Supporting Information to:

**Diosgenin Attenuates Allergen-Induced Intestinal Inflammation and IgE Production in a Murine Model of Food Allergy**

Chung-Hsiung Huang, Chun-Yao Ku and Tong-Rong Jan

**Affiliation**
Department and Graduate Institute of Veterinary Medicine, School of Veterinary Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

**Correspondence**

*Dr. Tong-Rong Jan*

Department and Graduate Institute of Veterinary Medicine
School of Veterinary Medicine
National Taiwan University
No.1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Road
Taipei
Taiwan 10617
Republic of China
Tel.: +886/2/3366 1287
Fax: +886/2/2366 1475
tonyjan@ntu.edu.tw
Fig. 1S. Effect of diosgenin on the infiltration of inflammatory cells and crypt hyperplasia in the duodenum of OVA-sensitized and challenged BALB/c mice. Mice were treated as the protocol described in Fig. 1. Representative sections of the duodenum stained with H & E were shown (original magnification, × 100). Yellow boxes show crypt hyperplasia, and the infiltration of inflammatory cells.
Fig. 2S. Attenuation by diosgenin on the presence of mucin-containing goblet cells in the duodenum of OVA-sensitized and challenged BALB/c mice. Mice were treated as the protocol described in Fig. 1. Representative sections of the duodenum stained with Alcian blue were shown. Arrows indicate mucin-containing goblet cells (original magnification, × 100).
Fig. 3S. Effect of diosgenin on the production of IFN-γ and IL-4 by splenocytes of OVA-sensitized BALB/c mice. Mice were treated as the protocol described in Fig. 1. The splenocytes (5 × 10^6 cells/mL) isolated from each group were cultured in the presence of OVA (50 μg/mL) for 72 h, and the supernatants collected for measurement of (A) IFN-γ and (B) IL-4 by ELISA. Data are expressed as the mean ± S.E.M. of samples from 3 independent experiments. *, p < 0.05 compared with the VH group.