Supp. Fig. 3: Treatment with an H₂S donor increased mucus granule production and number of colonic crypts in dinitrobenzene sulfonic acid (DNBS)-induced colitis in rats

Wistar rats were given DNBS intracolonically to induce colitis. Healthy rats and rats with colitis were treated with vehicle or diallyl disulfide (DADS, 30 µM in 0.5 mL) for 7 days. Colonic sections were stained with periodic acid Schiff-alcian blue. Raw images (panel A) were threshold on blue/violet colour (mucus granules) and binarized in black & white (panel B). Particles of appropriate size and circularity were enumerated in each colonic crypt with automated particle-counting ImageJ software. Scale bars represent 25 µm (panel A). Average number of crypts per microscopic field (200X, panel C) and average number of mucus granules per colonic crypt (panel D) are reported in groups of healthy rats and rats with colitis. *p<0.05, ***p<0.001 (non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn’s multiple comparison tests).