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Supporting Information

"First Morphological-level Insights into the Efficiency of Green Tea Catechins and Grape Seed Procyanidins on a Transgenic Mouse Model of Celiac Disease Enteropathy"

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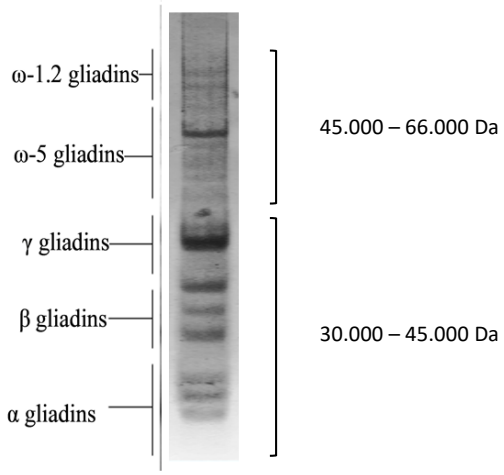
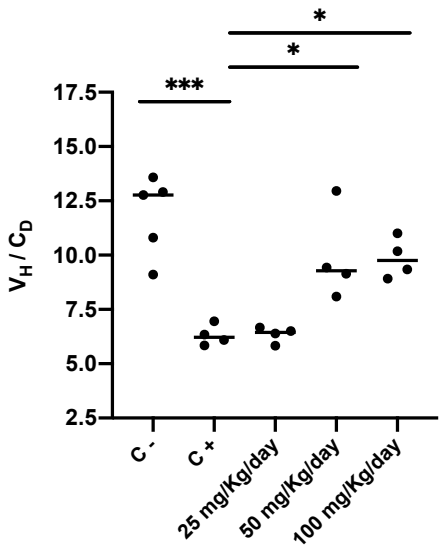


Supplementary Figure 1 - A-PAGE protein profile of the gliadins given to the DQ8 transgenic mice.



Supplementary Figure 2 - Morphometric assessment of villus-to-crypt depth ratio among DQ8 mice groups treated for 10 days with different doses of EGCG raging from 25 to 100 mg.Kg-1.day-1. Animals (4 animals per group) were rear on a steady regimen supplemented with EGCG for 15 days and then induced sickness with indomethacin and gliadins (preventive approach over acute disease progression). In this design, the polyphenol intake remained constant, and the "indomethacin + gliadin" treatment constituted the intervention. In comparison to the chronic gliadin treatment, at the end of 10 days, no significant changes on the number of IEL and redox markers were detected (data not shown). *p<0.05, ***p<0.001. Horizontal lines represent medians.