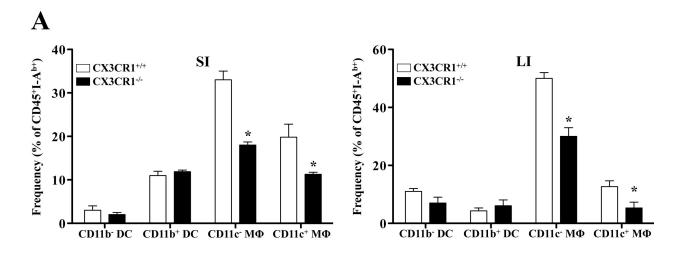


Figure S1. LP MΦ express CX3CR1

CX3CR1 surface expression in LP M $\Phi$  (solid histograms) and DCs (open histograms) in the small (SI) and large (LI) intestine of CX3CR1<sup>+/+</sup> mice, assessed by flow cytometry and gated as in Figure 1A. Data are representative of three independent experiments.



B

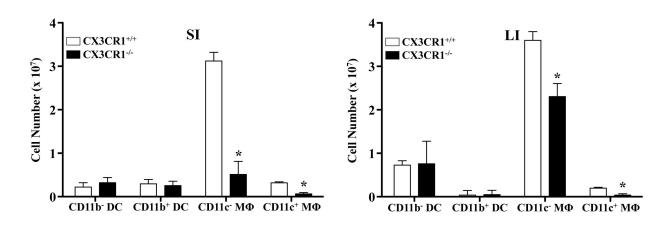


Figure S2. CX3CR1<sup>-/-</sup> mice have a specific reduction in LP M $\Phi$  A) Percentage of CD45<sup>+</sup> MHC-II<sup>+</sup> M $\Phi$  and DCs in the small (SI) and large (LI) intestine of CX3CR1<sup>-/-</sup> or CX3CR1<sup>+/+</sup> mice. B) Total cellularity of CD45<sup>+</sup> MHC-II<sup>+</sup> M $\Phi$  and DCs in the small (SI) and large (LI) intestine of CX3CR1<sup>-/-</sup> or CX3CR1<sup>+/+</sup> mice. Data are representative of more than three independent experiments. Error bars represent SEM. \*, p < 0.05.

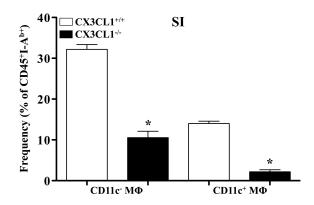


Figure S3. CX3CL1-deficient mice have a specific reduction in LP M $\Phi$  Percentage of CD45<sup>+</sup> MHC-II<sup>+</sup> M $\Phi$  in the small (SI) intestine of CX3CL1<sup>-/-</sup> or CX3CL1<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Data are representative of two independent experiments. Error bars represent SEM. \*, p < 0.05.

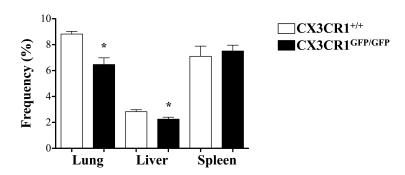
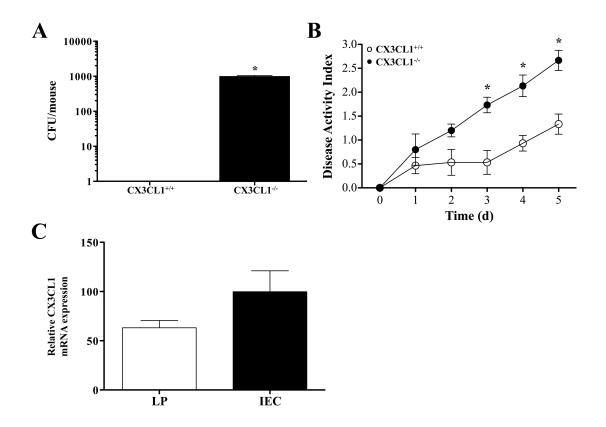


Figure S4. CX3CR1-deficient mice have a reduction in lung and liver M $\Phi$  Percentage of CD45<sup>+</sup> MHC-II<sup>+</sup> M $\Phi$  in the lung, liver, and spleen of CX3CR1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup> or CX3CR1<sup>+/+</sup> mice. Data are representative of two independent experiments. Error bars represent SEM. \*, p < 0.05.



**Figure S5. CX3CL1-deficient mice exhibit enhanced bacterial translocation and colitis** A) CFU per mouse in the mLN of CX3CL1<sup>-/-</sup> and CX3CL1<sup>+/+</sup> mice. B) Severity of colitis in DSS-treated CX3CL1<sup>-/-</sup> or CX3CL1<sup>+/+</sup> mice as measured by stool consistency, presence of fecal blood and weight loss. C) qRT-PCR for CX3CL1 mRNA expression in isolated intestinal LP or IEC from CX3CL1<sup>+/+</sup> mice. Data are representative of two independent experiments. Error bars represent SEM. \*, p < 0.05.

