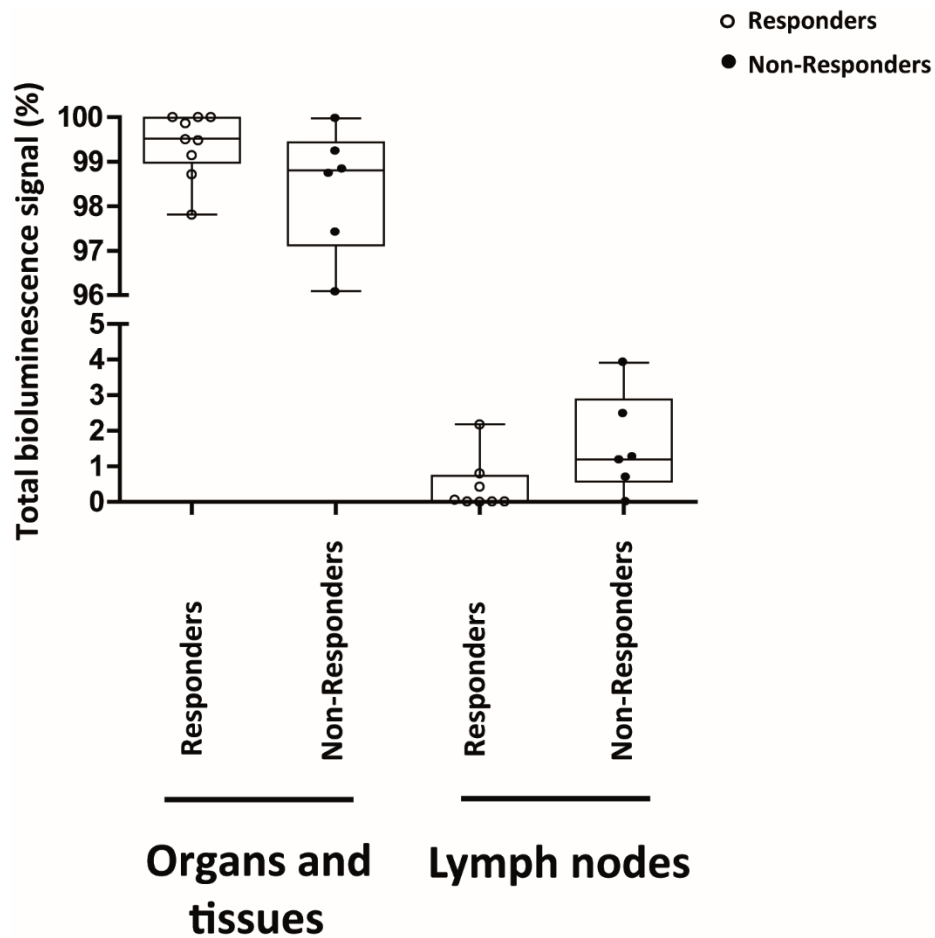


Figure S3. Analysis of the bioluminescence signal in tissues, organs and lymph nodes, at 48 hours in “responder” (R) and ‘non-responder’ (NR) TNBS-colitic mice treated with IP-administered Luci-eASCs. Bioluminescence signals measured at 48 h as percentage of light units per each tissue and organ (liver, spleen, intestine, lungs, heart and blood included) and per LN (inguinal, popliteal, parathymic, parathyroid, mesenteric, caudal and axillary included) relative to the total number of light units per mouse were analyzed. TNBS + Luci-eASCs IP Rs ($n = 9$); TNBS + Luci-eASCs IP NRs ($n = 6$). Data are presented by dots and box-plots that represent the interquartile range (p75, upper edge; p25, lower edge; p50, midline; p95, line above the box, and p5, line below the box) of the percentage of total bioluminescence signal. Significance was analyzed by the Mann-Whitney U test. Results correspond to four independent experiments.