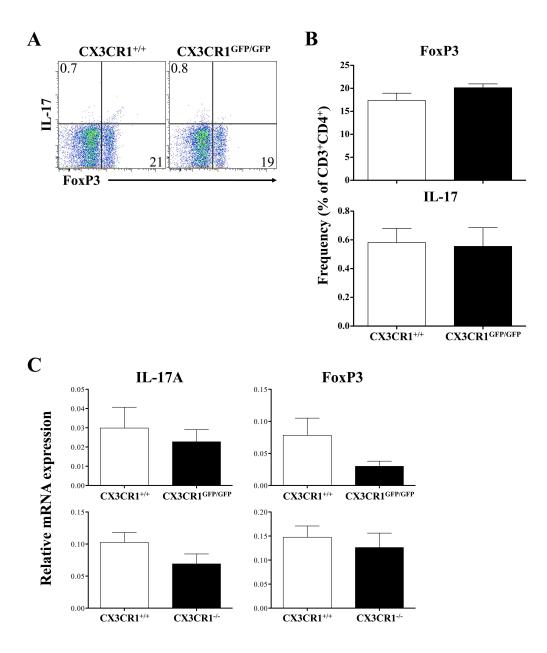
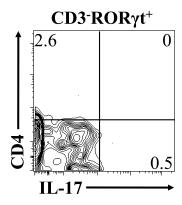
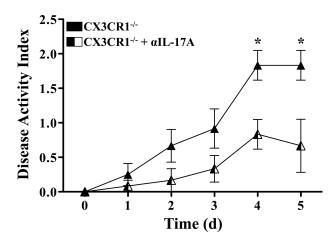


Figure S6. CX3CR1 deficiency does not affect  $T_{\rm H}17$  and  $Foxp3^+$  Treg cells during the steady-state

A) Flow cytometry of intracellular cytokine production by colonic CD4 T cells from CX3CR1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup> or CX3CR1<sup>+/+</sup> mice. Numbers in outlined areas indicate percentage cells in gate. B) Percentage of IL-17A<sup>+</sup> and Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells in the large intestine of CX3CR1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup> or CX3CR1<sup>+/+</sup> mice. C) qRT-PCR for IL-17 and Foxp3 mRNA expression in isolated intestinal LP from CX3CR1<sup>+/+</sup> and CX3CR1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup> mice. Data are representative of two (C) or three (A,B) independent experiments. Error bars represent SEM. \*, p < 0.05.



**Figure S7. IL-17 is not produced by innate lymphoid cells in CX3CR1-deficient mice**Flow cytometry of intracellular cytokine production by colonic innate lymphoid cells from CX3CR1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup> mice. Numbers in outlined areas indicate percentage cells in gate. Data are representative of three independent experiments.



**Figure S8. Enhanced IL-17 responses contribute to colitis in CX3CR1-deficient mice** Severity of colitis in DSS-treated CX3CR1-/- or CX3CR1+/+ mice, in the presence of neutralizing IL-17A antibody or isotype control. Data are representative of two independent experiments. \*, p < 0.05.

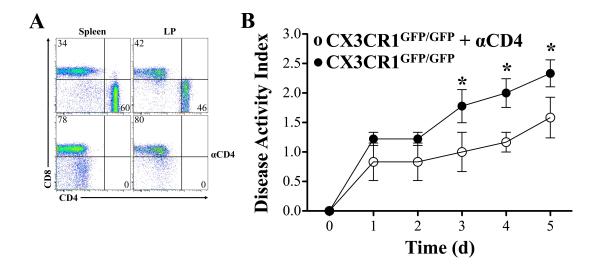


Figure S9. CD4-produced IL-17 contributes to colitis in CX3CR1-deficient mice

A) Flow cytometry of *in vivo* CD4 depletion in the spleen and LP from CX3CR1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup> mice. Numbers in outlined areas indicate percentage cells in gate. Percentage of IL-17A<sup>+</sup> and FoxP3<sup>+</sup> cells in the large intestine of CX3CR1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup> or CX3CR1<sup>+/+</sup> mice. B) Severity of colitis in DSS-treated CX3CR1<sup>GFP/GFP</sup> mice, after CD4 depletion. Data are representative of one experiment with five mice per group. Error bars represent SEM. \*, p < 0.05.

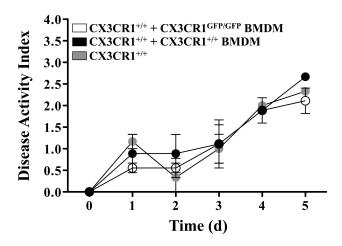
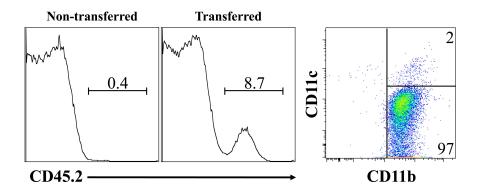


Figure S10. BMDM transfer does not ameliorate colitis in CX3CR1 $^{+/+}$  mice Severity of colitis in DSS-treated CX3CR1 $^{+/+}$  mice, after adoptive transfer of CX3CR1 $^{GFP/GFP}$  or CX3CR1 $^{+/+}$  BMDM. Data are representative of one experiment with three mice per group. Error bars represent SEM. \*, p < 0.05.



**Figure S11. Bone marrow-derived macrophages migrate to the intestine**Percentage of transferred BMDM, defined as CD45.2<sup>+</sup> CD11b<sup>+</sup> CD11c<sup>-</sup>, in the LI LP of CD45.1 mice at day 5 post-adoptive transfer. Cells were pre-gated as MHC-II<sup>+</sup>. Data are representative of one experiment with four mice.